

## Canadian Slice of the 2022 CRA Taulbee Survey

This year, CS-CAN/Info-CAN made a concerted effort to encourage Canadian institutions to participate in the 2022 [Taulbee Survey](#) conducted by the Computing Research Association (CRA). Canadian departments that grant Ph.D.s in computer science (CS), computer engineering (CE), or information (I) were invited to participate in the survey. Of the 34 invited departments, 14 participated (41% response rate). This is an increase of 5 departments over last year's numbers. For comparison, the response rate of invited U.S. CS departments is over 70%.

This year's survey respondents are (departments marked with \* have participated in all five of the most recent Taulbee Surveys): Concordia, Memorial, Queen's, Simon Fraser\*, Toronto Metropolitan, Universities of: Alberta, British Columbia, Guelph, Manitoba\*, Montreal, Saskatchewan, Toronto\*, Victoria, Waterloo\*.

This report is a Canadian slice of the 2022 Taulbee Survey (sometimes simply referred to as the Survey), which covers the year from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. This slice incorporates data about Canadian responses that were not included in the 2022 Taulbee Survey report (e.g., information about student and faculty gender and ethnicity, and breakdowns of PhDs awarded by specialty area).

Table numbers in this report do not match their counterparts in the Taulbee Survey, sometimes because their order has been changed and other times because tables in the Survey have been omitted from this report (e.g., when the Canadian response rate was too low to provide meaningful data). To compensate, each Table number in this report is followed by a reference to the corresponding table in the Survey, to enable easy access to the full table in the Survey. For example, the first table in this report appears as "Table D1 (TS Table D1)". Finally, all quotes in this report are direct quotes from the 2022 Taulbee Survey report.

Where it makes sense, we have included in this report's tables summaries of US responses to the same questions for the purpose of comparison with Canadian responses. US responses are shaded in grey to better highlight the Canadian data in the tables.

We thank all the respondents to this year's questionnaire. CS-CAN/Info-CAN hopes that by providing this Canadian slice of the report we can encourage even greater participation by Canadian departments next year. In the near future, CRA will provide an interactive dashboard that will allow a CRA member who completes the Survey to obtain survey results for a small group of a self-selected peer institutions.

## Doctoral Program Production, Enrollment, and Employment

“Total doctoral degree production [among reporting US and Canadian institutions] reached an all-time high of 2,105 in 2021-22.”

Table D1 (TS Table D1) reports on the number of PhDs **awarded** this past year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022), the number of PhDs that are expected to be awarded **next year**, the number of PhD students who passed a PhD **qualifying examination** this past year, and the number of students who passed their **thesis candidacy** exam this past year. For comparison, data from US institutions is provided but is shaded in grey.

Table D1. PhD Production and Pipeline

Department Type	# Depts	PhDs Awarded		PhDs Next Year		Passed PhD Qualifier		Passed Thesis Candidacy		
		#	Avg/Dept	#	Avg/Dept	#	Avg/Dept	#	# Dept	Avg/Dept
Canadian	10	100	10	140	14	166	16.6	150	5	30
US CS	121	1,799	14.9	2,130	17.6	2,070	17.1	1,477	91	16.2
US CE	5	104	20.8	192	38.4	138	27.6	102	3	34
US Info	12	102	8.5	136	11.3	153	12.8	130	11	11.8

Table D2 (TS Table D2) reports the number of PhDs **awarded** this past year by reporting Canadian institutions, disaggregated by **gender**.

The low percentage of PhDs awarded to women is concerning. The percentage of enrolled PhD students who identify as women is 27%, so perhaps this is an anomaly. Or it could reflect a leaky pipeline, in which the representation of women drops from admission to a PhD program (28.5%) to general enrollment in a PhD program (24.8%) to PhDs awarded (13.1%).

Table D2. PhDs Awarded by Gender

	CS		CE		I		Total	
<b>Canadian</b>								
Men	86	86.9%	0		0		86	86.9%
Women	13	13.1%	0		0		13	13.1%
Nonbinary/Other	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%
Total Known Gender	99		0		0		99	
Gender Unknown	1		0		0		1	
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>100</b>	
<b>US</b>								
Men	1,265	77.2%	183	85.5%	80	55.2%	1,528	76.5%
Women	371	22.6%	31	14.5%	65	44.8%	467	23.4%
Nonbinary/Other	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Total Known Gender	1,638		214		145		1,997	
Gender Unknown	4		1		3		8	
<b>US Total</b>	<b>1,642</b>		<b>215</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>2,005</b>	

Table D3 (TS Table D3) reports on the number of Ph.D.s **awarded** by reporting Canadian institutions this past year, disaggregated by **ethnicity**. As can be seen, many Canadian institutions are not yet collecting this information. For the the purpose of comparison, we provide the Taulbee Survey data about the ethnic backgrounds of PhD students.

We hope that by next year, the Taulbee survey will be able to rephrase the questions related to ethnicity (in the survey links shared with Canadian institutions) to be more in line with the ethnic categories used in Canadian surveys.

Table D3. PhDs Awarded by Ethnicity

	CS		CE		I	Total	
<b>Canada</b>							
International Student (study visa)	44	74.6%	0		0		44 74.6%
Amer Indian or Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0		0		0 0.0%
Asian	3	5.1%	0		0		3 5.1%
Black or African-American	0	0.0%	0		0		0 0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pac Islander	0	0.0%	0		0		0 0.0%
White	12	20.3%	0		0		12 20.3%
Multiracial, not Hispanic	0	0.0%	0		0		0 0.0%
Hispanic, any race	0	0.0%	0		0		0 0.0%
Total Residency & Ethnicity Known	59		0		0		59
Resident, ethnicity unknown	34		0		0		34
Residency unknown	7		0		0		7
<b>Canada Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Taulbee</b>							
Nonresident alien	1,072	65.9%	157	75.8%	93	65.5%	1,322 66.9%
Amer Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	3 0.2%
Asian	164	10.1%	18	8.7%	17	12.0%	199 10.1%
Black or African-American	28	1.7%	1	0.5%	3	2.1%	32 1.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pac Islander	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1 0.1%
White	327	20.1%	21	10.1%	24	16.9%	372 18.8%
Multiracial, not Hispanic	7	0.4%	5	2.4%	1	0.7%	13 0.7%
Hispanic, any race	26	1.6%	4	1.9%	4	2.8%	34 1.7%
Total Residency & Ethnicity Known	1,627		207		142		1,976
Resident, ethnicity unknown	80		7		4		91
Residency unknown	35		1		2		38
<b>Taulbee Total</b>	<b>1,742</b>		<b>215</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>2,105</b>

Table D4 (TS Table D4) reports on the **employment destinations** of PhDs who graduated in the past year from reporting Canadian institutions. Of particular note is the high percentage of PhDs in Artificial Intelligence (29%). For comparison in the U.S., PhDs in Artificial Intelligence constitute 20% of all PhDs in computing.

Table D4. Employment of New PhD Recipients By Specialty

	Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning	Computer-Supported Coop Work	Computing Education	Databases / Information Retrieval	Graphics / Visualization	Hardware / Architecture	High Performance Computing	Human-Computer Interaction	Informatics: Biomedical / Other Science	Information Science	Information Systems	Networks	Operating Systems	Programming Languages / Compilers	Robotics / Vision	Scientific / Numerical Computing	Security / Information Assurance	Social Computing / Social Informatics / CSCW	Software Engineering	Theory and Algorithms	Other	Unknown	Total
<b>North American PhD Granting Depts.</b>																							
Tenure-Track	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	
Researcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Postdoc	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	
Teaching Faculty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
<b>North American, Other Academic</b>																							
Other CS/CE/I Dept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-CS/CE/I Dept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>North American, Non-Academic</b>																							
Industry	17	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	40	
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Self-Employed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Unemployed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total Inside North America</b>																							
	20	0	1	3	6	0	1	5	3	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	5	2	1	57	
<b>Outside North America</b>																							
Ten-Track in PhD	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Researcher in PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Postdoc in PhD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Teaching in PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Academic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industry	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Self-Employed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unemployed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total Outside NA</b>																							
	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
<b>Total with Employment Data, Inside North America plus Outside North America</b>																							
	27	0	1	3	6	0	1	6	3	1	2	2	1	0	4	1	1	0	5	2	1	67	
<b>Employment Type &amp; Location Unknown</b>																							
	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	2	2	33	
<b>Grand Total</b>	29	0	1	4	9	0	1	10	3	1	3	8	1	0	4	3	3	0	11	4	3	100	

Table D4a (TS Table D4a) reports on the **employment destination** of those PhDs who graduated in the past year from reporting Canadian institutions and who went to North American **industry**.

Table D4a. Detail of Industry Employment

	Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning	Computer-Supported Coop Work	Computing Education	Databases / Information Retrieval	Graphics / Visualization	Hardware / Architecture	High Performance Computing	Human-Computer Interaction	Informatics: Biomedical / Other Science	Information Science	Information Systems	Networks	Operating Systems	Programming Languages / Compilers	Robotics / Vision	Scientific / Numerical Computing	Security / Information Assurance	Social Computing / Social Informatics / CSCW	Software Engineering	Theory and Algorithms	Other	Unknown	Total	
<b>Inside North America</b>																								
Research	13	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	24	60.0%
Non-Research	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	16	40.0%
Postdoctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Type Not Specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Inside NA	17	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	40	
<b>Outside North America</b>																								
Research	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	42.9%
Non-Research	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	57.1%
Postdoctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Type Not Specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Outside NA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	

Table D5 (TS Tables D5 and D5a) reports the numbers of newly **admitted** PhD students in the past year, and the proportion of **international students**. For comparison, data from US institutions is provided but is shaded in grey.

“U.S. CS departments at private institutions and Canadian departments experienced declines in the proportion of new international doctoral students, while the other department types showed increases.”

Table D5. New PhD Students

Department Type	CS				CE				I				Total		Outside North America	
	New Admit	MS to PhD	Total	Avg. per Dept.	New Admit	MS to PhD	Total	Avg. per Dept.	New Admit	MS to PhD	Total	Avg. per Dept.	Total	Avg. per Dept.	Total	%
Canadian	218	26	244	22.2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	247	22.5	82	33.2%
US CS	1,750	147	1,897	21	83	2	85	7	84	7	91	9	3,041	23	1,728	56.8%
US CE	0	0	0		166	24	190	32	0	0	0		190	32	120	63.2%
US Info	19	0	19	10	0	0	0		203	11	214	15	233	17	151	64.8%

Table D6 (TS Table D11) reports the numbers of PhD students newly **admitted** to reporting Canadian institutions, disaggregated by **gender**. Gender representation among Canadian new admits is comparable to that in the States within each type of degree (CS, CE, I).

Table D6. New PhD Students by Gender

	CS		CE		I		Total	
<b>Canadian</b>								
Men	99	72.3%	0		4	57.1%	103	71.5%
Women	38	27.7%	0		3	42.9%	41	28.5%
Nonbinary/Other	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Known Gender	137		0		7		144	
Gender Unknown	71		0		16		87	
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>208</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>231</b>	
<b>US</b>								
Men	1,922	72.5%	203	80.6%	183	54.6%	2308	71.3%
Women	720	27.2%	49	19.4%	145	43.3%	914	28.2%
Nonbinary/Other	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	7	2.1%	16	0.5%
Total Known Gender	2,651		252		335		3,238	
Gender Unknown	94		0		1		95	
<b>US Total</b>	<b>2,745</b>		<b>252</b>		<b>236</b>		<b>3,333</b>	

The data on the **ethnicity** of newly **admitted** Canadian PhD students (corresponding to TS Table D12) is too small to report (the ethnicity of only 3 of 231 students is known), hence we omit this table from the report.

Table D7 (TS Table D6) reports the number of PhD students **enrolled** in computing programs in the past year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022). Because of the low response rate from Canadian institutions, it does not make sense to report the percentages of Ph.D. students from Canadian vs. U.S. departments. Thus unlike TS Table D6 in the Taulbee Survey (which reports percentages per department type), the percentages reported below are with respect to all PhD students enrolled in Canadian computing departments (or all PhD students enrolled in all U.S. computing departments).

Table D7. PhD Enrollment

Department Type	# Depts	CS		CE		I	Total		
Canadian	11	1,439	97.8%	32	2.2%	0	0.0%	1,471	100.0%
US CS	124	15,176	80.7%	728	3.9%	724	3.8%	16,628	88.4%
US CE	6	0	0.0%	1,162	6.2%	0	0.0%	1,162	6.2%
US Info	13	111	0.6%	0	0.0%	912	4.8%	1,023	5.4%

Table D8 (TS Table D7) reports the numbers of PhD students **enrolled** in reporting Canadian institutions, disaggregated by **gender**. Again, the gender representation among enrolled Canadian PhD students is comparable to that in the States within each type of degree.

Table D8. PhD Enrollment by Gender

	CS		CE		I	Total		
<b>Canadian</b>								
Men	961	73.9%	25	78.1%	0		986	74.0%
Women	323	24.8%	7	21.9%	0		330	24.8%
Nonbinary/Other	16	1.2%	0	0.0%	0		16	1.2%
Total Known Gender	1,300		32		0		1,332	
Gender Unknown	139		0		0		139	
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>1,439</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>1,471</b>	
<b>US</b>								
Men	11,150	75.0%	1,494	79.7%	833	53.3%	13,477	73.6%
Women	3,700	24.9%	379	20.2%	724	46.3%	4,803	26.2%
Nonbinary/Other	23	0.2%	0	0.0%	6	0.4%	29	0.2%
Total Known Gender	14,873		1,875		1,563		18,309	
Gender Unknown	414		17		73		504	
<b>US Total</b>	<b>15,287</b>		<b>1,888</b>		<b>1,636</b>		<b>18,813</b>	

The data on the **ethnicity** of **enrolled** Canadian PhD students (corresponding to TS Table D8) is too small to report (the ethnicity of only 11 of 1471 students is known), hence we omit this table from the report.

We also omit three tables (TS Tables D9, D10, D13) that report data about the intersections of gender and ethnicity of PhD awardees, PhD new admits, and enrolled PhD students, due to a shortage of data from Canadian survey respondents.

## Master’s Program Production and Enrollment

“This section reports data about enrollment and degree production for master’s programs at doctoral- granting departments.”

Table M1 (TS Tables M1 and M4) reports on the number of Master's Degrees **awarded** this past year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022), and the number expected to be awarded **next year**. For comparison, data from US institutions is provided but is shaded in grey. Because of the low response rate from Canadian institutions, it does not make sense to report the percentages of Master’s degree students from Canadian vs. U.S. departments. Thus unlike TS Table M1 in the Taulbee Survey (which reports percentages per department type), the percentages reported below are with respect to all Master’s degree students enrolled in Canadian computing departments (or all Masters’ degree students in all U.S. computing departments).

Table M1. Master’s Degrees Awarded and Pipeline

Department Type	# Depts	CS Degree		CE Degree		Info Degree		Total		Expected Next Year	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	# Depts	#Degrees
Canadian	11	645	80.6%	16	2.0%	139	17.4%	800	100.0%	9	599
US CS	123	13,982	74.4%	238	1.3%	1,290	6.9%	15,510	82.5%	118	18,936
US CE	5		0.0%	611	3.3%		0.0%	611	3.3%	4	768
US Info	11	69	0.4%		0.0%	2,603	13.9%	2,672	14.2%	14	3,338

Table M2 (TS Table M2) reports on the number of Master's Degrees **awarded** by reporting Canadian institutions this past year, disaggregated by **gender**. The representation of women among students awarded Master’s degrees in Canada is slightly lower than that in the States, within each type of degree.

Table M2. Master’s Degrees Awarded by Gender

	CS		CE		I		Total	
<b>Canadian</b>								
Men	412	75.5%	0		60	63.2%	472	73.6%
Women	131	24.0%	0		35	36.8%	166	25.9%
Nonbinary/Other	3	0.5%	0		0	0.0%	3	0.5%
Total Known Gender	546		0		95		641	
Gender Unknown	99		16		44		159	
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>645</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>139</b>		<b>800</b>	
<b>US</b>								
Men	10,114	73.6%	619	73.6%	1,968	50.9%	12,701	68.8%
Women	3,622	26.4%	222	26.4%	1,896	49.1%	5,740	31.1%
Nonbinary/Other	9	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	10	0.1%
Total Known Gender	13,745		841		3,865		18,451	
Gender Unknown	306		8		28		342	
<b>US Total</b>	<b>14,051</b>		<b>849</b>		<b>3,893</b>		<b>18,793</b>	

The data on the **ethnicity** of awardees of Master’s degrees (corresponding to TS Table M3) is too small to report (the ethnicity of only 3 of 800 students is known), hence we omit this table from the report.



The number of Master’s students in US departments is considerable higher than the number in Canadian departments, perhaps because more Master’s programs in the States are professional course-based programs rather than thesis-based programs.

“In U.S. CS departments, larger departments tend to produce more master’s degrees per faculty member, with a more pronounced difference in departments at private institutions.”

Table M4 (TS Table M5) reports the numbers of Master's students newly **admitted** to computing programs in the past year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022), and the proportion of **international students**.

US schools “reported an increase in the fraction of new master’s students from outside North America, while Canadian departments reported a decrease in this fraction.”

Table M4. New Master’s Students

Department Type	CS			CE			I			Total			Outside North America	
	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept	Total	%
Canadian	892	11	81.1	35	1	35	83	1	83	1,010	11	91.8	445	44.1%
US CS	21,702	127	170.9	611	21	29.1	1,572	18	87.3	23,885	127	188.1	15,973	66.9%
US CE		0		605	6	100.8		0		605	6	1,000.8	485	80.2%
US Info	86	2	43		0		2,770	14	197.9	2,856	16	178.5	1,614	56.5%

Table M5 (TS Table M6) reports the numbers of Master's students **enrolled** in computing programs in the past year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022).

Table M5. Total Master’s Enrollment

Department Type	CS			CE			I			Total		
	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept	Total	# Depts	Avg / Dept
Canadian	2,278	11	207.1	142	1	142	556	2	278	2,976	11	270.5
US CS	53,101	121	438.9	1,021	22	46.4	4,783	23	208	58,905	122	482.8
US CE		0		1,916	6	319.3		0		1,916	6	391.3
US Info	254	2	127		0		6,447	13	495.9	6,701	13	515.5

We omit two tables (TS Tables M7 and M8) that report data about the intersections of gender and ethnicity of students awarded Master’s degrees and students enrolled in Master’s degree programs, due to a shortage of data from Canadian survey respondents.

## Graduate Student Support

“Table G1 (TS Table G1) shows the number of doctoral students supported as full-time students as of fall 2022, further categorized as teaching assistants (TAs), research assistants (RAs), and full-support fellows. The table also shows the split between those on institutional vs. external funds.”

Graduate support is reported in terms of the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) units of support given over the course of an academic year. Thus, if a student is supported by a combination of research and teaching assistantships over the course of a year, their support might be counted as 0.5 TA and 0.5 RA. The Survey collects part-time assistantships into FTE assistantships, and it reports the numbers of FTE teaching assistantships, FTE research assistantships, and FTE fellowships awarded. It is unclear whether or how various departments have chosen to report summer support.

Because institutional support provided by private US institutions differs greatly from that provided by public US institutions, we disaggregate these responses.

Table G1. Doctoral Students Supported as Full-Time Students

Department Type	# Depts	On Institutional Funds						On External Funds						Total
		Teaching Assistants		Research Assistants		Full-Support Fellow		Teaching Assistants		Research Assistants		Full-Support Fellow		
Canadian	7	229.7	34.7%	147	22.2%	2	0.3%	0	0%	216.9	32.7%	67	10.1%	662.6
US CS Public	82	3,361.78	35.1%	1,267.99	13.3%	294.25	3.1%	21.5	0.2%	4,393.29	45.9%	228.5	2.4%	9,567.31
US CS Private	31	770.98	18.1%	982.44	23.0%	431.5	10.1%	39	0.9%	1,867.65	43.8%	172.3	4.0%	4,263.82
US CE	4	117	19.5%	26	2.9%	121	13.3%	0	0%	393	43.2%	192	21.1%	909
US Info	14	310.99	35.4%	134.8	15.4%	84.5	9.6%	0.8	0.1%	320.08	36.5%	27	3.1%	878.13

“Table G1a (TS Table G1a) shows similar data for supported master’s students.”

Table G1a. Master's Students Supported as Full-Time Students

Department Type	# Depts	On Institutional Funds						On External Funds						Total
		Teaching Assistants		Research Assistants		Full-Support Fellow		Teaching Assistants		Research Assistants		Full-Support Fellow		
Canadian	6	440.5	48.7%	111	12.3%	0	0%	0	0%	233	25.8%	120	13.3%	904.5
US CS Public	72	1,946.13	70%	141.5	5%	66	2%	6	0%	607.15	22%	5	0%	2,771.78
US CS Private	19	607	85%	24	3%	7	1%	6	1%	60.94	9%	10	1%	714.94
US CE	2	94	57%	37	22%	0	0%	0	0%	34	21%	0	0%	165
US Info	14	206.7	78%	18.75	7%	11	4%	0	0%	27.5	10%	0	0%	263.95

Table G2 (TS Table G2) shows the distribution of stipends for TAs, RAs, and full-support fellows. For comparison, the data for US CS departments is further broken down in this table by public and private institution.

In the tables below, the reported amounts are for full-time-equivalent (FTE) assistantships and fellowships. Thus, if a student is supported by a combination of research and teaching assistantships over the course of a year, their support might be counted as 0.5 TA and 0.5 RA.

When too few responses are received (such that the information about individual institutions could be identified), only the mean average (or less information) is reported. Note that for Canadian departments stipends are reported in Canadian dollars, whereas for US departments stipends are reported in US dollars.

Table G2. Fall 2022 Academic-Year Graduate Stipends by Support Type

Teaching Assistantships						
Department Type	# Depts	Percentile of Department Averages				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Canadian	7		\$7,073	\$10,000	\$16,274	
US CS Public	89	\$16,236	\$18,378	\$21,938	\$24,000	\$27,504
US CS Private	30	\$22,350	\$24,604	\$30,375	\$36,500	\$39,786
US CE	5			\$22,032		
US Info	14	\$18,810	\$24,094	\$26,540	\$29,453	\$32,886
Research Assistantships						
Department Type	# Depts	Percentile of Department Averages				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Canadian	8		\$15,272	\$21,196	\$22,500	
US CS Public	91	\$17,560	\$19,059	\$22,000	\$25,000	\$29,000
US CS Private	35	\$22,500	\$25,821	\$32,784	\$37,795	\$39,816
US CE	5			\$22,806		
US Info	14	\$18,810	\$24,094	\$26,540	\$27,608	\$32,589
Full-Support Fellows						
Department Type	# Depts	Percentile of Department Averages				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Canadian	6			\$26,804		
US CS Public	46	\$21,375	\$24,116	\$28,000	\$30,431	\$34,667
US CS Private	31	\$25,245	\$29,237	\$34,000	\$37,795	\$39,540
US CE	3					
US Info	10	\$23,328	\$24,791	\$28,905	\$33,250	\$34,200

## Bachelor's Program Production and Enrollment

Table B1 (TS Tables B1 and B4) reports on the number of Bachelor's Degrees **awarded** this past year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022), and the number expected to be awarded **next year**. For comparison, data from US institutions is provided but is shaded in grey. Because of the low response rate from Canadian institutions, it does not make sense to report the percentages of Bachelor's degree students from Canadian vs. U.S. departments. Thus unlike TS Table B1 in the Taulbee Survey (which reports percentages per department type), the percentages reported below are with respect to all Bachelor's degree students enrolled in Canadian computing departments (or all Bachelor's degree students enrolled in all U.S. computing departments).

It is worth noting that 11 Canadian departments (7.4% of reporting departments) awarded 3,765 Bachelor's degrees (8.4%). Moreover next year, it is expected that 9 Canadian departments (6.4% of reporting departments) will award 137 U.S. departments awarded 41,216 (10.1%).

Table B1. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded and Pipeline

Department Type	# Depts	CS Degree		CE Degree		Info Degree		Total		Expected Next Year	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	# Depts	# Degrees
Canadian	11	3,570	94.8%	195	5.2%	0	0.0%	3765	100.0%	9	4,551
US CS	118	31,712	76.9%	1,940	4.7%	3,410	8.3%	37,062	89.9%	112	35,152
US CE	5	0	0.0%	766	1.9%	0	0.0%	766	1.9%	5	1,275
US Info	14	384	0.9%	0	0.0%	3,004	46.8%	3,388	8.2%	14	3,648

Table B2 (TS Table B2) reports on the number of Bachelor's Degrees **awarded** by reporting Canadian institutions this past year, disaggregated by **gender**.

Table B2. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Gender

	CS		CE		I		Total	
<b>Canadian</b>								
Men	2,095	75.1%	159	81.5%	0	0.0%	2,254	75.5%
Women	692	24.8%	35	17.9%	0	0.0%	727	24.4%
Nonbinary/Other	3	0.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
Total Known Gender	2,790		195		0		2,985	
Gender Unknown	780		0		0		780	
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>3,570</b>		<b>195</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>3,765</b>	
<b>US</b>								
Men	24,492	77.9%	2,172	81.7%	4,628	72.2%	31,292	77.3%
Women	6,903	22.0%	479	18.0%	1,779	27.8%	9,161	22.6%
Nonbinary/Other	32	0.1%	6	0.2%	1	0.0%	39	0.1%
Total Known Gender	31,427		2,657		6,408		40,492	
Gender Unknown	669		49		6		724	
<b>US Total</b>	<b>32,096</b>		<b>2,706</b>		<b>6,414</b>		<b>41,216</b>	

The data on the **ethnicity** of awardees of Bachelor's degrees (corresponding to TS Table B3) is too small to report (the ethnicity of 0 of 3,765 is reported), hence we omit this table from the report.

Table B3 (TS Table B5) reports the numbers of Bachelor's students newly **admitted** to computing programs in the past year (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022).

Table B3. New Bachelor's Students

Department Type	CS Degree				CE Degree				Info Degree				Total	
	Major	Pre-Major	# Depts	Avg Major per Dept	Major	Pre-Major	# Depts	Avg Major per Dept	Major	Pre-Major	# Depts	Avg Major per Dept	Total Major	Avg Major per Dept
Canadian	4,563	823	10	456.3	223		1	223			0		4,786	478.6
US CS	33,858	14,217	102	331.9	2,044	1,309	30	68.1	3,181	567	28	113.6	39,083	383.2
US CE			0		1,369	0	5	273.8			0		1,369	273.8
US Info	450	254	2	225			0		1,809	506	12	150.8	2,259	188.3

Table B4 (TS Table B6) reports the numbers of Bachelor's students **enrolled** in computing programs in the past year.

Table B4. Total Bachelor's Enrollment

Department Type	CS				CE				I				Total	
	Major	Pre-Major	# Depts	Avg Major per Dept	Major	Pre-Major	# Depts	Avg Major per Dept	Major	Pre-Major	# Depts	Avg Major per Dept	Total Major	Avg Major per Dept
Canadian	19,785	2,002	11	1,798.6	1,011	1,011	1	1011			0		20,796	1,890.5
US CS	146,763	24,547	118	1,243.8	9,962	2,055	36	276.7	15,573	1,107	32	486.7	172,298	1,447.9
US CE			0		4,160	42	6	693.3			0		4,160	693.3
US Info	1,631	385	2	815.5			0		10,869	832	14	776.4	12,500	781.3

We omit two tables (TS Tables B7 and B8) that report data about the intersections of gender and ethnicity of students awarded Bachelor's degrees and students enrolled in Bachelor's degree programs, due to a shortage of data from Canadian survey respondents.

## Faculty Demographics

“Table F1 (TS Table F1) shows the current (2022-23) and anticipated sizes, in FTE, for tenure-track, teaching, and research faculty, and postdocs. For comparison, data from reporting US institutions are provided but shaded in grey. Teaching faculty are separately reported in subcategories called “Teaching Professors” and “Other Instructors”. “Teaching Professors” on average have more varied responsibilities in teaching, scholarship, service/governance, etc., and higher expectations for visibility outside the unit or the institution. “Other Instructors” are more focused on teaching introductory or mid-level courses and tend to have shorter contract lengths, though they are still full-time faculty.... The righthand column of Table F1 shows, for each row, the number of departments that provided non-zero values for actual 2022-23 faculty in the particular category.”

“Growth is expected next year for teaching faculty across all department types, and further growth is expected two years hence for all department types except Canadian departments.” Even with the low number of reporting Canadian departments, the difference in projected growth is striking: 10 Canadian departments project a total two-year growth of 12 faculty (combined count of tenure-track, teaching professors, and other instructors) whereas 112 U.S. departments project a total two-year growth of 721 faculty.

Table F1. Actual and Anticipated Faculty Size by Position

	Actual 2023-23	Projected 2023-24	Projected 2024-25	Expected 2-Yr Growth		# Depts
				#	%	
<b>Canadian</b>						
TenureTrack	436	441	446	10	2.3%	10
Teaching Professors	63	63	63	0	0.0%	6
Other Instructors	30	32	32	2	6.7%	5
Research	4	4	4	0	0.0%	1
Postdoc	47	52	57	10	21.3%	2
<b>US CS</b>						
TenureTrack	4,657	4,970	5,188	396	12.2%	91
Teaching Professors	947	1,053	1,135	151	23.3%	71
Other Instructors	736	767	812	54	9.8%	69
Research	291	317	333	30	17.0%	28
Postdoc	453	499	545	65	32.7%	40
<b>US CE</b>						
TenureTrack	187	194	199	12	6.4%	6
Teaching Professors	25	28	29	4	16.6%	6
Other Instructors	14	15	16	2	14.3%	5
Research	0	0	0			0
Postdoc	2	3	3	1	50.0%	1
<b>US Info</b>						
TenureTrack	452	482	496	44	9.7%	15
Teaching Professors	216	239	247	31	14.4%	14
Other Instructors	139	166	166	27	19.4%	11
Research	8	8	9	1	12.5%	5
Postdoc	29	33	36	7	24.1%	8

“Table F2 (TS Table F2) summarizes faculty hiring this past year.” For comparison, data from reporting US institutions are provided but shaded in grey.

“Departments in the U.S. were quite successful in hiring tenure-track faculty. The success rate at this year’s reporting U.S. CS departments was 86.9 percent, an increase from last year’s reported 79.8 percent. At public universities, it was 85.5 percent vs 76.7 percent last year and at private universities it was 90.8 percent vs 87.9 percent last year. U.S. CE departments had a success rate of 86.7 percent and U.S. I departments had a success rate of 80.0 percent. Canadian departments had a lower success rate than U.S. departments, at 68.8 percent, but this also was higher than the 59.3 percent reported last year. In aggregate across all types of departments, the tenure-track hiring success rate was 85.2 percent, compared to 78.0 percent in last year’s report and the 74.1 percent reported two years ago.”

Table F2. Vacant Positions 2021-22 by Position

	Tried to fill	Filled
<b>Canadian</b>		
TenureTrack	32	22
Teaching Professors	4	3
Other Instructors	8	4
Research	2	3
Postdoc	27	50
<b>US CS</b>		
TenureTrack	457	397
Teaching Professors	133	104
Other Instructors	93	85
Research	29	34
Postdoc	100	130
<b>US CE</b>		
TenureTrack	15	13
Teaching Professors	7	6
Other Instructors		
Research		
Postdoc	7	6
<b>US Info</b>		
TenureTrack	45	36
Teaching Professors	30	27
Other Instructors	3	4
Research	4	3
Postdoc	23	26

Table F3 (TS Table F3) reports the gender diversity among newly hired faculty this year. For comparison, the data from reporting US institutions is provided but is shaded in grey.

The gender diversity in Canada+US faculty hiring this year “was somewhat weaker than that reported last year. When all categories of academic positions (tenure-track, teaching faculty, research faculty, and postdoc) are considered collectively, the fraction of female hires was 28.0 percent vs 30.2 percent for 2020-21 hires. For tenure-track positions, the decline was from 31.5 percent to 28.0 percent. However, these percentages still are higher than the percentage of females among new Ph.D.s produced during the past year (22.9 percent), which as stated earlier in this report also dropped from the level reported last year.”

Table F3. Gender of Newly Hired Faculty

	Tenure-Track		Teaching Professors		Other Instructors		Research		Postdoc		Total	
<b>Canadian</b>												
Men	20	74.1%	3	37.5%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	27	87.1%	53	75.7%
Women	7	25.9%	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	4	12.9%	17	24.3%
Nonbinary/Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0		0		4		0		0		4	
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>31</b>		<b>74</b>	
<b>US</b>												
Men	322	71.4%	80	70.2%	66	69.5%	24	66.7%	120	74.1%	592	71.3%
Women	119	28.1%	34	29.8%	29	30.5%	12	33.3%	41	25.3%	235	28.3%
Nonbinary/Other	2	0.5%	0		0		0		1	0.6%	3	0.4%
Unknown	5		0		0		0		6		11	
<b>US Total</b>	<b>428</b>		<b>114</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>36</b>		<b>168</b>		<b>841</b>	

We omit a table (TS Table F4) that reports data about the ethnicity of new faculty hires, due to a shortage of data from Canadian survey respondents (the ethnicity of 1 of 63 new faculty hires is reported).

Table F5 reports on the number of faculty losses at reporting Canadian institutions.

Table F5. Faculty Losses

	2
Retired	6
Took Academic Position Elsewhere	6
Took Nonacademic Position	2
Remained, but Changed to Part Time	6
Other	0
Unknown	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>



Table F6 (TS Table F6) reports the **gender** diversity among **current** faculty this year. For comparison, the data from reporting US institutions is provided but is shaded in grey.

Table F6. Gender of Current Faculty

	Full	Associate	Assistant	Teaching Professors	Other Instructors	Research	Postdoc	Total
<b>Canadian</b>								
Men	155	81	75	38	24	4	45	422
Women	34	16	32	14	9	3	27	135
Nonbinary/Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	30	10	18	17	0	0	20	95
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>653</b>
<b>US</b>								
Men	1,804	934	1,151	671	523	227	341	5,651
Women	373	299	418	293	213	77	142	1,815
Nonbinary/Other	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	9
Unknown	89	36	51	42	34	18	49	319
<b>US Total</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>7,794</b>

Table F7 (TS Table F7) reports on the number of **current** faculty at reporting Canadian institutions this past year, disaggregated by **ethnicity**. Most Canadian institutions are not yet collecting this information. For comparison, we report the Taubee Survey data for current faculty, shaded in grey.

Table F7. Ethnicity of Current Faculty

	Full	Associate	Assistant	Teaching Professors	Other Instructors	Research	Postdoc	Total
<b>Canadian</b>								
NonCanadian, Non-PR	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
American Indian / Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	34	12	6	2	0	0	3	57
Multiracial, not Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic, any race	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Resident, race/ethnic unknown	22	12	20	12	5	1	0	72
Canadian Total known residency	57	24	33	14	5	1	5	139
Residency Unknown	162	83	93	55	28	6	87	514
<b>Canadian Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>653</b>
<b>US</b>								
Nonresident Alien	19	29	231	63	25	25	111	503
American Indian / Alaska Native	7	1	5	1	3	0	0	17
Asian	687	385	569	160	82	64	153	2,100
Black or African-American	29	37	37	28	27	8	10	176
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6	5	12	2	4	0	0	29
White	1,331	666	570	631	467	170	162	3,997
Multiracial, not Hispanic	10	9	14	4	3	2	5	47
Hispanic, any race	45	36	38	44	21	7	16	207
Resident, race/ethnic unknown	95	64	76	37	88	10	36	406
Taubee Total known residency	2,229	1,232	1,552	970	720	286	493	7,482
Residency Unknown	265	145	196	107	84	43	133	964
<b>Taubee Total</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>8,446</b>

We omit two tables (TS Tables F8 and F9) that report data about the intersections of gender and ethnicity of **current** tenure-track faculty, due to a shortage of data from Canadian survey respondents.

Table S1 (TS Tables S19) reports salaries for **current** Canadian faculty that were in effect on January 1, 2023. Canadian departments reported twelve-month salaries in Canadian dollars. For comparison, Table S1a (TS Tables S1) reports faculty salaries at U.S. CS departments; these are nine-month salaries and reported in U.S. dollars. “Respondents were asked to include salary supplements such as salary monies from endowed positions.” “The tables contain distributional data (first decile, quartiles, and ninth decile) computed from the department averages. Thus, a table row labeled ‘50’ is the median of the averages for the departments that reported within the stratum (the number of such departments reporting is shown in the “Depts” row).”

Table S1. Twelve-month Salaries, Canadian

	Full Professor				Associate			Assistant	Non-Tenure Track		
	In rank 16+ yrs	In rank 8-15 yrs	In rank 0-7 yrs	All years in rank	In rank 8+ yrs	In rank 0-7 yrs	All years in rank		Teach	Research	Postdoc
Depts	12	12	12	13	12	13	13	13	11	2	6
Indiv	100	77	55	232	42	72	114	127	79		100
10	\$180,765	\$161,831	\$132,801	\$163,055	\$132,992	\$116,954	\$124,555	\$103,234	\$89,121		
25	\$195,926	\$168,544	\$160,778	\$172,151	\$140,678	\$135,246	\$137,661	\$112,089	\$95,046		
50	\$200,795	\$184,544	\$179,370	\$188,309	\$163,170	\$137,579	\$152,724	\$118,126	\$104,363		\$60,447
75	\$207,145	\$211,446	\$201,538	\$204,712	\$185,120	\$170,271	\$171,594	\$153,208	\$121,459		
90	\$239,317	\$246,717	\$215,389	\$236,497	\$199,410	\$181,948	\$182,156	\$157,360	\$135,733		

Table S1. Twelve-month Salaries, Canadian

Non-Tenure Track	Teaching Professor					Other Instructor				
	Teaching 9+ yrs	Teaching 6-8 yrs	Teaching 3-5 yrs	Teaching <3 yrs	All years	Teaching 9+ yrs	Teaching 6-8 yrs	Teaching 3-5 yrs	Teaching <3 yrs	All years
Depts	6	2	6	6	9	1	0	1	3	5
Indiv	27		10	11	54					25
10										
25					\$100,763					
50	\$135,268		\$114,914	\$100,884	\$117,313					\$100,225
75					\$136,854					
90										

Table S1a. Nine-month Salaries, US CS

	Full Professor				Associate			Assistant	Non-Tenure Track		
	In rank 16+ yrs	In rank 8-15 yrs	In rank 0-7 yrs	All years in rank	In rank 8+ yrs	In rank 0-7 yrs	All years in rank		Teach	Research	Postdoc
Depts	119	125	127	140	103	131	138	140	133	39	45
Indiv	750	636	666	2,108	362	748	1,154	1,437	1,534	191	395
10	\$145,239	\$139,695	\$134,403	\$140,093	\$107,058	\$112,476	\$114,402	\$99,302	\$68,110	\$67,959	\$49,425
25	\$167,435	\$158,135	\$151,225	\$158,491	\$115,272	\$122,035	\$122,880	\$106,139	\$79,492	\$78,860	\$57,136
50	\$192,674	\$187,646	\$174,934	\$181,607	\$128,720	\$136,500	\$134,078	\$119,031	\$92,585	\$100,000	\$64,473
75	\$235,773	\$210,000	\$191,910	\$205,846	\$143,597	\$152,706	\$151,140	\$129,600	\$108,135	\$123,327	\$72,517
90	\$262,572	\$233,765	\$224,743	\$227,968	\$152,138	\$165,700	\$164,953	\$139,202	\$128,894	\$148,550	\$77,114

Table S1a. Nine-month Salaries, US CS

Non-Tenure Track	Teaching Professor					Other Instructor				
	Teaching 9+ yrs	Teaching 6-8 yrs	Teaching 3-5 yrs	Teaching <3 yrs	All years	Teaching 9+ yrs	Teaching 6-8 yrs	Teaching 3-5 yrs	Teaching <3 yrs	All years
Depts	61	58	73	76	104	33	32	45	50	81
Indiv	176	149	213	249	955	80	57	118	195	595
10	\$79,387	\$77,880	\$75,449	\$75,000	\$76,763	\$62,928	\$26,733	\$50,807	\$46,643	\$59,309
25	\$94,071	\$92,142	\$86,316	\$82,996	\$89,485	\$70,703	\$66,656	\$63,748	\$65,634	\$67,350
50	\$109,153	\$109,685	\$98,753	\$95,000	\$101,716	\$91,490	\$81,040	\$84,900	\$77,500	\$79,747
75	\$132,314	\$122,887	\$111,119	\$109,925	\$119,023	\$114,189	\$99,312	\$96,957	\$88,614	\$93,781
90	\$153,691	\$141,724	\$132,017	\$126,118	\$132,101	\$148,057	\$122,880	\$117,200	\$108,439	\$112,999

Table S2 (TS Tables S20) reports faculty salaries for **newly hired** faculty. Again, the Canadian departments reported twelve-month salaries in Canadian dollars and U.S. departments reported nine-month salaries in U.S. dollars. When too few responses are received (such that the information about individual institutions could be identified), only the mean average (or less information) is reported.

Table S2. Nine-month Salaries for New PhDs

	Canadian						US (CS, CE, Info combined)					
	Tenure-Track	Teaching Profs	Other Instructors	Non-ten Teaching	Non-ten Research	Postdoc	Tenure-Track	Teaching Profs	Other Instructors	Non-ten Teaching	Non-ten Research	Postdoc
Depts	2	0	2	2	0	2	73	27	17	41	7	31
Indiv	8	1	3	4		12	272	49	29	78	16	127
10							\$101,250	\$71,334	\$36,000	\$55,375		\$47,881
25							\$115,203	\$79,307	\$68,500	\$70,417	\$72,500	\$51,924
50	\$159,143						\$128,000	\$89,000	\$74,625	\$86,490	\$75,000	\$61,845
75							\$146,895	\$100,000	\$96,000	\$96,250	\$98,744	\$70,000
90							\$160,862	\$108,955	\$127,750	\$108,955		\$72,650

Table S3 (TS Table S21) shows, by type of faculty, the change in the median of the average salaries from departments that reported both years. The number of departments that reported data in both years is indicated in parenthesis at the top of each column. Using the cell showing full professors at Canadian departments as an example, the table indicates that the median of the average salaries for full professors at the 6 departments that reported both years was 10.2 per cent higher in 2022 than was the median of the average full professor salaries in 2021 from these same 6 departments.

Table S3. Salary Changes for Departments that Reported in Both 2021 and 2022

	Canadian (6)	US CS (123)	US CE (2)	US I (14)
Full Profs	10.2%	4.8%		2.1%
Assoc. Profs.	6.3%	5.8%		5.8%
Asst. Profs.	5.1%	6.8%		4.8%
Teaching Prof	9.9%	10.1%		-3.0%
Other Instructor	-0.3%	6.7%		0.2%
Non-ten-track teaching faculty	-4.0%			
Research faculty	10.0%	16.3%		37.8%
Post doctorates	7.6%	2.6%		-30.0%

“Table R1 (TS Table R1) shows the distribution of departments’ total research expenditure (including indirect costs or ‘overhead’ as stated on project budgets) from external sources of support.” For comparison, we show the responses of US institutions as well.

Table R1. Total Expenditure from External Sources for Computing Research

Department Type	# Depts	Percentile of Department Averages				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Canadian	6			\$6,450,366		
US CS Public	65	\$1,181,832	\$3,049,198	\$6,225,294	\$13,401,794	\$21,794,899
US CS Private	25	\$2,170,997	\$3,028,088	\$9,198,925	\$18,440,000	\$22,974,428
US CE	2					
US Info	11	\$1,578,213	\$4,556,417	\$6,234,007	\$7,180,596	\$7,513,062