

1978

President's Report: An Historical Review of the University of Windsor, 1972-1978

J. F. Leddy

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

An Historical Review
of
The University of Windsor
1972-1978

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Until 1972 the President's Report was issued annually, but, as the enrolment and the size of the academic staff increased, the Report became bulkier and took longer to assemble and to duplicate. When it was finally distributed, much of the detail with respect to papers published, conferences attended, and enrolment in the courses given by every individual within each Faculty and Department was well after the event and of little general interest except to the persons immediately involved. Accordingly it was decided to follow the example of an increasing number of other Canadian Universities and to discontinue an Annual Report in favour of a much shorter summary, issued every three or four years, setting forth the main trends developing within the University. It was later agreed to extend this first review to cover six years, to coincide with the completion of my term of office as President.

In the meanwhile, much of the detailed information formerly provided in the Annual Report was printed in the weekly news bulletin, "Memo", circulated on campus. As well, the lengthy Briefs, with current statistical tables, submitted at least once each year to the Ontario Council on University Affairs were duplicated and sent to members of the Board, the Senate, and all Directors of Schools and Heads of Department, to be kept on file for consultation by their academic colleagues. However, these measures (and the former Annual Reports), dealing with immediate issues, did not cover a sufficiently broad span of time to convey a significant assessment of long-range developments. It is hoped that this broader review, with special reference to the years 1972-1978, will provide the basis for such an historical perspective.

1. Enrolment:

Registration of full time students at the University of Windsor steadily increased in the first eight years following its inception under that title in 1963, rising from approximately 1800, the total which it inherited from Assumption University, to 5,916 in 1970-71.

At this time it was assumed that enrolment would probably continue to increase in the next decade, stabilizing at a projected maximum of 10,000 by 1980. This estimate was not merely an optimistic generalization but was carefully based upon statistics gathered with respect to growth in population, especially in Windsor and the adjacent counties, registration in Grade XIII in this area, and an increase in the percentage of the college age group, in Ontario and across Canada, going to University.

However, in spite of the expectation that calculations previously most reliable would again be verified in 1971-72, the enrolment for that year faltered, scarcely exceeding the previous year, reaching only 5,929. The next year, which begins this survey, there was the first actual decrease in the short history of the University of Windsor, as registrations dropped abruptly by 470 to 5,459. Before commenting on this episode, with its implications for an urgent review of previous academic and financial planning, I record the following summary of registrations, 1972-1978:

	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
Full time Students:						
Undergraduate	5021	5243	5509	6430	6356	6203
Graduate	438	462	492	570	549	590
	<u>5459</u>	<u>5705</u>	<u>6001</u>	<u>7000</u>	<u>7405</u>	<u>6793</u>
Part Time Students:	7335	8199	3879	9982	10091	9768
	*	*	*	*	*	*

1) Several members of the Board of Governors and of the Administrative staff expressed acute concern that the results of the slump in enrolment (with an immediate deficit on the year's operation, another first for the University, and the probability that deficits would recur during the next two years, as did in fact happen*) could only be remedied by immediate and major reductions in the number of academic programs and personnel. Others, convinced that the set-back was the result of only temporary economic pessimism in the Windsor area, argued that conditions would soon take a turn for the better. Fortunately they were right, and proved to be justified in promoting the more conservative policy, then approved, to allow the size of the academic staff to subside through attrition, rather than through forced terminations.

2) For the next four years enrolment again resumed its steady advance, increasing by almost 2,000, only to suffer another major reduction in the final year of this summary, dropping 617. This event was a complete surprise since there had been no warning. Advance registrations, applications for rooms in residence, with deposits, were at the expected level, and were not cancelled prior to the beginning of term. Evidently, in the latter part of the summer of 1977, a number of prospective students decided not to begin a university course or to return to complete a second or third year. What influenced these decisions?

It would appear to have been a complex of various factors. As before, a gloomy economic forecast played a major role, but it was compounded by astonishing statements on the part of senior officials of the Ontario Government seeking to divert students from the universities to community colleges and to alternative training on the grounds that their subsequent opportunities for employment would be greater --- and, incidentally, their courses would be less expensive for the Government. (The official directive to increase tuition fees for non-Canadian

* See Appendix I

students clearly succeeded in discouraging the attendance of many of them, who turned to other Provinces.) Manpower "experts" issued warnings that many university graduates would have problems in finding positions relevant to their education. The media, as usual, relished such predictions and gave them much publicity. (How often they have dusted off and revived that hardy perennial, legend or not, of the hapless Ph.D. reduced to driving a taxi in Toronto!). In short, universities were being evaluated entirely on their supposed immediate vocational effectiveness, and without any reference to their essential character and broad educational aims. As a result, a number of students who ought to have gone to a university yielded most imprudently to the temptation to make a decision of long-range consequences on the basis of short-range employment prospects.

3) It should not be necessary to point out that, in the case of a severe economic recession or a deep depression, no one, in spite of his qualifications or experience, can be certain of complete immunity from the general dislocation of normal employment opportunities. However, statistics do indicate, any erroneous impression to the contrary, that recent university graduates, whatever temporary disappointments they may encounter, do have a smaller unemployment percentage than those who have completed other, more directly vocational, programs in community colleges or in industrial courses.

4) Admittedly, manpower projections are not easy to prepare with much certainty, but those who engage in this difficult art of prophecy rarely seem to issue their pronouncements with due caution, or with appropriate humility in view of previous damaging blunders. Twice in the period under review they miscalculated gravely in assessing the prospects of professional university graduates. First, they declared that the universities were graduating more engineers than Canada could absorb, and that a reduction in enrolment in this area was urgently desirable.

Then within a year or two the advice was hastily reversed as it became clear that actually there was about to be a shortage of engineers in Canada. The story was repeated a little later in the case of Nursing with much pressure on Schools of Nursing to reduce enrolment since that profession seemed to have few openings for new graduates. It was reported that they were being forced to go to the United States in large numbers to find suitable positions. After several years this country found itself needing more new nurses than were available within it, and so, once more, bureaucratic persuasion to limit enrolment was quietly discontinued.

5) One most regrettable consequence of the complex of adverse factors discussed in these comments on registration has been the reduction in the percentage of the 18-24 age group in full time university enrolment in Ontario and in almost all parts of Canada, after reaching a peak in 1976.* In fourteen years, beginning in 1962, Ontario had moved up from 7% to 15.5%, and Canada from 8% to 12.4% before dropping back to 13.6%, and to 11.4%, respectively. In comparison with many other countries, and especially with the United States, these percentages, particularly as they begin to decline, are much to the disadvantage of Canada. Doubtless there are some students in our universities who would be better off elsewhere, but there are clearly many more not in our universities and who should be, not only on their own account, but for the ultimate benefit of Canada.

6) Full time registration in graduate courses was substantially increased and maintained in 1972-78. The nine Ph.D. programs which had existed for some years in the Sciences, in Engineering and in Psychology, were all fully approved again after examination and evaluation by outside consultants. Occasionally, there have been suggestions, at the provincial level, that all Ph.D. programs in Ontario should be centralized in four or five Universities and that Windsor might discontinue at least some, if not all, of its pre-doctoral work, supposedly in the interests of efficiency and economy. Fortified by favourable assessments in all nine departments, given by the impartial visiting assessors, the University

* See Appendix II

successfully resisted any such action, but the proposal seems likely to be revived from time to time. Aggressive proponents of centralization seem to forget that graduate students often prefer smaller departments where they are likely to receive more personal assistance and direction than is generally available to them in large graduate schools. Indeed, some students, feeling lost and little supervised in the throng, competing for the helpful notice of hard pressed faculty, not uncommonly "vote with their feet", and deliberately transfer to smaller institutions.

7) The large registration of part time students, attending during the regular term, taking a few classes during the day or the evening, and also coming to the Intersessions and the Summer Sessions must be regarded as a most gratifying feature of our enrolment statistics. I am not aware of any other University in Ontario with so large a proportion of its total enrolment in this category. Many of these students have been away from the classroom for some years and are completing their degrees with admirable tenacity over a considerable period of time. Watching the members of graduating classes as they proceeded individually across the platform at Convocation ceremonies I have estimated that about one-quarter of those successful in June, and about one-half of those successful in October, were mature individuals, into their thirties or beyond. It is a striking testimonial to the genuine concern and the successful efforts of the University of Windsor to meet the varied educational needs of more than one generation.

Similarly it is pertinent to recall that the University was one of the first in Canada to exempt senior citizens from the payment of tuition fees, and unique in setting the effective age of the privilege at 60 rather than 65. This sensible and early concession has been welcomed by persons retired or close to retirement, and on slender income, and has allowed at least some of them to make more rapid progress to the attainment of a long coveted degree than would otherwise have been possible.

2. Geographic Distribution of Enrolment:

TABLE 1

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Windsor	2638	2828	3092	3781	3711	3693
Other Essex County	517	566	632	708	755	733
Kent County			173	228	247	230
Lambton County			91	39	119	111
Other Southern Ontario Counties	1468	1412	1125	1218	1376	1235
Northern Districts	301	289	269	246	227	215
Other Canadian Provinces	98	84	85	103	127	90
SUB TOTAL - Canada	5022	5179	5472	6378	6562	6307
United States of America	232	215	191	181	169	111
Other Countries	205	311	338	441	674	380
TOTAL	5459	5705	6001	7000	7405	6798

1) As these statistics reveal, the University of Windsor has been essentially a regional institution, regularly drawing half of its enrolment from the City of Windsor, and another one-third from the adjacent Counties. Foreign students accounted for approximately 10% of the remainder, representing from 50 to 65 countries, depending on the year of tabulation, with the United States, Hong Kong, Jamaica, and Trinidad providing the largest contingents.

2) It is commonly assumed in Ontario that the University of Windsor, located as it is on the International Border, must have a large number of American students.

That is not the case, and never has been. In the days of Assumption University the American group consistently numbered about 200, and their enrolment of 232 at the University of Windsor in 1972-73 represents their highest total. Incidentally, many of them come from Rochester, Buffalo, and Cleveland, rather than Detroit, having been directed to Windsor by loyal alumni groups in those cities.

Much of the sudden reduction in total enrolment which occurred in 1977-78, 352 out of 607, is to be attributed to the decision of foreign students to go to other Provinces, to which they were diverted by the action of the authorities in Ontario in doubling their tuition fees.

3. The Library:

Special efforts were made, from the foundation of the University of Windsor, to expand its Library holdings as rapidly and as extensively as possible, in order that its collection might be at least generally comparable to those in a number of other Ontario Universities of longer establishment, and that it might attain a reasonable degree of credibility as a resource for research and wide consultation.

There were times when some members of the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors wondered whether the annual appropriations for the Library might not be somewhat reduced, in favour of other needs, and twice the Chairman of the Ontario Council on University Affairs pointed out, after examining the annual financial statement of the University, that our expenditure for the Library was a larger percentage of our budget than in most Universities, and was, consequently, above the provincial average. The response to all such challenges was the argument that such expenditures were in the best interests of the staff and of the students in Windsor, and were, for the time being, a deliberate and justifiable feature of our long-range planning.

The success of this policy was demonstrated in 1976-77 when the Library holdings finally reached the one million mark, a milestone which was celebrated with appropriate publicity. The annual stages on the way to, and beyond, this figure were as follows:

1971-72	677,189
1972-73	755,541
1973-74	819,221
1974-75	886,195
1975-76	967,468
1976-77	1,064,878
1977-78	1,127,530

These figures also include holdings in the Law Library, an essential feature of any Law School. Additional figures from the early years of the Law School are of interest in demonstrating the rapidity with which the staff of that Library was able to build up its necessary acquisitions from the beginning of the operation of the Law School, which accepted its first students in 1968;

1967-68	3,000
1968-69	27,000
1969-70	49,173
1970-71	55,403
1971-72	62,674
1972-73	68,785
1973-74	76,326 (+ 1,229 microform volume equivalents)
1974-75	85,185 (+ 5,500 microform volume equivalents)
1975-76	93,800 (+ 8,192 microform volume equivalents)
1976-77	100,994 (+ 11,115 microform volume equivalents)
1977-78	108,504 (+ 16,174 microform volume equivalents)

4. Degrees Granted:

TABLE 2

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
B.A. (Gen.)	870	881	858	814	845	935	818
B.A. (Hon.)	124	185	159	171	169	179	157
B.Sc. (Gen.)	74	49	77	70	58	64	52
B.Sc. (Hon.)	25	28	33	45	65	41	37
B.A.Sc.	91	69	68	50	56	61	83
B.C.S. (Gen.)	2		5	19	10	19	21
B.C.S. (Hon.)	5	11	8	11	15	13	21
B.COMM.	197	198	219	261	297	324	377
B.ED.	157	140	272	250	444	427	311
B.F.A.	16	23	23	33	27	34	28
B.H.K. (BPHE)	32	37	36	34	39	40	55
B.M.A.				9	13	17	16
B.MUS.	4	10	13	6	8	3	7
B.Sc.N.	57	75	23	57	78	85	86
B.S.W.	45	47	50	54	61	58	60
LL.B.	55	92	111	134	165	163	159
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE	1754	1845	1955	2018	2350	2463	2288
M.A.	102	96	77	79	95	79	88
M.Sc.	22	30	16	26	22	30	24
M.A.Sc.	20	13	18	24	12	21	19
M.B.A.	25	22	33	36	32	33	45
M.H.K. (M.P.E.)	8	6	3	9	8	18	10
M.S.W.	16	11	14	23	12	14	5
M.ED.				65	79	80	88
Ph.D.:							
SCIENCE & MATH	14	15	12	7	12	10	11
ENGINEERING	16	12	9	4	2	4	5
PSYCHOLOGY	5	7	8	12	9	9	10
TOTAL GRADUATE	228	212	190	285	283	298	305
TOTAL	1982	2057	2145	2303	2633	2761	2593

1) In many parts of Canada graduates are often the first members of their families to obtain a degree. This is especially true in Windsor, with its many groups of diverse ethnic origin, and its large industrial work force. Consequently, Convocation is a day of special pride for the families of many graduates, and it is not unusual for as many as ten or twelve of their relatives, of all ages, to be on hand in the large assemblies on the central campus. Over the years, approximately seven out of every eight of these ceremonies have been held in the open air, such has been our good fortune with the weather, both Spring and Fall. As a result, outdoor Convocations have often drawn a crowd of 5,000 to 6,000 to witness the conferring of 600 or so degrees.

5. Honorary Degrees:

Much care and consideration is given to the selection of recipients of honorary degrees, and those awarded during 1972-78 reveal that fact. The following record indicates that the University of Windsor repeatedly honoured itself in its wise choice of distinguished individuals of special merit, proven in public and academic service, at the local, provincial, national, and even international level:

TABLE 3

FIFTEENTH CONVOCATION (May 29, 1971)

Sir Eric Ashby - Doctor of Science
Dr. Roy Daniells - Doctor of Letters

SIXTEENTH CONVOCATION (October 23, 1971)

Robertson Davies - Doctor of Letters
Paul Dwyer - Doctor of Science

SEVENTEENTH CONVOCATION (May 20, 1972)

Beverly M. Du Gas - Doctor of Laws
David S. R. Leighton - Doctor of Laws
Kim Lyun-Joon - Doctor of Laws

EIGHTEENTH CONVOCATION (June 3, 1972)

Robert Edward Folinsbee - Doctor of Laws

NINETEENTH CONVOCATION (October 7, 1972)

E. Togo Salmon - Doctor of Laws

TWENTIETH CONVOCATION (May 26, 1973 - Morning)

Hance Roy Ivor - Doctor of Science
Trevor Lloyd - Doctor of Laws

(May 26, 1973 - Afternoon)

Morley Callaghan - Doctor of Letters
Leonard M. Norris - Doctor of Laws

(May 27, 1973 - Afternoon)

Aleksander Jablonski - Doctor of Science - in absentia
John Jamieson Stuart - Doctor of Laws

TWENTY-FIRST CONVOCATION (October 13, 1973)

David Alexander Colville - Doctor of Laws

TWENTY-SECOND CONVOCATION (May 25, 1974 - Morning)

Eedson Louis Millard Burns - Doctor of Laws
Donald MacDonald - Doctor of Laws

(May 25, 1974 - Afternoon)

J. Percy Smith - Doctor of Laws

(May 26, 1974 - Afternoon)

Horace Emerson Read - Doctor of Civil Law

TWENTY-THIRD CONVOCATION (October 5, 1974)

Hilda Neatby - Doctor of Letters

TWENTY-FOURTH CONVOCATION (May 24, 1975 - Morning)

Earle F. Zeigler - Doctor of Laws

(May 24, 1975 - Afternoon)

Hugh MacLennan - Doctor of Letters

(May 25, 1975 - Afternoon)

Richard Rohmer - Doctor of Laws
Clare R. MacLeod - Doctor of Laws

TWENTY-FIFTH CONVOCATION (October 4, 1975)

No Awards

TWENTY-SIXTH CONVOCATION (May 29, 1976 - Morning)

Elsie Gregory MacGill - Doctor of Science
Kenneth Charles Saltmarche - Doctor of Laws

(May 29, 1976 - Afternoon)

Right Reverend Henry Gordon Hill - Doctor of Laws

(May 30, 1976 - Afternoon)

Helen R. Belyea - Doctor of Science

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONVOCATION (May 28, 1977 - Morning)

Murray Adaskin - Doctor of Music
William Kurelek - Doctor of Laws
D. Carlton Williams - Doctor of Laws

(May 28, 1977 - Afternoon)

David Reid Brown - Doctor of Laws
John Barfoot Macdonald - Doctor of Science
Mrs. R. W. Todgham - Doctor of Laws

(May 29, 1977 - Morning)

Col. Frederick A. Tilston - Doctor of Laws

(May 29, 1977 - Afternoon)

Most Reverend Gerald Emmett Carter - Doctor of Laws

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONVOCATION (October 1, 1977)

The Hon. Thomas G. Zuber - Doctor of Civil Law
Jasper W. Miner - Doctor of Laws
Manly F. Miner - Doctor of Laws

TWENTY-NINTH CONVOCATION (May 27, 1978 - Morning)

The Hon. Jean Beetz - Doctor of Civil Law
Maurice Lewis Van Vliet - Doctor of Laws

(May 27, 1978 - Afternoon)

Mario Bernardi - Doctor of Music
William Osborn Twaits - Doctor of Laws

(May 28, 1978 - Afternoon)

Norbert Joseph Ruth, C.S.B. - Doctor of Laws
The Hon. Lucien Lamoureux - Doctor of Civil Law

* * * * *

6. Conclusion:

In the short space of twenty years the University of Windsor has earned the respect and the gratitude of thousands of its students and graduates, many of whom would not have otherwise secured access to higher education, had it not come into existence. Without pretentious claims to a unique quality not to be found elsewhere in Ontario, it has nonetheless developed a character, a "personality" of its own: deeply rooted in its own community, responsive to the ambitions of its constituency, and of a wide variety of students of all ages, it has also extended a hospitable welcome of warm acceptance to many students from all over the world. Within the University, links have been established between the staff and students in many consultative situations, and full membership has been arranged for representatives of both groups on the Senate and the Board of Governors. By the year 1977-78, the close of this review, it could be reasonably maintained that the University of Windsor had attained a large degree of harmony and of community spirit within, and, in the opinion of outside observers, a solid and deserved reputation for consistent stability, yet remaining open to judicious innovations. Such an achievement is not the work of two or three people, but the result of the ready cooperation of many.

It would be pleasant to conclude on such a positive note, but some reference must be made to the financial shadows which began to darken by 1977-78. Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Agreement reached earlier that year the Province of Ontario was no longer required to match Federal Funds for Higher Education. It was free to reduce its own previously matching contribution in favour of other Provincial needs, and it proceeded to do so, with the result that its per capita grant for the support of university students soon drifted to a level significantly below that of most other Provinces, resulting in acute problems for its Universities. Since Ontario has about one-third the population of this country,

this development is of national importance, and seems to signal that an important segment of the Universities of Canada is about to enter a period of enforced stagnation and decline. Can the authorities of Ontario be persuaded to abandon their casual and complacent indifference to this deplorable prospect? Perhaps so, as the approaching disaster becomes more obvious, but the ultimate outcome of the protests of 1977-78, and later, must await the presentation of the next historical review of the University of Windsor.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. F. Leddy', with a stylized, cursive flourish extending from the end.

J. F. Leddy
President, 1964-1978

JFL/rd

APPENDIX I

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR
STATEMENT OF CURRENT FUND REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS
FOR TEN YEARS 1968-69 TO 1977-78
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (10 Months)	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE:										
Student Academic Fees	\$ 2,998	\$ 3,668	\$ 4,376	\$ 4,170	\$ 4,841	\$ 5,196	\$ 5,510	\$ 6,348	\$ 6,620	\$ 7,427
Government Operating Grants	8,648	11,291	14,194	13,850	16,107	16,771	19,719	23,560	28,633	31,379
Sponsored Research	806	1,089	1,170	895	1,399	1,295	1,406	1,493	1,844	2,161
Transfer from Development Campaign	---	---	---	---	---	150	783	---	---	---
Other Revenue	155	213	332	338	384	439	461	453	529	644
TOTAL REVENUE	\$12,607	\$16,261	\$20,072	\$19,253	\$22,731	\$23,851	\$27,879	\$31,854	\$37,626	\$41,611
EXPENDITURE:										
Academic	\$ 6,897	\$ 9,589	\$11,996	\$11,550	\$13,705	\$15,177	\$17,102	\$19,116	\$22,528	\$25,383
Library	1,581	1,674	1,987	1,949	1,915	2,103	2,403	2,511	2,441	2,716
Sponsored Research	806	1,089	1,170	895	1,399	1,295	1,406	1,493	1,844	2,160
Administration	688	877	1,197	963	1,237	1,303	1,439	1,641	1,832	2,089
Plant Maintenance	1,699	2,186	2,614	2,622	3,261	3,529	3,834	4,707	5,383	5,883
Student Services	285	308	317	493	497	553	570	630	641	714
Scholarships	48	49	53	66	122	261	293	308	322	358
Municipal Grant in Lieu of Taxes	---	---	126	149	146	273	285	300	351	371
Other Expenses (Includes Deficit of Ancillary Enterprises)	220	278	440	374	799	758	810	677	946	997
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$12,224	\$16,050	\$19,900	\$19,061	\$23,081	\$25,252	\$28,142	\$31,383	\$36,288	\$40,671
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR YEAR	383	211	172	192	(350)	(1,401)	(263)	471	1,338	940
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	357	568	741	933	583	(818)	(1,081)	(610)	728	1,668
LESS APPROPRIATION OF SURPLUS										1,349
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS										319
FULL TIME STUDENTS	4,239	5,022	5,916	5,929	5,459	5,705	6,001	7,000	7,410	6,798
PART TIME STUDENTS	4,053	6,182	7,328	8,199	7,835	8,199	8,879	9,982	10,091	9,768
NON CREDIT PART TIME	418	547	405	317	216	209	49	48	18	38
TOTAL STUDENTS	8,710	11,751	13,649	14,445	13,510	14,113	14,929	17,030	17,519	16,604
No. OF BASIC INCOME UNITS	7,350.1	9,499.4	10,354.4	11,186.8	11,275.4	12,022.7	12,949.5	12,862.6	13,796.6	13,003.4
No. OF GRADUATE BASIC INCOME UNITS								2,285.8	2,264.8	2,398.4
VALUE OF BASIS INCOME UNITS	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,650	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,765	\$ 1,825	\$ 1,955	\$ 2,111	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,542
VALUE OF GRADUATE BASIC INCOME UNITS									\$ 2,286	\$ 2,478

Appendix II

Total full-time university enrolment, related to 18-24 age group population, Canada and provinces

YEAR	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Provinces	(PER CENT)											
Newfoundland	4.2	5.2	7.0	7.7	9.6	10.5	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.7	7.9	8.3
Prince Edward Island	7.5	8.4	10.4	12.4	13.3	11.5	9.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.6	8.1
Nova Scotia	9.1	10.6	11.8	13.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.8	16.7	16.3	15.6	15.1
New Brunswick	8.4	9.5	10.1	11.8	13.1	12.2	12.0	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.9
Quebec	8.3	9.5	10.8	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.8
Ontario	7.0	8.2	9.5	11.4	13.3	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.5	14.6	13.9	13.6
Manitoba	8.8	9.8	12.2	13.7	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.3	13.7	13.1	12.4	11.9
Saskatchewan	8.3	10.7	11.9	13.2	13.9	12.7	12.3	12.6	12.6	11.8	11.4	11.1
Alberta	7.4	8.9	10.5	13.5	15.2	13.3	13.0	13.0	12.4	11.8	10.8	10.2
British Columbia	11.0	11.4	12.8	13.3	12.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.2
CANADA	8.0	9.1	10.5	11.0	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.0	11.5	11.4

Source: Education in Canada, Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division