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Canadian universities and degree-granting colleges

REFERENCE
SERIES No. 44

43-233-738.

Produced by
Publications Section,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1A 0G2

Revised in March 1984 by the Communications Division,
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

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Canada is a bilingual, multicultural country with two major cultural traditions. As a consequence, two systems of higher education have developed. One, originally patterned on the French system before the secularization of higher education in France, with the majority of the institutions under the direction of Roman Catholic orders or groups, has in recent years been adapted more and more to North American higher-education traditions. The other system was originally designed according to English, Scottish and United States practices; instruction is given in English, and the institutions are controlled by a variety of groups — governments, religious denominations and private, non-denominational bodies.

Most of Canada's universities offer instruction in either the English or French language. A few institutions offer instruction in both official languages. The first such bilingual institution to be established, the present University of Ottawa, developed from a Roman Catholic College, opened in Ottawa in 1848. Laurentian University, established at Sudbury, Ontario in 1960, is also a bilingual university.

History

Until 1763, education in the colony of New France was provided solely by institutions under religious auspices. The first such institution in which studies were undertaken at college level seems to have been the Collège des Jésuites, founded in 1635 in Quebec City. At about the same time, the Séminaire de Québec was founded by diocesan priests. In 1852, the seminary was instrumental in the establishment of Laval University in Quebec City. A branch of Laval was opened in Montreal in 1878 and in 1920 it received a civil charter as the University of Montreal.

Three Kings' Colleges were among the first English-language institutions founded. One of these opened at Windsor, Nova Scotia in 1789, and was later re-established at Halifax, N.S. A second opened at Fredericton, New Brunswick in 1829 (though it traces its history back to the Academy of Arts and Sciences of 1785) and a third, though chartered in 1827 in Toronto as the state university of the Province of Upper Canada, did not offer instruction until 1843. These colleges were closely associated, at the time of their formation, with the Church of England. Early attempts to limit enrolment to Church of England adherents, coupled with the movement

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Published by Authority of the
Honourable Jean Chrétien,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Government of Canada, 1984.

towards responsible government in the provinces, made these colleges targets of religious and political criticism and led to two of them becoming provincial universities (the University of Toronto — 1850; the University of New Brunswick — 1859). The third, University of King's College at Halifax, is today an Anglican, co-educational institution associated with Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Many denominational colleges were also founded in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces to fulfil the desire of various religious groups to educate their young people in the atmosphere of their own faiths. These included such institutions as Acadia University at Wolfville, N.S. (Baptist — founded in 1838; denominational tests have never been permitted); Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (Presbyterian when founded in 1841, but now non-denominational); Victoria College (founded in Cobourg, Ontario, by Methodists in 1836, and now located in Toronto under United Church direction); St. Francis Xavier University Antigonish, N.S. (Catholic — founded in 1853); and Mount Allison University Sackville, N.B. (Methodist, now United Church — founded in 1843). After the establishment of the University of Toronto, the Church of England founded its own University of Trinity College in 1852. Trinity is today federated with the University of Toronto.

The first non-denominational institution to be established in Canada was McGill University, Montreal (1821), which first gave instruction in 1829. Dalhousie University, Halifax, dates from 1818. However, except for a few years between 1838 and 1845, Dalhousie did not function as a university until 1863.

The University of Manitoba was established in 1877 as a degree-granting institution for three existing denominational colleges. It first granted earned degrees in 1880, and began to offer instruction in 1890. Except for a short period during which the Manitoba Agricultural College was independent, and except for institutions granting degrees in theology only, the University of Manitoba was the sole degree-granting institution in the province until 1967. In that year, two affiliates of the University of Manitoba — Brandon College and United College — were granted university status as Brandon University and the University of Winnipeg.

In 1903, the legislature of the Northwest Territories (then composed of most of western Canada east of British Columbia) passed an act for the establishment of a university. In 1905, part of the N.W.T. below the 60th parallel was divided into the present provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the 1903 act was succeeded by acts in 1906 and 1907 authorizing the establishment of the University of Alberta (Edmonton) and the University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon). Both universities established

branch campuses, Alberta at Calgary in 1946 and Saskatchewan at Regina in 1961. In 1966, the University of Alberta at Calgary was established as a non-denominational, co-educational and provincial university, under the name of the University of Calgary. In 1974, the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan severed its ties with the university and became the University of Regina, a provincial, non-denominational and co-educational institution.

Federal government involvement in higher education

An act passed in 1908 resulted in the opening of the University of British Columbia in 1915. Before that, instruction at college level in British Columbia had been given mainly by institutions connected with McGill University and the University of Toronto. Until 1963, the University of British Columbia was the only institution of higher learning in the province. In that year, two colleges, Notre Dame and Victoria, became Notre Dame University of Nelson and the University of Victoria. A fourth university, Simon Fraser, enrolled its first students in 1965. In 1977, Notre Dame ceased to exist and Trinity Western College was given degree-granting powers. Trinity Western College was established under a private member's bill in the British Columbia legislature, and does not receive public funding. (See Provincial university systems and Appendix I for details).

(1) University financing

The British North America Act, which created and broadly defined Canada as a federal state in 1867, assigned to the provinces jurisdiction over education. However, the federal government did become directly involved in higher education as early as 1876, when it established the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario.

At the end of the Second World War, the government recognized an obligation to assist the universities which had seen their enrolments double from 1945 to 1947, with the return of the war veterans, and for the first time made direct subsidies to the universities. In 1951, following the recommendation of a royal commission on the arts, letters and sciences, the federal government began to distribute grants in aid of universities first to the provinces, and later, directly to the institutions.

In 1966, the federal government ceased making direct subsidies to the universities, except in aid of the Royal Military College and research. Instead, the provinces were given additional taxing powers and promised supplements to meet 50 per cent of the cost to the provinces of supporting the universities. In 1972, amendments to the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act set a yearly maximum of 15 per cent on the rate of increase of the federal contribution.

In 1977, according to the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and

Established Programs Financing Act, the federal government transferred additional tax points with respect to both personal and corporate income tax to the provinces, to support post-secondary education in their jurisdictions. Also according to the 1977 act, the federal government provides *per capita* cash grants to the provinces.

By 1982-83, tax and cash transfers to the provinces in support of post-secondary education amounted to \$3.9 billion. Increases in the annual escalator to this sum were capped at 6 per cent in 1983-84 and 5 per cent in 1984-85.

(II) Research

University research in Canada is largely dependent on public funds for its support and maintenance. The government of Canada has established three granting councils for the support of research that together cover all academic disciplines: the Medical Research Council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The cumulative budget of the three granting councils for the operating year 1984-85 is approximately \$495 million.

Provincial government support of university research has become a more significant factor in recent years. In addition, universities receive support from foundations, corporations and other private donors, and undertake many research projects under contract.

(III) Student assistance

The Canada Student Loans Act, passed in 1964, is the basis upon which the federal government makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. Under the Canada Student Loans Program, which is administered jointly with the provincial aid scheme in nine provinces, the federal government guarantees loans made by chartered banks and other designated lenders to students on the basis of certificates of eligibility (loan authorization documents) issued by the provinces participating in the Program.

Assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program is limited to Canadian citizens and landed immigrants. In operation year 1982-83, over 184 000 students received assistance under the program and the value of loans issued in that year was \$308 million.

(IV) International aspects

In an effort to enhance the role of Canadian universities in international development projects abroad, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) provided the funds for the establishment of the International Development Office (IDO) as part of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in 1977.

The IDO facilitates linkage agreements between Canadian universities and their counterparts in Third World countries, and acts as an information clearing house to Canadian universities and Canadian and foreign agencies involved in international development.

Provincial university systems

The federal government, under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs, has signed technical and cultural agreements with a number of countries which call for the bilateral exchange of students and academic personnel. Also, a number of countries such as Venezuela and the People's Republic of China have made arrangements either through the Department of External Affairs or directly with the universities for the placing of students, researchers and scholars within Canadian institutions of higher learning. In addition to the above, individual Canadian universities have themselves arranged for links with institutions and agencies in developing and industrialized countries.

Canadian universities also participate in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan by receiving a number of scholars from other Commonwealth countries each year. In turn, this multilateral plan enables Canadian scholars to study abroad.

Many of these exchange programs are administered on behalf of the federal government, by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, and by the World University Service of Canada. Each province has its own university system. While the institutions are largely financed by the public purse, they are autonomous in the areas of academic matters and internal fiscal management. About 80 per cent of their operating income is derived from government grants, the remainder being accounted for by student fees, research monies, private donations, and miscellaneous income.

A university system is generally composed of four elements, although every element may not necessarily be found in each provincial system. The first element consists of the individual institutions. The second is the collectivity of universities, that is the voluntary association of universities to deal with common concerns. Thirdly, all provinces, except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, have either individually or, in the case of the maritime provinces, collectively established a "buffer body" as an intermediary between government and the universities. Conceived as instruments to maintain a balance between public accountability on the government side and institutional autonomy on the university side, these bodies normally have government-appointed members representing

government, education and community interests. Their mandate generally requires them to advise government on the development of higher education, to make recommendations regarding the level of financial support to universities and sometimes also to distribute grants among the institutions, and to plan and co-ordinate with the universities the implementation of programs to meet the educational needs of the province or region. The fourth and last element of a system consists of the government, with either a department with responsibility for all levels of education or a separate department for higher education only.

There are some links which, though not leading to a country-wide, unified university system, connect the individual provincial systems at the national level. Thus we find the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, which provides a mechanism for consultation and interaction in educational matters of common interest to the various provincial governments, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada which, as the voluntary organization of the Canadian universities, does the same for its members.

The following description of the provincial university system will concentrate on the main, non-denominational universities, all of which are members of the AUCC.

Newfoundland: Memorial University is the only university in the province. As already indicated, there is no intermediary or buffer body between the government and the university in Newfoundland and, accordingly, Memorial deals directly with the provincial government. Funding matters are the concern of a special cabinet committee on university affairs, while day-to-day relationships depend on direct contact between the university and the departments of education and finance.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick: The maritime provinces, with a number of small to medium-sized university-level institutions (one on Prince Edward Island, four in New Brunswick and 13 in Nova Scotia), have created one body, the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC), to act as an intermediary between the region's universities and the governments of the three provinces. Established to assist the provinces and institutions in attaining a more efficient use and allocation of higher education resources in the region, MPHEC reports to the Council of Maritime Premiers. Through the Council, MPHEC annually presents to the provincial legislatures its recommendations on the level of financial assistance to the universities. Each legislature determines its own level of funding for the institutions within its jurisdiction; the resulting grants are distributed to the universities, in New Brunswick and

Prince Edward Island by the Commission and in Nova Scotia by the Minister of Education, following the Commission's recommendation.

The maritime universities and Memorial University of Newfoundland have created the Association of Atlantic Universities (AAU), a voluntary organization whose aims are to ensure high academic standards to coordinate higher education and to avoid unnecessary duplication of programs.

Quebec: There are seven institutions in Quebec with enrolments ranging from just over 800 to approximately 20 000 full-time students. Three of them are English-language universities (Bishop's, Concordia and McGill) and four are French-language institutions (Laval, Montréal, Sherbrooke, and the Université du Québec). The last is a decentralized, multi-unit institution comprising, amongst others, six constituent universities, a distance-learning facility, and several institutes.

At the institutional level, the co-ordinating body is the Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities. This voluntary organization provides a forum for information exchange among its members and for concerted action and studies. It also serves as a channel through which the government can consult the universities as a group.

At the government level, responsibility for higher education is entrusted to the Ministère de l'Éducation and within it, to the Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur. Relating directly to the universities, it takes an active part in the development of higher education in Quebec and allocates to the universities the funding provided by the government in support of higher education. The government's main adviser in university affairs is the Conseil des universités, established in 1969. This body may, on its own initiative, counsel the government concerning the needs of higher education and the measures to meet these needs; it must by law be consulted by the government in certain matters such as the level and distribution of annual support to universities, but the government is not obliged to follow its recommendations.

The Conseil supérieur de l'éducation, created in 1964, advises the government regarding all levels of education and has, as one of its standing committees, the Commission de l'enseignement supérieur to deal in particular with university education. While the government is obliged to consult this council in certain matters, the more specialized Conseil des universités has, since its creation in 1969, become its main source of advice in university affairs.

Ontario: Responsibility for post-secondary education rests with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities; its University Affairs Division, designed to develop and analyze policy on university-related matters, deals

with the provincially assisted university system, which comprises 19 institutions: 16 universities (Brock, Carleton, Guelph, Lakehead, Laurentian, McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, Trent, Waterloo, Western Ontario, Wilfrid Laurier, Windsor and York) and three institutes (Ontario College of Art, Ontario Institute of Studies in Education and the Royal Military College of Canada). In enrolment size, these institutions show a great diversity: five institutions have fewer than 5 000 full-time students, seven range from 5 000 to 12 000 students, three from 12 000 to 17 000, while one university, Toronto, enrolls more than 35 000 students.

The 16 provincially supported universities are members of the Council of Ontario Universities (COU). This organization provides a focus for the interaction of the universities with one another, participates in the decision-making process of the system as a whole, is usually the collective voice in matters which concern all institutions, and maintains liaison between the universities and the government and its agencies.

The Ontario Council on University Affairs (OCUA) is the intermediary body between the government and the universities. As the government's main adviser in matters relating to the university sector, OCUA reviews the annual funding proposals submitted to it by individual institutions and COU, and then advises the government on the total level of support and its allocation to the universities.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia: Although the four western provinces do not have a single university system, there are two bodies that provide for some links between the individual provincial systems. The Western Canada Post-Secondary Co-ordinating Committee provides a forum for discussion and action by the four provincial ministers responsible for higher education, and the Council of Western Canadian University Presidents (COWCUP) represents the universities in the region. As an illustration of western co-operation, mention can be made of an interprovincial agreement to centralize the training of veterinarians by the establishment of a single school for the region, the Western College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan.

The university systems in Manitoba and British Columbia bear a great deal of resemblance. In both provinces, the system consists of a relatively small number of universities: three in Manitoba (Brandon, Manitoba and Winnipeg), and four in British Columbia (British Columbia, Simon Fraser, Trinity Western, and Victoria). In each province, an advisory body has been established by the government to act as an intermediary between the minister responsible for higher education and the universities: the Universities Grants Commission in Manitoba, and the Universities Council

of British Columbia. In addition to their general advisory task and their role in planning and co-ordinating university education, they have the mandate to review the universities' budget requests, to advise their governments on the total level of funding and to distribute to the universities the funds appropriated by government.

In Saskatchewan, two universities (Regina and Saskatchewan) deal directly with the Department of Advanced Education. Their intermediary between the government and the universities, the Saskatchewan Universities Commission, was abolished in 1983.

In Alberta there is also no intermediary body between government and the universities. Government planning for and co-ordination of higher education is the responsibility of the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower, which deals directly with the institutions regarding budgetary requirements and provincial grants.

The university sector consists of four institutions: The University of Alberta, which enrolls about 21 000 full-time students; Calgary with some 14 000 students, Lethbridge with about 2 000 students; and Athabasca, established in 1970 to offer distance-learning opportunities. To provide for co-ordination among these institutions, the Alberta Universities Act has established a statutory body, the Universities Co-ordinating Council; consisting of representatives of the four universities, the Council has the authority to inquire into all matters requiring co-operative decisions or actions and to give advice to both the universities and government.

Government of institutions

Civil legislation regarding the establishment of new institutions, or changes in existing ones, is usually enacted by provincial legislatures, except for federal military colleges and a few institutions originally established by act of Parliament.

The two-tier, or bicameral, system of university government is in effect at all but three universities in Canada. Once an institution is legally chartered its corporate powers are vested in a governing body, generally known as the board of governors. The board of most universities usually comprises representatives of government, industry, university administration, faculty, undergraduate and graduate student bodies, and alumni. Its function is to oversee the university's financial operations and to maintain liaison with governments and the general public.

The responsibility for all academic matters is, as a rule, assigned to the senate. Most senates are composed mainly of representatives of faculty and academic administrators; student representatives are also included on the senates of most institutions. The president of the institution is

usually an *ex-officio* member of the senate and, at a number of universities, this person serves as chairman of the senate. Senates are responsible for admissions, course offerings, program development, academic discipline and the awarding of degrees.

Three universities, Athabasca University, Université Laval, and the University of Toronto, have adopted the unicameral system of university government, i.e. a single body incorporating the powers of board and senate.

Apart from the president, the senior officers are: the vice-presidents, each usually responsible for a particular area of university life (academic matters, administration, finance, research); the registrar, who may act as secretary to the board or senate and whose office usually admits students, prepares timetables and keeps student records; the business officer (often called comptroller or bursar), whose office is charged with the day-to-day financial operation of the institution, including the collection of fees; and deans and department heads, who administer faculty and departmental affairs. Other administrative posts include an admissions officer, deans of men and of women, a librarian, a development officer, an information and/or public relations officer, a research administrator and an institutional research officer.

Teaching staff

The lowest teaching rank is normally that of lecturer. This is usually a one-year appointment and the candidate will be expected to have at least a master's degree. Most appointments, however, are made initially at the rank of assistant professor. From this point, faculty members become eligible for promotion to the ranks of associate professor and full professor.

For appointment to a university staff, a doctoral degree is usually expected. Faculty members appointed without this qualification are expected to continue their studies towards the doctorate. In some professional faculties, some staff have professional qualifications only, but the majority possess an earned doctorate.

The expansion in the number and size of Canadian universities in the 1960s required the recruitment of faculty members, many of whom came from abroad. However, in accordance with Canada's employment and immigration laws, foreign faculty can not be hired unless there are no Canadian citizens or landed immigrants qualified to fill vacant positions.

Most teaching posts are advertised in *University Affairs*, a periodical of news and opinion published ten times a year by the AUCC. Yearly subscription rates are: \$8.50 third class in Canada, \$13.25 first class; outside Canada, \$13.25 surface mail and \$21 air mail. Single copy price is \$2 in

Canada, \$4 outside Canada. Academic vacancies are also advertised in the *CAUT Bulletin*, published by the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Faculty unions are a comparatively recent development in Canada. The first was established in 1970 and the first collective agreement signed in 1974. In 1983, 70 per cent of full-time members of faculty in Canadian universities were members of collective bargaining units — either certified under provincial labour law or in “special plan” units not regulated by provincial legislature. The province of British Columbia forbids certification of faculty unions.

Local faculty associations are grouped into provincial federations and also into a national body — the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT).

Types of institution

In Canada, an institution of post-secondary education that has the power to grant degrees is usually called a university. However, several are called colleges, a few are institutes and one is a school.

A university or college may be associated with another university (often called a “parent” university) as a federated, affiliated or constituent institution. Generally, a federated institution is responsible for its own administration and has the power to grant degrees; while in federation, it holds some or all of its degree-granting powers in abeyance. An affiliated institution is responsible for its own administration but does not have the power to grant degrees. A constituent institution is an integral part of the parent university with respect to both administrative and academic matters.

There are 71 degree-granting institutions in Canada that are members of the AUCC. Of the 71, six use French as the language of instruction. The others are basically English-language institutions; however some of them have among their constituents or affiliates a faculty in which some or all of the courses for a degree are taken in French.

Almost all of the universities and their affiliates are co-educational. Only one, Brescia, is for women only and Mount Saint Vincent University places special emphasis on women’s programs.

The universities range in size and complexity from those with more than 20 000 full-time students and a dozen colleges, faculties and schools to those enrolling fewer than 1 000 students. The total enrolment of full-time students is now about 426 000 with part-time students in degree courses exceeding half that number.

Admission requirements

Since education in Canada is a provincial responsibility, each province awards its own certificate of completion of secondary-school studies. Canadian universities have individual admission requirements based on certificates awarded in the province in which the university is situated, but all treat the appropriate certificate of other provinces as approximately equivalent.

Students usually begin post-secondary education at the age of 17 or 18, after 11 or 12 years of elementary and secondary schooling. In all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, 12 years of study are required before students are admissible to university. In Ontario, 13 years of study are required at the moment, but the thirteenth year will be phased out by 1985. In Quebec, students complete secondary school at the end of Grade 11 but those wishing to undertake university studies must first complete two years of preuniversity study at a college of general and vocational education (CEGEP) in the province.

Some professional degree programs, like programs of study in arts and science, may be entered directly from secondary school. Examples are agriculture, engineering and pharmacy. Others such as medicine, dentistry and law, require the applicant to have completed some or all of a first degree in arts or science.

Most universities are flexible about admitting to first-degree programs (usually those in arts and science) persons with unconventional patterns of previous schooling, provided that they have been out of school for a number of years and can show promise of success in university. The most common requirement for this kind of "mature matriculation" is that applicants be at least 21 years of age and have been away from full-time schooling for two or more years. Detailed requirements for admission to universities are provided in the calendars of various institutions. The *Directory of Canadian Universities*, published yearly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, is also a useful source of information on university programs, admission requirements and costs. The price of the 1982-83 directory is \$10 in Canada, \$12 in the United States and \$15 in other countries. An additional \$3 is charged for postage and handling.

All Canadian universities admit students from other countries, and

usually indicate in their calendars and in the *Directory of Canadian Universities* how educational qualifications obtained abroad are equated with Canadian requirements.

Applicants from abroad must obtain a student authorization and/or visa from a Canadian government representative in their home country in order to study in Canada. To fulfil immigration requirements, applicants must give assurance of having been admitted to a university or other approved educational institution, and of having sufficient funds to meet total expenses including tuition and room and board while in Canada as well as for the return journey. Student authorizations and visas are valid for a specified program, for a pre-determined period, at the specific institution admitting the student and cannot be changed once the student has arrived in Canada without the approval of the federal department of employment and immigration.

It is usual for students from abroad, whose schooling was not in the language used in the university in which they propose to study, to be required to demonstrate their proficiency in that language. The French-language institutions set their own tests such as the Université Laval French test. The English-language universities accept the evidence of tests in international use, usually the test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and, less frequently, the University of Michigan English Language Test or the University of Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English. In addition, it is usual for Canadian universities to require that records of former schooling be accompanied by notarized translation in English or French, depending on the language of instruction at the institution.

Some universities impose quotas on the number of foreign students who may be admitted to certain faculties.

Academic year

For most full-time students the academic year consists of two terms or semesters of a little less than four months each, September to December and January to April. A few institutions provide for year-round operation with three terms or semesters, the third running from May to August.

In addition, most universities organize a summer session of six weeks from the beginning of July to mid-August and some offer, as well, a four-week inter-session in late spring.

Where the two-term pattern is in effect it is usual for students to begin in September, although provision is occasionally made for entry in January. Where there is a three-term or semester calendar, students may enrol for any one, two or three terms during the year.

More than a dozen universities organize studies in some faculties on

what is called the co-operative plan, alternating full-time study on campus during one term with full-time employment providing supervised work experience during the next.

Part-time study

There is a variety of arrangements for part-time students. The most usual is to provide instruction in the late afternoon or evening, or both, during the regular university terms. This may be done on campus or in other areas served by the university, in some cases in towns as distant as 500 kilometres away. Still greater extension of the range of service is provided by a few universities with "open-university" type facilities, usually involving instruction by correspondence, supplemented by the use of audiotapes, radio broadcasts, television or video tapes.

Students

Full-time university student enrolment has increased in recent years. The following table depicts the growth in enrolments over a 50-year period.

Academic year	Full-time enrolment
	Thousands
1930-31	32.9
1940-41	36.3
1950-51	68.6
1960-61	113.7
1970-71	309.4
1980-81	382.6
1981-82	401.9
1982-83	426.4

Of the 426 389 full-time students in 1982-83, 50 173, or approximately 12 per cent, were graduate students.

In 1982-83 there were 266 389 part-time students enrolled in Canadian universities and colleges. Of these, 33 335, or 12.5 per cent, were graduate students.

There were some 32 333 full-time foreign students attending Canadian universities and colleges in 1981-82. Of this number, approximately 51

per cent came from Asia, 14 per cent from Europe, 11 per cent from the United States and 11 per cent from Africa.

There were 114 942 degrees, diplomas and certificates granted in 1981. Of the total number of qualifications granted, 73.9 per cent were bachelor's or first professional degrees; 11.2 per cent were master's degrees; 1.6 per cent were doctorates; and 13.3 per cent were undergraduate and graduate diplomas and certificates.

Student costs

The costs of instruction are highly subsidized in Canada, primarily by governments, and the tuition fees payable by students cover less than 15 per cent of total university operating income. For a full-time student, the tuition fees payable may range from \$450 for an academic year of two terms in arts and science to more than \$1 600 in medicine and dentistry. Fees differ from province to province, and from university to university.

In seven provinces, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the tuition fees charged to students from other countries are considerably higher than those for Canadians, ranging from \$1 200 to \$5 800 depending on the program of study.

Other student expenses include books, supplies and instruments, and a student activities fee, as well as those which would apply equally to anyone living in Canada: accommodation, food, laundry, transportation, health care, insurance, clothing and entertainment. Students not living at home may spend from \$4 600 to \$7 600 for each 12-month period.

To help meet these costs, the government of Canada has instituted the Canada Student Loans Plan for Canadian students, which has been described earlier in this reference paper. In addition, the provinces provide repayable and/or non-repayable assistance in the form of grants, bursaries and scholarships. This assistance is available only to Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have resided in the particular province for at least one year.

Certain federal departments do make awards, and many private scholarships and bursaries are available at all levels of higher education. Relatively few, if any, university entrance awards are open to students from outside Canada, though foreign students who have completed a year of study at the higher education level in Canada can usually compete with Canadian students for "in course" awards.

APPENDIX I

Degree-granting universities and colleges in Canada (Members of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada)

(The student enrolment of the institutions for the academic year 1983-1984 is indicated in brackets. FT refers to full-time graduate and undergraduate enrolment and PT refers to part-time graduate and undergraduate enrolment.)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's (9 005 FT; 4 143 PT) — degrees in arts, business administration and commerce, education, engineering, forestry, medicine, nursing, physical education, science, social work.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown (1 676 FT; 710 PT) — degrees in arts, business administration, education, engineering, home economics, music, science.

NOVA SCOTIA

Acadia University, Wolfville (3 253 FT; 807 PT) — degrees in applied science, arts, business administration, computer science, education, home economics, music, recreation and physical education, science, secretarial science, theology.

University College of Cape Breton, Sydney (1 845 FT; 991 PT) — degrees in arts, business administration, engineering, home economics, science, technology.

Dalhousie University, Halifax (8 822 FT; 2 186 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, costume studies, dentistry, education, engineering, environmental studies, human communication disorders, law, library service, medicine, music, nursing, occupational therapy, pharmacy, physical education, physiotherapy, public administration, science, social work.

University of King's College, Halifax (501 FT; 16 PT) — degrees in arts, divinity, journalism, science.

Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax (1 592 FT; 1 363 PT) — degrees in arts, business, education, home economics, science, public relations.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro (475 FT; 20 PT) — degrees in agriculture, technology.

Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, Halifax (474 FT; 81 PT) — degrees in art education, design, fine art.

Université Sainte-Anne, Church Point (218 FT; 773 PT) — degrees in animation, arts, business administration, education, science, secretarial science.

St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish (2 539 FT; 361 PT) — degrees in arts, business, education, engineering, nutrition and consumer studies, nursing, science, secretarial arts, social leadership.

Saint Mary's University, Halifax (3 131 FT; 1 467 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, education, engineering, science.

Technical University of Nova Scotia, Halifax (1 093 FT; 134 PT) — degrees in architecture, engineering, computer science.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Université de Moncton, Moncton (3 905 FT; 6 228 PT) — grades offerts en arts, administration, droit, éducation, génie, nutrition et études familiales, sciences infirmières, sciences pures, sciences sociales.

Mount Allison University, Sackville (1 646 FT; 674 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, education, engineering, fine arts, music, science, secretarial science, theology.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton (6 550 FT; 1 606 PT) — degrees in administration, arts, computer science, data analysis, education, engineering, forestry, law, nursing, physical education and recreation, science, secretarial studies.

St. Thomas University, Fredericton (1 200 FT; 250 PT) — degrees in arts, education, social work.

QUEBEC

Bishop's University, Lennoxville (1 010 FT; 650 PT) — degrees in arts, business administration, education, science, theology.

Concordia University, Montréal (12 285 FT; 13 018 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce and administration, engineering and computer science, fine arts, science.

Université Laval, Québec (19 590 FT; 9 097 PT) — grades offerts en activité physique, actuariat, administration, architecture/aménagement du territoire, arts, droit, éducation, enseignement, études anciennes, lettres, musique, sciences et génie, sciences agronomiques et de l'alimentation, sciences forestières et géodésiques, sciences humaines et sociales, sciences de la santé.

McGill University, Montréal (16 353 FT; 4 278 PT) — degrees in agriculture, architecture, arts, computer science, dentistry, education, engineering, food science, human communication disorders, law, library science, management, medicine, music, nursing, physical and occupational therapy, religious studies, science, social work, urban planning.

Université de Montréal, Montréal (20 348 FT; 23 471 PT) — grades offerts en administration des affaires, administration des services de santé, aménagement/architecture/urbanisme, droit, éducation physique, études médiévales, génie, histoire et sociopolitique des sciences, hygiène du travail et de l'environnement, médecine, médecine dentaire, médecine vétérinaire, musique, optométrie, pharmacie, sciences de l'éducation, sciences humaines et sociales, sciences infirmières, sciences pures, théologie.

Université du Québec, siège social à Ste-Foy (22 993 FT; 43 094 PT) — six unités constituentes: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Chicoutimi, Hull, Montréal, Rimouski, Trois-Rivières; deux écoles supérieures: l'École nationale d'administration publique, l'École de technologie supérieure; deux instituts de recherche: l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique et l'Institut Armand Frappier; et une autre unité constituante: La Télé-Université — l'environnement, droit, éducation, études plurisectorielles, ingénierie, lettres, sciences de la santé, sciences humaines et sociales, sciences pures et appliquées, services publics et communautaires.

Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (6 808 FT; 2 648 PT) — grades offerts en administration, arts, droit, éducation, éducation physique et sportive, génie, médecine, sciences, théologie.

ONTARIO

Brescia College, London (477 FT; 45 PT) — degrees in arts, home economics.

Brock University, St. Catharines (3 944 FT; 3 703 PT) — degrees in business

administration, business economics, arts, education, physical education, science. *Carleton University*, Ottawa (10 348 FT; 5 651 PT) — degrees in architecture, arts, commerce, computer science, engineering, industrial design, journalism, public administration, science, social work.

Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Ottawa (124 FT; 502 PT) — grades offerts en philosophie, théologie, pastorale.

University of Guelph, Guelph (9 789 FT; 1 223 PT) — degrees in agricultural science, arts, engineering, family and consumer studies, hotel and food administration, human kinetics, landscape architecture, science, veterinary medicine.

Huron College, London (672 FT; 50 PT) — degrees in arts and social sciences, business administration, theology.

King's College, London (1 320 FT; 209 PT) — degrees in arts, social work.

Lakehead University, Thunder Bay (3 544 FT; 1 482 PT) — degrees in arts, education, science, business administration, engineering, forestry, library technology, nursing, physical and health education.

Laurentian University of Sudbury, Sudbury (3 864 FT; 4 005 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, education, engineering, language, nursing, physical and health education, science, social work. Bilingual.

McMaster University, Hamilton (11 515 FT; 3 868 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, engineering, medicine, music, nursing education, occupational therapy and physiotherapy, physical education, science, social work, theology.

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto (added with The University of Toronto) — degrees in education.

University of Ottawa, Ottawa (12 817 FT; 7 617 PT) — degrees in administration, arts, civil law, education, engineering, human kinetics, medicine, nursing, international cooperation, law, pastoral studies, science, social sciences, theology. Bilingual.

Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston (11 314 FT; 3 729 PT) — degrees in applied science, arts, business, divinity, education, law, medicine, nursing, physical education, rehabilitation therapy, science.

Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston (826 FT; 121 PT) — degrees in arts, engineering, science.

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto (8 789 FT; 2 626 PT) — degrees in applied arts, arts, business, community services, technology.

The University of St. Jerome's College, Waterloo (495 FT; 750 PT) — degrees in arts, mathematics.

University of St. Michael's College, Toronto (2 778 FT; 638 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, mediaeval studies, science, theology.

Saint Paul University, Ottawa (416 FT; 441 PT) — degrees in canon law, mission studies, pastoral studies, philosophy, social communications, theology. Bilingual.

University of Sudbury, Sudbury (enrolment added with Laurentian University) — degrees in arts. Bilingual

University of Toronto, Toronto (35 672 FT; 16 752 PT) — degrees in architecture, arts, commerce, computing and data processing, dentistry, education, engineering, forestry, industrial relations, law, library and information science, medicine, museum studies, music, nursing, pharmacy, physical and health education, science, social work, planning.

Trent University, Peterborough (2 437 FT; 1 227 PT) — degrees in arts, science.

University of Trinity College, Toronto (1 078 FT; 171 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, science, theology.

Victoria University, Toronto (2 515 FT; 668 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, science, theology.

University of Waterloo, Waterloo (15 896 FT; 8 853 PT) — degrees in architecture, arts, engineering, environmental studies, human kinetics and leisure studies, mathematics, science.

The University of Western Ontario, London (19 482 FT; 7 215 PT) — degrees in arts, business administration, dentistry, education, engineering science, journalism, law, library and information science, medical rehabilitation, medicine, music, nursing, physical education, science, social sciences, social work, theology.

Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo (4 468 FT; 2 892 PT) — degrees in arts, business, divinity, music, science, social work.

University of Windsor, Windsor (8 300 FT; 4 241 PT) — degrees in arts, business administration, computer science, education, engineering, human kinetics, law, music, nursing, science, social sciences, social work, visual arts.

York University, Downsview (20 294 FT; 15 873 PT) — degrees in administration studies, arts, education, environmental studies, fine arts, law, science.

MANITOBA

Brandon University, Brandon (1 480 FT; 1 627 PT) — degrees in arts, education, music, science.

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg (15 987 FT; 7 785 PT) — degrees in administrative studies, agriculture, architecture, arts, dentistry, education, engineering, fine arts, human ecology, law, medical rehabilitation, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy, physical education, science, social work.

St. John's College, Winnipeg (added with The University of Manitoba) — degrees in theology.

St. Paul's College, Winnipeg (588 FT; 10 PT) — degrees in arts, science.

The University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg (3 090 FT; 4 246 PT) — degrees in arts, science, education, theology.

SASKATCHEWAN

Campion College, Regina (498 FT; 80 PT) — degrees in arts, fine arts, music, religious studies, science.

Luther College, Regina (357 FT; 47 PT) — degrees in arts, fine arts, laboratory technology, music, religious studies, science.

The University of Regina, Regina (4 811 FT; 4 439 PT) — degrees in administration, arts, education, engineering, science, social work.

St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon (1 005 FT; 90 PT) — degrees in arts, fine arts, music, science.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (11 917 FT; 4 123 PT) — degrees in agriculture, arts, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering, fine arts, home economics, law, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy, physical education, physical therapy, science, theology, veterinary medicine.

ALBERTA

The University of Alberta, Edmonton (22 857 FT; 3 956 PT) — degrees in agriculture and forestry, arts, commerce, dentistry, drama, education, engineering, fine arts,

food science, home economics, law, library science, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, physical education and recreation, rehabilitation medicine, science, theology.

Athabasca University, Edmonton (176 FT; 9 662 PT) — degrees in arts.

The University of Calgary, Calgary (14 556 FT; 4 596 PT) — degrees in arts, commerce, communication studies, economics, education, engineering, environmental design, fine arts, law, medicine, music, nursing, physical education, science, social work.

The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge (1 850 FT; 400 PT) — degrees in arts, education, fine arts, management arts, music, nursing, science.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The University of British Columbia, Vancouver (21 803 FT; 6 514 PT) — degrees in agriculture, architecture, arts, audiology and speech sciences, commerce and business administration, community and regional planning, dentistry, education, engineering, family and nutrition sciences, forestry, law, librarianship, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy, physical education, rehabilitation medicine, science, social work.

Royal Roads Military College, Victoria (270 FT; 20 PT) — degrees in arts, science.

Simon Fraser University, Burnaby (7 517 FT; 7 384 PT) — degrees in arts, business administration, communication studies, computing science, criminology, education, engineering science, kinesiology, natural resources, science.

Trinity Western College, Langley (703 FT; 74 PT) — degrees in arts, education, science.

University of Victoria, Victoria (7 200 FT; 4 149 PT) — degrees in arts, education, engineering, fine arts, human and social development, law, science.

APPENDIX II

Agencies mentioned (with addresses)

- Association of Atlantic Universities:* 6080 Young Street, Suite 702, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3K 5L2
- Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada:* 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5N1
- Canadian Association of University Teachers:* 75 Albert Street, Suite 1001, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5E7
- Canadian International Development Agency:* Place du Centre, 200, Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0G4
- Conference of rectors and principals of Quebec universities:* C.P. 124, Succursale Place Desjardins, Suite 1817, Montréal, Québec, H5B 1B3
- Conseil des universités du Québec:* 2700 boulevard Laurier, 8^e étage, Ste-Foy, Québec, G1V 2L8
- Conseil supérieur de l'éducation:* 1035, rue de Lachevrotière, Québec, Québec, G1R 5A5
- Council of Ministers of Education, Canada:* Suite 5-200, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V5
- Council of Ontario Universities:* 130 St. George Street, Suite 8039, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2T4
- Council of Western Canadian University Presidents:* c/o Office of the President, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2
- Department of Advanced Education and Manpower, Alberta:* Devonian Building, East Tower, 11160 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., T5K 0L1
- Department of External Affairs:* Lester B. Pearson Building, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G2
- Fédération des associations de professeurs des universités du Québec:* 2175, chemin de la Côte Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, Québec, H3T 1B6
- International Development Office — AUCC:* 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5N1
- International Development Research Centre:* 60 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3H9
- Manitoba Universities Grants Commission:* 226-530 Century Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3H 0Y4
- Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission:* 450 King's Place, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5H1
- Medical Research Council of Canada:* Jeanne Mance Building, 20th Floor, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0W9
- Ministère de l'éducation du Québec:* 1035, rue de Lachevrotière, Québec, Québec, G1R 5A5
- Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Ontario:* 900 Bay Street, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1L2
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council:* Administration Building M-

58, Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R6

Ontario Council on University Affairs: 700 Bay Street, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1Z6

Universities Council of British Columbia: 805 West Broadway, Suite 500, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5Z 1K1

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada: 255 Albert Street, P.O. Box 1610, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6G4

APPENDIX III

Bibliography on Canadian higher education

Bibliographies, directories and indexes

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