

# Université du Québec

## Ten universities across Québec

Founded in 1968 by the Government of Québec, Université du Québec is a system of ten universities whose mission is to provide access to undergraduate, and graduate studies and further the scientific development of Québec and of the province's regions through research.

### The Université du Québec system comprises

**UQAM** Université du Québec à Montréal

**UQTR** Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

**UQAC** Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

**UQAR** Université du Québec à Rimouski

**UQO** Université du Québec en Outaouais

**UQAT** Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue

**INRS** Institut national de la recherche scientifique

**ENAP** École nationale d'administration publique

**ÉTS** École de technologie supérieure

**TÉLUQ** Télé-université



*Université du Québec fosters cooperation and collaboration among its member universities, channeling their resources and initiatives into state-of-the-art expertise.*



**Université du Québec**

[www.uquebec.ca](http://www.uquebec.ca)



UQAT - Mathieu Dupuis

## More than 750 undergraduate, and graduate programs

A quarter of Québec's university professors teach at Université du Québec, making it a significant player in higher education in the province. Member universities offer some 750 undergraduate, and graduate programs in sixty towns and cities across Québec.

To help students stay in school and succeed, Université du Québec institutions offer programs tailored to the needs of their students. They offer part-time programs so students can achieve a healthy work/life/school balance, and they welcome non-traditional students (adults, first-generation university students, etc.). That means students have access to a number of high-quality academic and continuing education programs in French.



## Standout universities

- With \$221<sup>1</sup> million in research grants in 2012, Université du Québec member institutions ranked together 10th in the nation overall and 1st among Canadian universities without a school of medicine<sup>2</sup>. It boasts over 504 research groups and laboratories, including 302 research chairs.
- In terms of research volume and intensity<sup>2</sup>:
  - 8 system institutions (UQAM, INRS, UQAC, UQAR, UQTR, ÉTS, UQAT, and UQO) rank among Canada's top 50 research universities in terms of research volume (sponsored research funding). UQAR is 1st in its category.
  - 6 system institutions (INRS, UQAT, ÉTS, UQAR, ENAP, and UQAC) rank among Canada's top 30 universities in terms of research intensity (average funding per professor). INRS ranks 2nd in Canada for this indicator, and ENAP ranks 2nd as the Canadian institution having progressed the most in terms of research intensity, rising from 39th to 24th since 2005–2006.
  - 7 of the 20 institutions without medical faculties having the highest research intensity in Canada (INRS, UQAT, ÉTS, UQAR, ENAP, UQAC, and UQAM) are part of the Université du Québec system. INRS and UQAT respectively rank 1st and 3rd in this category.

1. Annual Report 2012–2013, Université du Québec.

2. Source: Compiled and processed from RESEARCH Infosource Inc., 2006–2013, *Canada's Top 50 Research Universities*; and ACPAU, 2006–2013, *Financial Information of Universities and Colleges*, March 2014.



ÉTS

## Major research universities

Université du Québec member universities have a special focus on scientific, technological, social, artistic, and cultural innovation, and their reputation now extends across Québec and around the world both as major research institutions and for their research transfer activities.

The Université du Québec system has made a name for itself by leading the way in new disciplines. Take for instance the field of environmental sciences. Université du Québec research professors played a leading role in the development of the discipline by bringing together a variety of research fields like microbiology, botany, engineering, hydrobiology, ecology, geology, Earth sciences, atmospheric sciences, oceanology, limnology, and marine biology. Because of their leadership, they receive 40% of all environmental research funding in Québec. Université du Québec universities are also renowned for their intimate knowledge of Quebec's reality, whether it is related to its territory, economy, or social issues.

Université du Québec's culture of openness and sharing also makes it a leader in the area of cooperation. Nearly 40% of Université du Québec scientific output is the result of partnerships with researchers from other organizations, in Québec, other provinces of Canada and the world.



Sylvain Laroché

## Original, community-specific research

Keenly aware of the needs of the professional, social, economic, and geographic communities they belong to, Université du Québec research professors develop original research projects with a view to finding solutions to problems facing local citizens. Examples of such community-specific areas of research include art and design and urban development at UQAM; sustainable energy, forest resources, and SMEs at UQTR; aluminum, mineral resources, population studies, and icing studies at UQAC; marine sciences, northern studies, and regional development at UQAR; languages and language technologies, community development, psychology, and cyberpsychology at UQO; and forest, mineral, and water resources, digital media, and First Peoples services at UQAT.

INRS focuses on topics of national interest such as water and land resources, nanoscience and nanotechnology, photonics, telecommunications, energy, social science, and health, while specialized institutions such as ENAP, ÉTS, and Télé-université conduct research into thematic and conceptual fields such as : health system change management, the analysis, development, and evaluation of public policy and programs, public administration, and the analysis of the impact of globalization at ENAP; research in partnership with industry, construction and restoration of municipal and urban infrastructures, and roads and bitumen at ÉTS; and cognitive computing, learning environments, communications, work organization, the knowledge-based economy, distance learning, industrial clusters, knowledge cities, and work/family balance at TÉLUQ.



## Part of the global community

Active members of the global scientific community, Université du Québec research professors partner with researchers in a wide variety of fields in Asia, Europe, the Americas, Africa and Oceania. In fact, 42% of their scientific output in the natural sciences and engineering between 2008 and 2011 was the product of international cooperation. And each year over 7,000 foreign students attend Université du Québec, more than 40% of whom are graduate students in natural sciences and engineering, as well as social sciences and humanities.

Scientific publications co-authored by Université du Québec and international institutions between 2008 and 2011.

