

In 1962-63 over 25,000 bachelor and first professional degrees and equivalent diplomas were granted. The largest number were in arts and pure science (12,769), education (3,495), engineering (2,246), and commerce and business administration (1,186). For the same academic year 3,152 master and licence degrees and 421 earned doctorates were awarded, as well as 254 honorary doctorates.

Enrolment in Canadian universities is expected to increase for many years to come, and may double the 1962-63 full-time figure of 141,388 in six years, and triple it by about 1973-74, if present trends continue. To accommodate the increase, existing institutions are expanding their building programmes, and new institutions, as noted previously, are being planned and started. The likelihood of an impending shortage of fully-qualified university teachers is receiving much attention.

Student costs

Data available on fee rates for the 1963-64 academic year indicate that tuition and other fees in arts and science would average \$400 to \$450 (the highest being nearly \$600), while in medicine they would average about \$600 and, in engineering, about \$500. Board and lodging in university residences averaged \$600 to \$700, with the highest charge being \$1,000. Rates in Ontario and Quebec were, in general, somewhat higher than in the other provinces. Several institutions have announced fee increases of about \$50 or more for 1964-65.

Total costs for the eight to nine month academic year for students living away from home in 1964 would average about \$1,600-\$1,700, excluding transportation costs, and would be somewhat higher for most graduate and professional courses. Average costs for a full calendar year would be likely to be over \$2,000.

To help meet these costs, many students take summer jobs and some have part-time jobs during the academic year. There is as yet no Canadian Government scholarship scheme like that in the United Kingdom, though certain federal departments do make awards, and many private scholarships and bursaries are available at all levels of higher education. Relatively few university entrance awards are open to students from outside Canada, although foreign students who have completed a year of higher education in Canada can usually compete with Canadian students for "in-course" awards, and in addition, many loan funds are available to needy students.

Proportionately more awards are available for students from outside Canada at the graduate level, including awards under certain federally-assisted grant programmes. At some institutions foreign students may compete with Canadians for awards given by the universities or by private organizations.

Financing of higher education

With the exception of three federal armed services colleges (including the Royal Military College of Canada, opened in 1876 and authorized to grant degrees in 1959) which are supported completely by the Federal Government, the universities and colleges usually receive financial support from a variety of governmental and other sources. Current operating income for all universities and colleges (excluding the three services colleges) in 1962-63 amounted to \$235 million (including sponsored and assisted research, but excluding ancillary enterprises such as student residences, dining halls, and bookstores). Sources of this income included: