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PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1930.

A concise numerical summary of educational institutions in Canada for the academic year ending in 1930 may be presented as follows. (Similar data for individual provinces, as well as more detailed information on schools of the provincial systems, are given in the tables attached). The Dominion total shows 32,209 schools or colleges, 83,144 teachers and 2,490,623 pupils costing \$165,361,198. Roughly, the schools reach one-quarter of the country's population and involve an average expenditure of \$66 on each person enrolled.

	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Expenditure \$
Provincially controlled schools				
(a) Ordinary day	30,188	2,106,878	68,880)	
(b) Technical day	100	47,742	1,784)	
(c) Technical evening	340	111,301	2,914)	135,901,082
(d) Normal Schools	46	7,360	467)	
(e) Blind and deaf	11	1,764	#300)	
Privately-controlled schools				
(a) Ordinary day	795	92,275	5,518)	
(b) Business training	182	29,120	679)	6,762,000 (Est.)
Dominion Indian Schools	342	15,743	#500	2,330,437
Universities and Colleges				
(a) Preparatory	46	19,783	1,394)	
(b) University grade	152	37,400)	4,708)	20,367,679
(c) Others	7	21,257))	
T O T A L S	32,209	2,490,623	83,144	165,361,198

Approximate

+ Including only affiliated schools that are not enumerated in (b).

The provincially-controlled schools of general education embrace 2,106,878 pupils, the privately-controlled 92,275, making in all 2,199,153 of whom over 13 per cent were in the high school grades (omitting from the calculation the enrolment of the Catholic Schools of Quebec.) As has been pointed out in previous reports the proportion in the upper grades increases from year to year, having risen from 8 per cent in 1921 to 13 per cent in 1930, and indications are that in 1931 and 1932 it is being augmented even more rapidly. The older pupils are experiencing unusual difficulty in obtaining employment, and are remaining in school or even returning to school after having been out for a year or more.

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The proportion of the year's enrolment in average daily attendance was over 70 per cent in every province, and 77 per cent for the Dominion as a whole. There has been marked improvement in this respect in the past decade, the Dominion percentage having risen steadily from 64.7 p.c. in 1919, and all provinces having contributed to the increase. This means that the average pupil is attending at least a month more every year than he did ten or eleven years ago. And this factor must be in no small degree responsible for the higher proportion in the upper grades. In Nova Scotia in 1930 the percentage of attendance had increased 12 p.c. relatively to 1931, while the average grade of children at 14 years had risen 6 p.c., (allowing equal weight to each grade); in Saskatchewan the attendance percentage had risen 18 p.c., the grade 8 p.c.; in Alberta the rises were 28 p.c. and 11 p.c. respectively.

For every 32 pupils there was a teacher, the average number of pupils to a class room ranging from 30 to 36 in all provinces except Ontario where there are calculated to be 39, and P.E. Island where there are only 28. The proportion of men in the teaching profession has increased steadily since the close of the war, when it was at the abnormally low figure of 15.5 p.c., and now amounts to 21.1 p.c. for the Dominion as a whole, which compares with 19.2 p.c. for the last year before the outbreak of the war.

In the matter of certification of teachers there has been outstanding improvement in recent years. The proportion of teachers with second class or higher certificates, in the eight provinces where teaching licenses are thus classified, has risen from 67 per cent in 1914, to 74 per cent in 1919, to 85 per cent in 1925, and 95 per cent in 1930. In the provinces from Ontario westward third class and similar temporary certificates have practically disappeared, and there has been an accompanying increase of permanence in the profession. The average experience of Manitoba teachers, for instance, was less than four years in 1923; now it is six years.

The enrolment in technical schools continued to mount for both day and evening courses. The Technical Education Act of 1931 provides for further grants by the Dominion Government for fifteen years, at the rate of \$750,000 a year, and with the assurance of this central stimulus vocational educational facilities are expected to continue their expansion.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1930, OR LATEST YEAR REPORTED

	P.E.I.	N. S.	N. B.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B. C.	CANADA
<u>A. Enrolment</u>										
1. Ordinary Day Schools										
(a) Publicly controlled	17,277	113,860	85,717	521,057	712,919	151,846	228,434	164,519	111,017	2,106,878
(b) Privately controlled	573	2,833	3,650	60,059	9,518	4,807	2,050	3,557	5,228	92,275
2. Technical and Vocational Schools										
(a) Dominion-subsidized day courses	1,025	2,031	1,259	6,203	25,558	3,058	1,144	2,577	4,887	47,742
(b) " subsidized evening and correspondence	69	4,694	1,899	38,291	51,363	3,926	1,701	2,467	6,891	111,301
(c) Business Colleges, day courses	149	576	530	2,016	9,518	1,980	1,153	1,392	2,082	19,396
(d) " evening "	45	211	211	1,090	4,476	1,565	459	912	755	9,724
3. Normal Schools	With 4(a)	580	300	1,985	1,482	549	1,296	803	365	7,360
4. Universities and Colleges										
(a) Preparatory courses	386	1,124	569	13,710	2,585	718	404	285	2	19,783
(b) University standard	107	2,165	1,139	10,616	14,234	3,322	2,036	1,461	2,270	37,400
(c) Other courses, at university	-	668	2	6,301	10,590	882	1,596	66	1,552	21,257
5. Schools for blind and deaf	11	178	72	733	453	109	67	55	86	1,764
6. Indian Schools	34	286	298	1,433	4,105	2,298	2,001	1,530	3,291	15,743
Total Enrolment	19,676	129,206	95,646	663,494	846,801	175,060	242,391	179,624	138,026	2,490,623

B. Expenditure

1. Publicly controlled schools - i.e.										
1(a), 2(a), (b), 3(a), (b) and 5 above										
(a) By Provincial Governments	306,390	916,856	495,886	4,952,778	5,397,446	1,285,898	2,526,700	1,355,963	3,136,492	20,674,407
(b) By ratepayers, etc.	189,669	3,053,169	2,618,062	19,462,517	49,609,553	9,040,167	13,523,491	11,465,104	6,264,939	115,226,673
2. Privately controlled schools - i.e.										
1(b), 2(c) above, (estimated)	19,000	109,000	132,000	3,142,000	1,646,000	501,000	256,000	352,000	605,000	6,762,000
3. Universities and Colleges	74,589	1,081,399	342,514	6,939,697	7,336,009	1,394,965	1,336,968	847,498	1,014,040	20,367,679
4. Indian Schools	722	105,256	17,386	78,552	415,392	385,268	397,252	326,772	532,579	2,330,437
Total Expenditure	590,370	5,265,680	3,605,848	34,565,544	64,404,400	12,607,300	18,340,411	14,347,337	11,553,050	165,361,198

C. Further information on Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control (Item 1(a) above 1/)

	P.E.I.	N. S.	N. B.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B. C.	TOTAL
Enrolment:										
Number of boys	8,670	56,687	42,310	283,779	373,869	76,377	114,845	83,586	56,125	1,096,248
Number of girls	8,607	57,173	43,407	293,594	364,608	75,469	113,589	84,490	54,892	1,095,769
Pupils in urban schools	6,516	75,238	46,715	-	494,628	109,880	99,743	88,741	68,707	-
Pupils in rural schools	10,761	38,622	39,002	-	243,849	41,966	128,691	79,335	42,310	-
Elementary grades	15,214	100,945	78,738	-	634,211	136,027	203,293	146,796	94,847	-
Secondary grades	1,756	12,915	6,979 2/	-	104,266	15,819	24,451	21,280	16,170	-
Percent secondary of total	10.2	11.4	8.1	-	14.1	10.4	10.7	12.6	14.6	-
Attendance:										
Average daily	12,201	85,080	64,380	464,224	547,334	117,037	169,893	132,573	96,196	1,688,918
P.C. total enrolment in average attendance	70.6	74.8	75.1	80.4	74.1	77.0	74.3	78.8	86.6	77.0
Teachers:										
Male	135	296	267	3,639	3,971	831	2,285	1,405	1,116	14,731
Female	482	3,152	2,394	16,874	16,156	3,547	6,232	4,300	2,738	55,089
Percent male of total	21.9	8.6	10.0	17.7	19.7	19.0	26.6	24.6	28.9	21.1
Accommodation:										
Classrooms in operation	615	3,191	2,441	19,000	18,500	4,266	6,732	5,558	3,595	63,898
Average number pupils per room	28	36	35	30	39	36	34	30	31	-

1/ Includes also 1(b) in Quebec and Alberta, and 2(a) in Ontario.

Estimated.

2/ The number of secondary grade pupils in ungraded schools is computed on an age-progress basis as compared with graded schools.

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