

Not all provinces collect and publish figures for debenture indebtedness, although it is the usual practice in all provinces, except Newfoundland, for boards to finance new construction, at least in part, by issuing debentures. Provincial aid toward capital expenditures may take the form of a percentage of total cost, a fixed amount per classroom or assistance with debenture debt charges. Many provinces guarantee debentures issued by school boards and others assist in marketing them.

#### 7.—Income of School Boards for Publicly Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Province, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1961-63

NOTE.—The receipts shown in this table do not include any amounts raised by loans or the sale of bonds or debentures as all revenue of this nature must be repaid ultimately with money raised by local taxation. Figures from 1914 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1936 edition.

Province and Year Ended—	Income from—			Total Current Revenue Recorded	Debenture Indebtedness <sup>1</sup>	
	Provincial Government Grants	Local Taxation	Other Sources			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Newfoundland.....	1961	15,735	205	2,151	18,091	..
	1962	16,621	272	2,233	19,126	..
	1963	18,746	363	2,262	21,371	..
Prince Edward Island.....	1961	2,478	1,412	97	3,987	..
	1962	2,937	1,586	99	4,602	..
	1963	3,502	2,149	46	5,697	..
Nova Scotia.....	1961	16,863	20,960	1,233	39,056	45,350
	1962	20,365	23,651	702	44,718	50,793
	1963	21,299	24,740	523	46,562	55,104
New Brunswick.....	1961	9,350	19,567	825	29,742	31,736
	1962	10,330	22,482	321	33,133	25,377
	1963	11,388	25,015	442	36,845	28,423
Quebec.....	1961	111,725	160,235	10,907	285,867	393,250
	1962	169,277	154,984	15,822	340,083	438,872
	1963	197,678	190,398	18,195	406,271	485,737
Ontario.....	1961	181,546	294,049	13,279	488,874	647,920
	1962	204,548	216,948	27,486	548,982	682,626
	1963	233,689	345,371	20,011	599,071	732,917
Manitoba.....	1961	25,186	35,974	58	61,218	60,806
	1962	27,301	38,104	126	65,531	63,292
	1963	28,527	41,389	44	69,960	71,252
Saskatchewan.....	1961	31,285	40,454	1,836	73,575	44,396
	1962	33,300	43,246	1,483	78,029	49,547
	1963	37,449	46,156	1,624	85,229	55,750
Alberta.....	1961	63,547	52,445	1,332	117,324	124,812
	1962	75,483	67,779	1,491	144,753	135,376
	1963	76,068	71,036	1,617	148,721	152,779
British Columbia.....	1961	58,934	84,102	2,560	125,596	..
	1962	62,600	69,092	2,655	134,347	..
	1963	65,698	77,692	2,720	149,110	..

<sup>1</sup> Net figures, after deduction of sinking funds.

#### Subsection 2.—Universities and Colleges

**Institutions.**—An institution of higher education in Canada is generally defined as one that offers one or more years of work beyond the most advanced high-school grade in the province in which it is located, with all or part of the work offered being acceptable for credit toward a university degree or equivalent diploma. The definition thus excludes institutions offering technical and vocational post-high school courses for which credit is not given.

In 1965-66 there were nearly 400 institutions of higher education in Canada, of which about 50 have degree-granting powers (not including about 20 that confer degrees in theology only).