

7.2.2.2 Teaching personnel at post-secondary level

The number of instructors in community colleges and related institutions in nine provinces (excluding Quebec) was 4,434 in 1969-70 and the number in all provinces was 11,096 in 1971-72. Quebec alone reported 5,305 or 47.8% of all community college teachers; this can be explained by the large number of CEGEPs in that province. The figure for each province in 1971-72 is given in Table 7.2.

The number of full-time university teachers in Canada during the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 has risen by 70%, from an estimated 18,000 to 25,724, although the rate of annual increase has declined from 15.0% to 4.5%. These figures are based on returns from institutions representing 50% to 90% of the enrolment, depending on the academic year, and are consequently estimates.

As shown in Table 7.18, the median salary of university teachers in 1971-72 was \$15,084, an amount 5.9% higher than in the previous year. By rank, the median salary for deans was \$27,033, up 4.2% from the previous year; for professors, \$22,579 or 5.0% higher; for associate professors, \$16,848 or 4.9% higher; for assistant professors, \$13,321 or 4.9% higher; and for instructors and lecturers, \$10,521 or 5.2% higher.

Over the five-year period 1967-68 to 1971-72, the median salary of university teachers increased from \$11,403 to \$15,084 which represents an increase of 32%. During the same period, the increase in median salary was 31% for deans.

7.2.3 Expenditures

Table 7.19 contains information on education expenditures in Canada by source of funds. Responsibility for the organization and administration of public education lies with the provincial and territorial governments; in this capacity they represent the main source of funds for education. In 1971, 59.6% of all funds for education came from provincial governments, followed by municipal governments with 21.3%; federal government, 11.9%; fees, 3.9%; and other sources, 3.3%.

In 1971, expenditures on education totalled \$8,241.7 million, an increase of 98.3% 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 \$5,472.9 million or 66.4% of the total. Expenditures on post-secondary education followed with 27.9% and on vocational training with 5.6%.

In 1971 expenditures for vocational training were 87.9% higher than they were in 1966. During the same period expenditures for elementary and secondary and for university levels increased by 96.0% and 90.5%, respectively.

7.3 Cultural education

7.3.1 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 1970-71 as reported by 39 universities, 67 colleges and 15 independent institutions.

7.3.1.1 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,