

period, the increase in median salary by rank was 37% for deans and about 34% for all others.

7.3.3 Expenditures

Table 7.19 contains information on expenditures in Canada by source of funds. Responsibility for the organization and administration of public education lies with the provincial and territorial governments; in exercising this capacity they represent the main source of funds for education. In 1970, 57.0% of all funds for education came from provincial governments, followed by municipal governments with 23.8%; federal government, 10.8%; other sources, 4.3%; and fees, 4.1%.

In 1970, expenditures on education totalled \$7,408.9 million, an increase of 78.3% over the 1966 figure of \$4,155.2 million. The proportion of funds provided by the provincial government on education has increased during the period, while the proportions derived from the federal government, municipal governments, fees and other sources have decreased.

In Table 7.20, expenditures on education are given by level of study. Elementary and secondary education accounted for \$4,805.8 million or 64.9% of the total. Expenditures on post-secondary education followed with 28.9% and on vocational training with 6.2%.

In 1970, expenditures for vocational training were 86.5% higher than they were in 1966. During the same period expenditures for elementary and secondary and for university levels increased by 72.2% and 91.8%, respectively.

7.4 Cultural education

7.4.1 Art schools and galleries

There has been considerable expansion of education opportunities in the arts in Canada in the past few years. Courses of artistic content have increased to some extent in the universities but the main growth has taken place in the newly established community colleges of Ontario and the *collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel* (CEGEPs) of Quebec. These colleges offer both the transfer diploma which allows the student to continue his studies at university, and the vocational diploma with which the student may seek employment in his area of specialty. There are also independent institutions, such as the Artists' Workshop in Toronto, the National Theatre School in Montreal and the Kootenay School of Art in Nelson, BC, where instruction is given with or without diploma awards.

Table 7.21 shows the facilities available for the study of the arts in Canada in 1969-70 as reported by 39 universities, 67 colleges and 15 independent institutions.

7.4.1.1 Fine arts schools, galleries and organizations

Fine arts (architecture, painting and drawing, commercial and decorative arts, graphics, ceramics and sculpture) appears as an elective subject of the faculty of arts in a number of universities, where it may be taken as one of five, six or more subjects for a year or two. Eight universities offer a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree: Mount Allison University, Sir George Williams University, University of Windsor, University of Manitoba, University of Alberta, University of Calgary, University of British Columbia, and the University of Victoria. Twelve universities offer a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in Fine Arts: Université de Moncton, McGill University, Sir George Williams University, University of Ottawa, University of Toronto, York University, McMaster University, University of Guelph, University of Western Ontario, University of Windsor, University of Saskatchewan, and the University of British Columbia.

There are many colleges and schools of art with varying academic requirements for admission. These offer diploma or certificate courses and are concerned largely with the technical development of the artist. Among those widely known are: Halifax — Nova Scotia College of Art; Quebec City — École des Beaux-Arts; Montreal — École des Beaux-Arts, Institut des Arts Appliqués, School of Art and Design of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts; Toronto — Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology, Ontario College of Art, Artists' Workshop, Hockley Valley School, The New School of Art; Brampton — Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology; Kitchener — Doon School of Fine Arts; Winnipeg — University of Manitoba School of Art; Regina — School of Art, Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan; Banff — Banff School of Fine Arts; Calgary — Alberta College of Art, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology; Nelson — Kootenay School of Art; Vancouver — Capilano College, Vancouver School of Art; Victoria — University of Victoria.

Courses vary in length with the requirements of the individual student but may extend