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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EDUCATION STATISTICS BRANCH

PRELIMINARY REPORT

on the

COMBINED STATISTICS

of the

UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES

CANADA

1924

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OTTAWA - CANADA

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMBINED STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND
COLLEGES OF CANADA, 1924.

The real drift of higher education can not be seen from the statistics of universities and colleges given separately inasmuch as some of the universities include in their registration the registration of their affiliated colleges, while others do not. Again some of the colleges are not in affiliation with any university except in the sense that there is an agreement or understanding in the matter of courses etc., so that the standing of the students of the one is recognized by the other without further examination. In most cases it is not difficult to correct for duplicate registrations between universities and colleges. Indeed some universities include the registration of all their affiliated colleges, so that it is known that the registration of the latter is not to be added to give a sum total. Other universities exclude the registrations of their colleges so that obtaining the grand total is equally simple. Difficulties arise in the case of a few institutions only. For example, some theological colleges offer certain courses which are recognized as part of an Arts course or else recognize certain arts subjects as part of the theological curriculum. In either case students preparing themselves for divinity might register in the arts work and in divinity at the same time. The number of students thus involved, however, is very small, and practically all are specifically mentioned by the institutions at which they are registered.

Table I of this report gives the students by faculties in both universities and colleges. As the list of institutions is more complete than in any previous report the numbers in preparatory courses, Theology and certain miscellaneous courses are not strictly comparable with former figures. Including the same institutions as in the report of 1923 the number of students by faculties in 1923 and 1924 compare as follows:-

	1924	1923
Undergraduates in Arts, etc.	12,287	11,630
Medicine	2,941	3,210
Engineering and applied science ¹	2,235	2,494
Graduate courses	1,878	1,511
Theology	1,535	1,564
Agriculture	1,214	1,353
Household science	1,084	1,085
Education	1,078	1,057
Music	1,066	1,434
Law	930	953
Dentistry	890	1,175
Commerce	887	853
Pharmacy	505	517
Social Service	499	510
Nursing	158	153
Forestry	89	93
Veterinary Science	88	103
Short courses for teachers	1,835	2,647
Short courses for others	6,073	3,533
Correspondence courses	2,941	1,768

¹.....Including Architecture.

It is noticeable that increases over 1923 are shown only in the cases of undergraduates in Arts etc., graduate courses, Education (very slight), commerce, Nursing, Correspondence courses and Short courses for other than teachers, while decreases,—and, in some cases, marked decreases — are shown in all other faculties. The increase in correspondence courses is quite marked and more so that in short courses for other than teachers. A list of the latter courses has been given in the report on universities. It may be mentioned in connection with the increase shown in higher commercial courses, that included in the 5,260 in "all other courses" Table I, there are at least 2,159 in commercial courses taken at the Classical colleges. These courses are probably of secondary grade and have not been listed under "commercial courses" solely for the reason that they are not comparable with the course of the School of Higher Commercial Studies in Montreal, for example. The corresponding number in the commercial courses in classical colleges in 1923 was 2,436, showing a decrease in 1924. The increase in commercial courses shown in the above list

is, therefore, not significant. What seems to be of peculiar significance is the increase in the straight academic university grade courses (undergraduate or graduate) and the decrease in practically all the other courses. In this connection it may be worth mentioning that for the last two or three years a similar process has been going on in the high schools.

As was pointed out in the survey of Education in Canada for 1923, there would seem to be evidences of increasing attraction to ancient and modern languages and other purely academic subjects, and a falling away from subjects with a directly practical bearing. It is difficult to determine whether this is a psychological phenomenon or merely the result of present economic conditions. It would also be interesting to know whether it can be connected with the increasing practice of permitting high school pupils to select options from lists of subject prescribed by the departments of education instead of the old method of requiring them to take a certain number of "obligatory" subjects.

Table 2 gives the combined financial statistics of universities and colleges, the items for universities being given separately for state-controlled undenominational and denominational, and those for colleges being given separately for the different classes such as agricultural etc. One interesting feature is the different relationship between total income and fees in the different institutions. The percentages which fees form of the total income were as follows:-

Theological colleges	9
Agricultural colleges	11
State controlled universities	13
Undenominational universities	22
Denominational universities	46
Affiliated colleges	56
(Colleges of Dentistry,	
(Pharmacy and Veterinary Science	58
Law colleges	82

The technical colleges are not included in the above list because the great majority of their courses are secondary, and, as in other secondary schools, their expenditure is defrayed largely by direct taxation which would in a sense correspond to fees. The proportion of the total income derived from investments is greatest in the case of denominational universities, next in undenominational universities and third in theological colleges. The relative sizes of the total amounts specified as current or capital expenditure are of little significance owing to the number of institutions which failed to specify these items.

Coming now to the total number of students in universities and colleges combined, this total is not the sum of the total registrations in universities (30,095) and in Colleges (21,307), inasmuch as there is a considerable amount of duplication in the registrations. In the last column in one of the tables in the report of universities is given the number of students also registered in colleges, but some of these colleges are really preparatory high schools which have not been listed as colleges. As near as possible and within a very small margin of error the total duplications in the figures of Universities and the listed colleges is 7,763 leaving a net total registration in 1924 in the combined institutions of 52,639. Of this number 9,579 were in preparatory courses and 16,107 in correspondence courses, short courses and all the other courses. At least 2,000 of the latter were also registered in regular courses. This leaves a net total in regular courses of between 29,000 (the lowest limit) and 29,900 (the actual sum of the registration by regular courses), or roughly 29,500.

Of the total registration of 52,639 in Universities and colleges, 7,943 were specifically-mentioned as being under 18 years of age and this number corresponded fairly closely with the number in preparatory courses in these institutions. Although the students of higher institutions have not been reported by age, a fair idea of the proportions of adults and juveniles may be obtained from the proportion the students in preparatory courses form of the total registrations of 52,639. A fair estimate of the number of adults registered is, therefore, 43,000 (if the age of 18 be considered as the dividing line between juveniles and adults). This supplies an important item in calculating the number of adults being educated in Canada. A report on adult

education giving some details of courses, etc., will appear at a later date, but it may be useful to give here a summary of the latest figures available on this subject. The results will only be approximate as the last year's figures are not available in all cases, but the approximations will be fairly close.

Registered in regular courses at Universities and colleges (1924)	29,500
In short courses, etc., in addition to those in regular courses (1924)	13,660
Above preparatory in three theological and affiliated colleges not listed with above (1923 or 1924)	275
Evening courses in secondary technical schools (1924)	53,080
Correspondence courses in technical schools (1924)	978
Summer schools for technical teacher training (1924)	290
Normal schools for general school teacher training (1923)	9,578
Summer schools for general school teacher training, not elsewhere included (1924)	460
One Dairy school (1924)	762
Agricultural courses other than in ordinary schools and listed colleges (approx.)	3,000
Over eighteen years of age in public elementary and Secondary Schools (1923 or 1924)	17,672
Over eighteen years of age in private elementary schools (1923)	1,500
Business colleges day and evening courses (1924)	17,781
Correspondence schools not listed with Business Colleges (1923)	1,290
Night schools Que. (1924)	1,321
Night elementary schools Ontario (1923)	2,093
Night high schools Ontario (1923)	2,764
Total	<u>156,204</u>

The above list includes such activities as Workers' Educational Association (in the registration of Universities). It also includes one system of correspondence schools in Canada. It also includes the Y.M.C.A. schools (under business colleges).

It does not include the Frontier College of which it is hoped statistics will be given in the full report on adult education. The registration of this college is probably not under 5,000 and may be much higher. Nor does it show the registration of certain private trade schools, nor that of the International Correspondence Schools which have a large registration nor does it convey any idea of the number of adults coming within the influence of public library activities. This number is, of course, not measurable.

The total number of adults in educational institutions in Canada without mentioning these library activities and without the registration of the International Correspondence schools is therefore, not less than 150,000. This figure is correct within a reasonable margin of error and is near enough to convey an idea of the place of adult education in the educational system of Canada, which system enrolls a total of about 2,200,000, over and above the enrolment in the already mentioned correspondence schools.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 1954-55

Universities and Colleges	Endow- ments	Total Assets	SOURCE OF INCOME				
			Invest- ments	Govt. and Municipal Grants	Fees	Other Sources	Total Income
Universities -	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
State controlled	4,720,495	23,625,908	103,917	3,871,515	699,305	666,949	5,343,686
Other undenominational	21,131,640	30,764,344	1,221,989	1,560,025	847,290	275,838	3,905,142
Denominational	8,629,776	26,474,375	407,949	75,793	595,716	213,580	1,293,046
Total Universities	34,481,911	80,864,627	1,733,855	5,507,333	2,142,311	1,156,375	10,541,874
Colleges -							
Agricultural	4,000,000	11,750,000	206,000	603,750	132,344	222,896	1,164,990
Technical	246,000	461,000	-	130,485	5,197	-	135,682
Law	-	-	-	-	59,406	13,403	72,809
Dental, Pharmacy and Veterinary	53,000	890,500	1,290	49,000	142,934	50,990	244,222
Theological	1,612,776	4,510,372	111,990	-	35,497	266,424	413,911
Affiliated for Arts. etc.	466,318	2,407,342	27,376	1,200	152,333	92,505	273,499
Classical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	830,596	76	455,000	20,573	2,983	478,642
Total Colleges	6,578,094	20,867,810	346,732	1,239,435	548,294	649,294	2,783,755
Grand Total Universities and Colleges	41,060,005	101,732,437	2,080,587	6,746,768	2,690,605	1,807,669	13,325,629
	EXPENDITURE						
	Current	Capital	Unspecified	Total			
Universities -	\$	\$	\$	\$			
State controlled	4,759,252	962,461	-	5,721,713			
Other undenominational	2,780,262	1,671,107	-	4,451,369			
Denominational	1,325,988	217,851	-	1,543,839			
Total Universities	8,865,502	2,851,419	-	11,716,921			
Colleges -							
Agricultural	1,145,645	8,449	-	1,154,094			
Technical	135,682	1,627	-	137,309			
Law	60,231	-	-	60,231			
Dental, Pharmacy and Veterinary	193,418	2,988	26,262	222,668			
Theological	347,092	90,021	20,562	465,675			
Affiliated for Arts. etc.	192,452	8,600	92,196	293,248			
Classical	-	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	433,436	6,314	36,764	476,514			
Total Colleges	2,507,956	117,999	183,784	2,809,739			
Grand Total Universities and Colleges	11,373,458	2,969,418	183,784	14,526,660			

1. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Number of Students by Faculties, etc. 1922-24

Name of Faculty.	Ins- ti- tu- tions	Universities			Ins- ti- tu- tions	Colleges			Ins- ti- tu- tions	Total			Univer-
		M.	W.	Total		M.	W.	Total		M.	W.	Total	
Preparatory Courses	5	3,866	2,740	6,606	37	5,532	135	5,667	30	6,704	2,875	9,579	Univer-
Undergraduate Courses in Arts & Pure Science	21	7,918	3,876	11,794	34	2,653	261	2,914	30	8,253	4,034	12,287	Stat
Graduate Courses	18	1,238	495	1,733	13	443	10	453	30	1,653	504	2,178	Other
Medicine	9	2,800	141	2,941	2	8	-	8	9	2,800	141	2,941	Dono
Engineering and Applied Science	12	1,947	2	1,949	2	229	-	229	14	2,176	2	2,178	T
Music	5	104	687	791	4	58	217	275	9	162	904	1,066	Colle
Theology	12	945	6	951	23	592	130	722	35	1,537	136	1,673	Agric
Social Service	4	53	446	499	-	-	-	-	4	53	446	499	Tech
Commerce	7	816	43	859	3	344	9	353	9	844	43	887	Law
Law	8	524	17	541	2	429	18	447	9	896	34	930	Dent
Pharmacy	8	345	16	361	1	136	8	144	9	481	24	505	Theo
Banking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aff
Dentistry	4	402	3	405	1	479	6	485	5	881	9	890	Clas
Architecture	3	157	-	157	-	-	-	-	3	57	-	57	Mis
Agriculture	6	517	9	526	6	840	5	845	10	1,200	14	1,214	Gran
Education	4	410	408	818	2	8	252	260	6	418	660	1,078	
Household Science	4	-	511	511	4	-	680	680	7	-	1,084	1,084	
Nursing	4	-	158	158	-	-	-	-	4	-	158	158	
Forestry	3	89	-	89	-	-	-	-	3	89	-	89	
Veterinary Science	1	19	-	19	1	69	-	69	2	88	-	88	Univ
Short courses for Teachers	5	331	393	724	7	295	814	1,109	12	626	1,207	1,833	Sta
Short courses for Others	7	1,593	1,935	*3,972	14	1,969	470	2,439	17	3,224	2,405	6,073	Other
Correspondence	5	811	1,051	1,862	7	946	133	1,079	12	1,757	1,184	2,941	Don
All other Courses	5	1,182	662	1,844	31	3,395	21	3,416	36	4,577	683	5,260	Col

* This does not include the full registration in Architecture as it is included with Engineering and Applied Science in other Institutions.

* Including 444 unspecified by sex.

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