

other accommodation is reserved for first-year students whose homes are outside Edmonton. Accommodation in the women's residence is completely reserved by February for admission in September.

It is our opinion that the universities should, on the average, provide residential accommodation for at least 25% of their students. This is probably close to the proportion in residence in the pre-war years, after a prolonged period of depression and little construction.

The Coming Flood of Students: In 1955, Sheffield prepared a projection of enrolment which showed the possibility of 128,900 students in 1964-65. In 1957, Dube, Howes and McQueen made another calculation for the Gordon Royal Commission on Economic Prospects yielding the figure 133,200 for the same year, and one of 267,000 for 1979-80. Enrolment in 1957 exceeded the Sheffield figure for that year by 11.9%.³ It looks therefore as if the higher figure of 133,200 for 1964-65 is likely to be no overestimate.

Even if the universities do no more than maintain the present capacity in relation to enrolment, i.e. 15%, an additional 7,000 units will be required by 1964. Assuming that enrolment will reach at least 133,200 in 1964-65, six years from now, and that 25% should be provided with adequate residence on the campus, then the present capacity of residences must be increased by 20,000, i.e. from the present 13,000 to 33,000.

It should be noted that universities and colleges in small centres, e.g. Acadia in Wolfville, St. Francis Xavier in Antigonish, Mount Allison in Sackville, and Bishop's in Lennoxville cannot take their share of the additional students who are undoubtedly coming unless they have additional residential accommodation.

Present Rates for Room and Board: Residence rates for room and board vary, with the normal around \$60-\$65 per month or \$450-\$490 per session of about 7½ months. These rates may be sufficient to cover operating costs, including normal upkeep, but they do not provide for recovery or repayment of capital costs.

The rates cover room and board. At the University of Alberta where the rates have been \$60-\$65 per month, some operating loss was incurred in 1957-58. The university credits \$45 to the dining room and \$20 to the provision of accommodation.

There is general agreement that universities should not subsidize their residences from general funds. To do this is to ask students living at home or those living in lodgings to help pay for their fellow students who are in residence. On the other hand, where a university has special funds restricted by deeds of gift or otherwise to the building or maintenance of student residences, such funds may properly be used to make these residences as effective and economical as possible. Special endowments are rare, and the general policy is to make the residences pay their way, i.e. to see that running them causes no drain upon general funds. If a residence meets current expenses, the repayment of capital charges is usually not considered.

The Cost of New Residences: The present rates quoted above do not include capital charges. In considering the cost of new residences we may assume that they must be operated on a self-liquidating basis, i.e. that the rates charged to students for accommodation must be sufficient to pay interest on borrowed funds required to meet construction costs and to amortize the principal over a period of years.

The reason for making this assumption is that the need for instructional buildings is so great as to absorb all the funds available as grants or gifts to universities. Consequently, as a general rule, universities will not be able to construct residences with funds from these sources, and will have to borrow for residence construction if residences are to be built. The universities will expect to service their loans for residences out of rates charged to students living in residence. To the extent that residences may be built partly or wholly from grants or gifts, the situation will be eased.