

Some universities are bilingual, the University of Ottawa, Laurentian University of Sudbury and Université Sainte-Anne being notable examples. Instruction in these is offered in both English and French. Other universities conduct classes in one language only but permit students to submit term papers, examinations and theses in either French or English.

Higher education for women. Admission of women to undergraduate studies began in the 19th century but their numbers grew slowly. In the 1920s fewer than one-fifth of full-time students were women, and even after World War II the proportion had risen only to one-quarter. By 1970, however, it had increased to more than one-third and is currently 44%. To this must be added the growing number of part-time students. Women are now accepted in all faculties and with the integration of nursing, education and social work into universities they predominate in the social and health sciences. Their enrolment in graduate studies has risen less rapidly, and as a result the increase in women staff members has not been as noticeable.

Teaching staff. During the 1960s the demand for growth necessitated rapid and massive staff recruitment. From about 7,000 in 1960-61, the full-time teaching force increased to more than 30,700 in 1975-76. Most new appointees were Canadians but the number from other countries was significant. Canadian universities have never produced enough graduates to supply their own needs and about 30% of teachers are nationals of other countries. Recent changes in immigration and employment requirements are aimed at ensuring that foreign faculty are hired only after all efforts to recruit qualified Canadians have been exhausted.

Most Canadian universities have four teaching ranks: lecturer, assistant professor, associate professor and full professor. Although appointees are customarily expected to have a doctorate, in practice this applies only in the pure sciences. The percentage of full-time professors with doctorates rose from 40% in 1966-67 to 58% in 1975-76.

Students. There were 376,500 full-time students in Canadian universities in 1976-77. This represented 12% of the population age 18 to 24 and was about double the proportion in 1960. In addition, 188,890 part-time students were registered in degree programs. The number of graduate students (full- and part-time) increased 44% since 1970.

Tuition fees are charged, usually differing from one faculty to another. In Alberta and Ontario higher fees are required of foreign students. Quebec universities base tuition fees on the number of credits taken, irrespective of faculty. In the early 1960s one-quarter of university income was derived from student fees but with the increase in public funding this proportion has been reduced to approximately one-eighth. An estimated 40% of all students take advantage of the federal student loans plan.

Finance. The 1960s marked a turning point in higher education finance as governments began to assume a major share of support. From the beginning of that decade, expenditures rose from about \$273 million to more than \$1 billion in 1967-68, and to an estimated \$3.1 billion in 1976-77. Together, federal and provincial governments contributed 82% of the total, so the importance of other sources declined.

Between 1958 and 1966 federal grants were distributed through the Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, predecessor of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. At a federal-provincial conference on university financing it was agreed that federal aid should be broadened to include all post-secondary institutions and that funds should be paid through the provincial governments. The provinces could choose between a per capita grant based on total provincial population or 50% of approved post-secondary operating expenditures. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick chose the former; the others, the latter. The original agreement, a section of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, extended over the five-year period 1967-72. It was renewed for two years in 1972 and for another three in 1974. A new condition stipulated that the total increase in the federal share for any given year would be limited to 15% of the preceding year.