



## Yukon University legislation key terms

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**Accountability:** In post-secondary education, accountability refers to the requirement for the post-secondary institution to be accountable to the public on the actions they are taking to fulfil their mandate and whether they are meeting their performance goals and the needs of citizens. Post-secondary institutions are often required to report on things like finances, and operational plans. They may also report on other performance measures such as student enrolment numbers, satisfaction of students and the number of graduates who have found work in their fields.

**Accountability Indicators:** Accountability Indicators are often used to indicate which areas post-secondary institutions should report on annually to the public. Accountability Indicators outline specific information and outcomes that a university reports on to show how it is fulfilling its mandate, meeting its performance goals and the needs of citizens. Examples include:

- student enrolment and graduation numbers;
- satisfaction of students and graduates;
- employment rates of graduates; and
- credentials awarded each year (including diplomas, certificates, trades and academic upgrading).

**Autonomy:** In post-secondary education, autonomy refers to the ability of a post-secondary institution to govern itself, including freedom to make decisions about budget spending, enrolment levels, admission and graduation requirements and curriculum content for programs and courses without intervention from government.

**Bi-cameral:** In post-secondary education, a bi-cameral model of governance splits the responsibility for governing a post-secondary institution between two distinct bodies: a Board of Governors and an Academic Senate. The Board of Governors has authority over the administrative activities of the institution, while the Senate has authority over the academic activities of the institution.



**Faculty:** faculty members are academic staff who are educators, such as professors.

**Hybrid-institution:** In the context of post-secondary education, a hybrid institution is one that offers college and university degree programming.

**Legislation:** Legislation are written laws, often referred to as Acts, which are enacted by the government. Currently, Yukon College is governed by the [Yukon College Act](#). Yukon University will have powers beyond a college, and therefore, new legislation is required to govern the university.

**Mandate:** The mandate of an organization is a broad statement that outlines the vision, mission, values and goals of the organization. Organizations take actions and make decisions based on the vision, mission, value and goals outlined in their mandate. In this context, the mandate of Yukon University will guide decisions around the types of educational programming it may offer.

**Members at large:** In this context, members at large are members of the public whose main responsibility is to provide strategic direction to the College/University.

**Non-faculty:** Non-faculty staff are other staff members who are not part of the academic operations of the university, such as administrative staff and counsellors.

**Oversight:** In this context, oversight refers to the responsibility of the government to oversee the educational programming and activities offered by post-secondary institutions (colleges, universities) to ensure they are high quality and meet certain performance standards.

**School faculties:** the different divisions of subject areas in a post-secondary institution, such as the Faculty of Education.



**University Governance:** University Governance is the processes and practices that a university uses to organize itself, including how decisions are made, accountability, control and codes of conduct.