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## CANADA

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**EDUCATION STATISTICS BRANCH** 

## PRELIMINARY REPORT

on

# PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN CANADA

for the

ACADEMIC YEAR

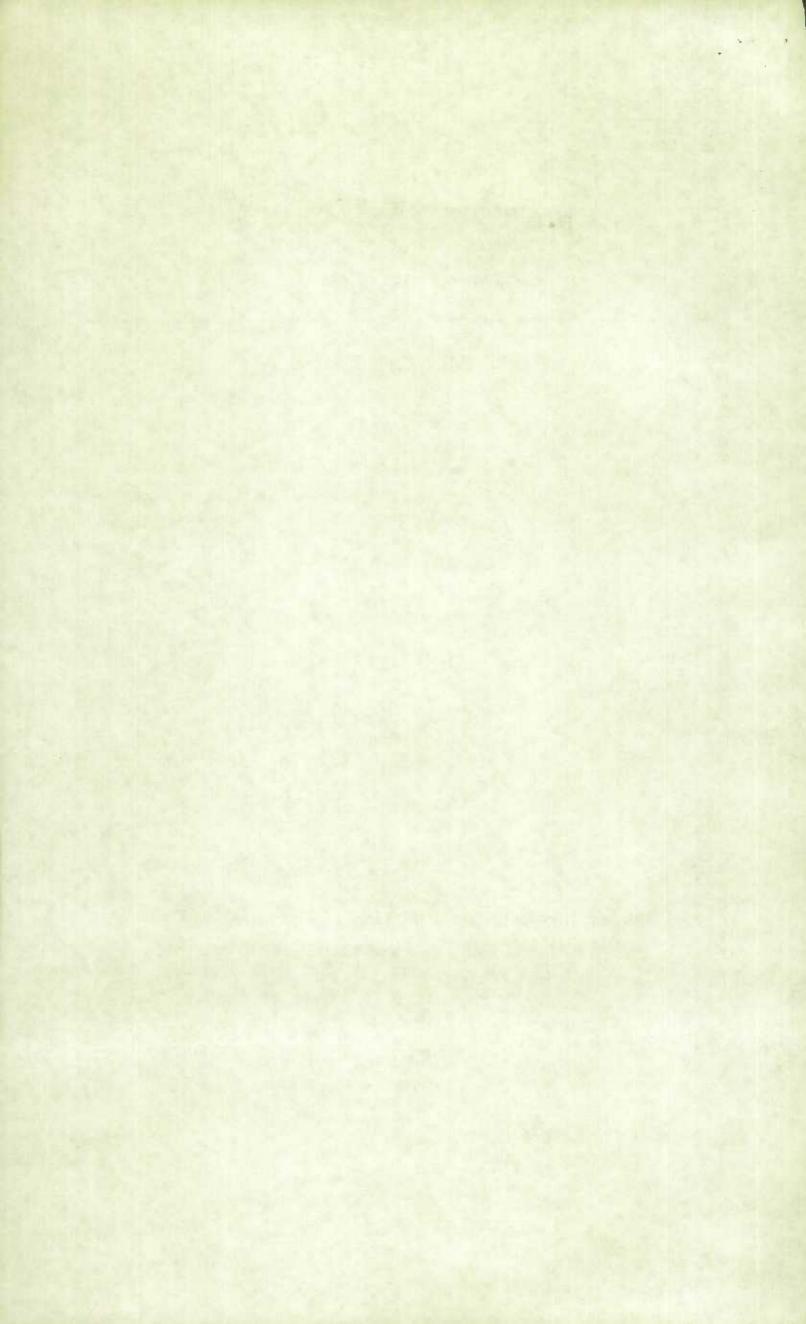
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OTTAWA

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Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A. F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
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Assistant Chief, Education Statistics;	J.E. Robbins, M.A.

Preliminary Report on Private Schools in Canada, 1929-30.

Apart from some of the universities and colleges there are two main types of educational institution in Canada conducted by private enterprise. These are (1) Private schools of general elementary and high school education similar to that given in the schools of the publicly-controlled provincial systems; (2) Private schools of business or commercial training generally termed in all of the provinces "business colleges".

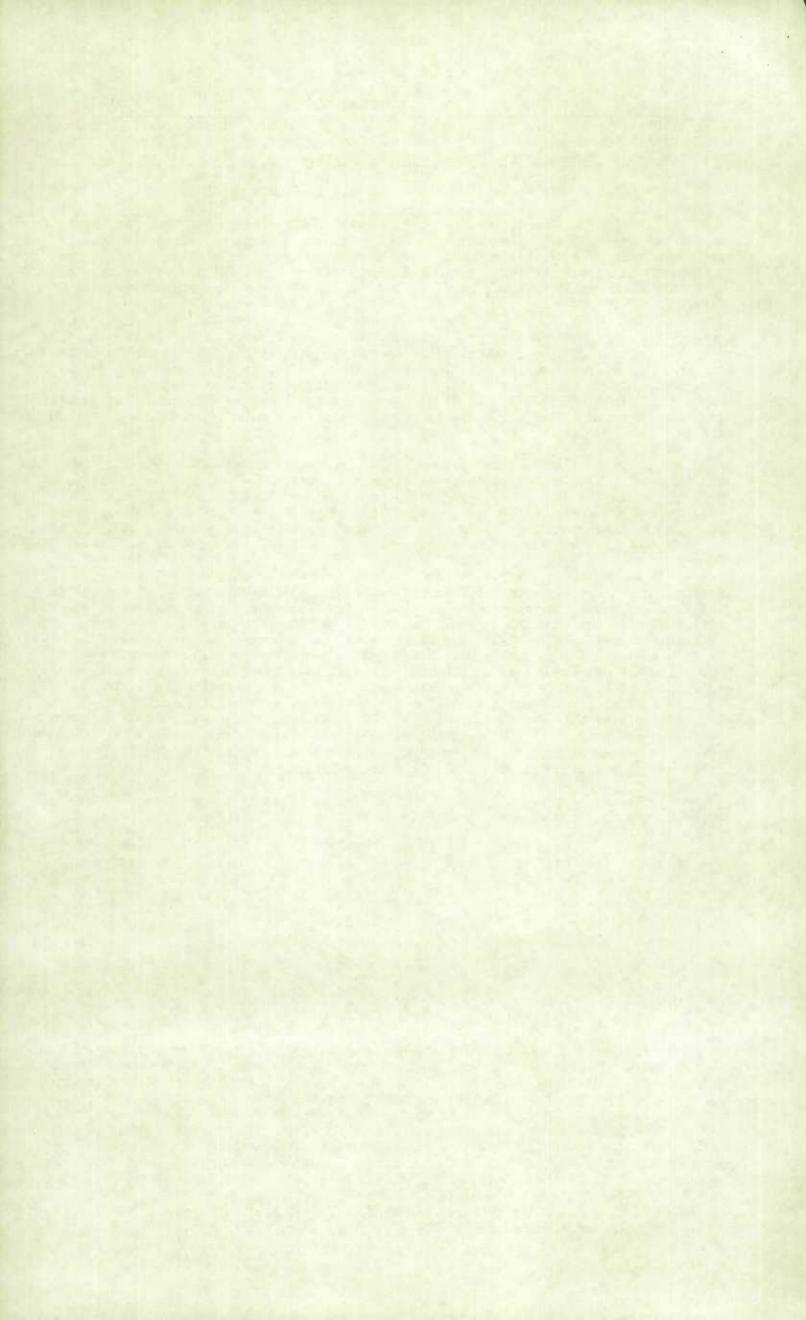
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.— This group enrolls 32,216 pupils in eight provinces (except Quebec) or about 2% of the school population. In Quebec the number in schools of this class (called independent primary schools) is 60,059 or over 10 p.c. of the school enrolment in the province, making the proportion for the whole Dominion more than 4 p.c. In the United States 9% of the pupils are in schools privately controlled, which according to reliable sources is probably not far from the percentage in the United Kingdom.

There is a much higher proportion of the pupils in advanced grades in the private schools than in the public. In the eight provinces about 25 p.c. of all students are in the high school grades, while a further 10 p.c. have completed the lower grades and are studying special subjects, whereas in the public school systems of the same provinces only 12 p.c. are in high school work. About one third of the pupils are in residential schools, of which several are denominational orphanages. In the eight provinces 53 p.c. of the schools are under Roman Catholic control, 22 p.c. Protestant denominations, 4 p.c. other churches, and 21 p.c. undenominational. Considering this predominance of Catholic denominational schools it is not surprising to find that the proportion of the school population in private schools varies in the different provinces in much the same order that the proportion of Catholics in the total population varies. It is highest in Quebec with 10 p.c., next highest in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with 4 p.c. and 3.3 p.c. respectively, 2.5 p.c. in Nova Scotia, 3 p.c. in Manitoba and 2 p.c. in Alberta (the provinces being listed in the order of the proportions of Catholics in their population). Ontario and Saskatchewan would be expected to follow Nova Scotia above but in reality are at the bottom of the list with considerably less than 2 p.c. in each case. British Columbia which would be expected at the bottom of the list, has 4.5 p.c., the higher proportion being due largely to the higher porportion of British (United Kingdom) born in the population, and consequent large number of residential schools of the English type.

The average (median) age of pupils of each grade in the private schools compares with those in the public schools as follows:

	Private	Public
Grade 1	7.28 yrs.	7.68 yrs.
2	8.57	8.95
3	9.60	9.87
4	10.57	10.85
5	11.63	11.90
6	12.62	12.90
7	13.51	13.79
8	14.42	14.62
9	15.17	14.89
10	16.13	15.69
11	17.12	16.67

The private school pupils begin the first grade on the average two-fifths of a year younger, but lose half of this lead by the time they have arrived at the entrance to high school, Grade 8. On passing into high school a noteworthy transformation occurs, the public school pupils coming to be younger than the private by more than they were older at the end of the elementary grades. This seems to be due to a much more rigid process of elimination in the public schools, the great majority of the older purils in grade 8 dropping out and the younger continuing into high school; whereas the private school pupils of grade 8, whether comparatively young or old for the grade, are sent back by their parents to obtain a high school education. Financial considerations are probably a chief factor, the parents of private school pupils being able, on the thole, to afford to keep the older children at school. It has been noted above that the proportion of high school students is more than twice as high in private schools as in public



Almost half of the teachers in private schools belong to religious orders. Of 1.547 teachers in six provinces 847 are lay and 700 religious. There is a higher proportion of university graduates than among the teachers of any provincial system, there being 391, or 25.2 p.c., while the publicly controlled schools of British Columbia lead those of other provinces with 18.3 p.c. A further very pronounced advantage of the private school lies in the ratio of pupils to teachers. They average only 15 pupils per teacher while the provincial schools average 31.

Private Business and Commercial Schools.— Some of the special students in the above group were studying business subjects, but in schools devoting their chief attention to business training 29,120 students are recorded,—19,296 in day classes and 9,724 in evening classes. The day pupils are 4,897 male and 14,399 female, while the evening pupils are 3,664 male and 6,060 female. Most of the day, courses require less than a school year to complete but the only indication of the number completing a full course is the 6,877 reported as receiving diplomas. Some schools, however, do not issue diplomas. A rough division of the courses being followed may be given as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Stenographic	2,382	12,953	15.335
Commercial	2,915	1,358	4,273
Secretarial	1,496	4.058	5,554
Other	1,490	1.994	3,484

"Stenographic" courses are those in which shorthand and typewriting are the chief subjects; "Commercial" are those in which bookkeeping or accounting is the chief study; "Secretarial" includes courses reported as complete business training and similar torms; usually combining most of the subjects in the two preceding courses and requiring a few months longer to complete than either of these. "Other" includes those in the business colleges only learning to operate certain office appliances or machines other than the typewriter. Many office machine distributing stations, however, train operators for their particular machines and these are not included in the report.

The tables on business colleges in this report are arranged to show the number of students in principal cities. The following summary goes semewhat farther and shows the average number of business college students in Canadian towns and cities of a given size:

Population	Average number of pupile					
	In day classes	In evening classes				
Under 5,000	43	11				
5,000 - 10,000	50	17				
10,000 - 25,000	75	22				
25,000 - 50,000	540	130				
70,000 - 190,000	, 531	155				
Over 100,000	1.393	989				

Business schools are not frequently established in towns with a population of less than 3.000. As the population goes beyond 3.000, it becomes more and more unusual for the town to be without one. Night classes are a more important part of the schools work in the largest cities, though some of the smaller cities provide considerable numbers for evening study.

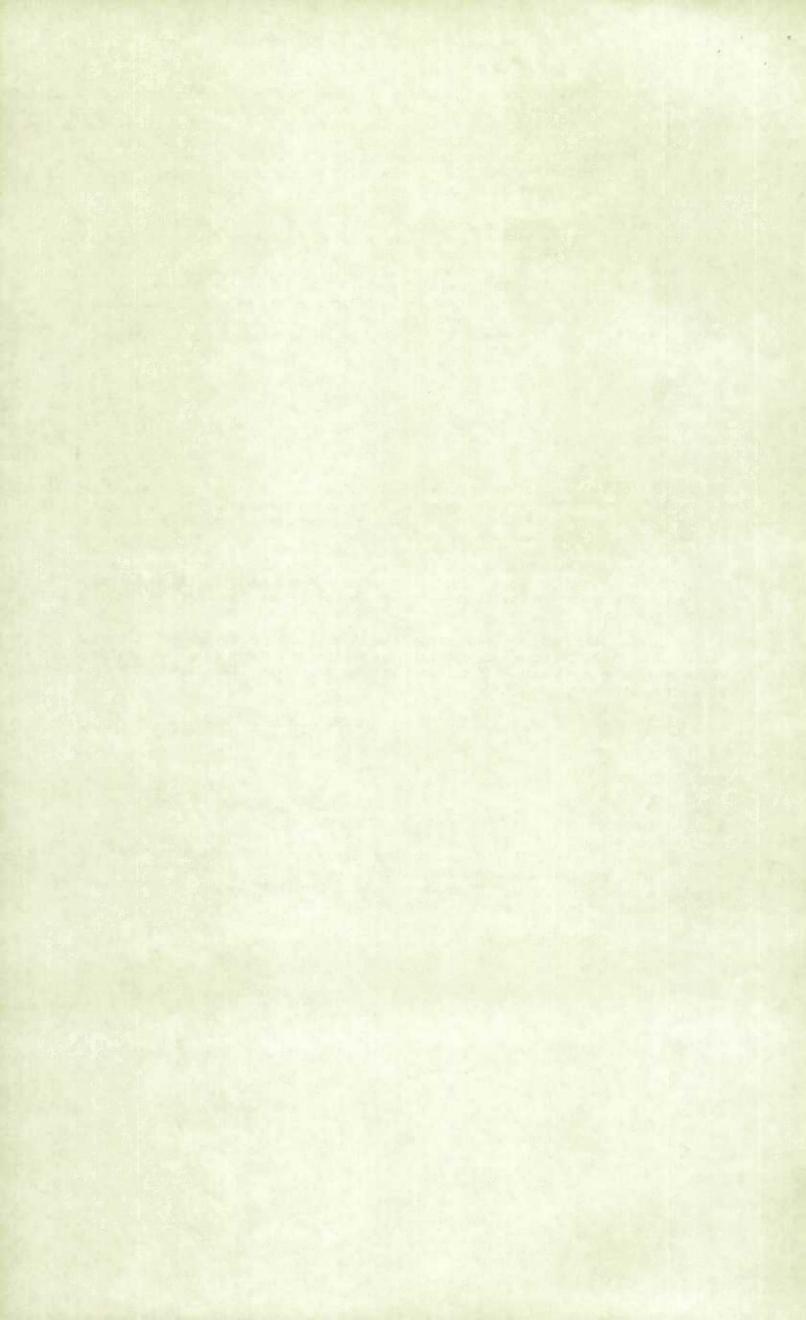


TABLE I. PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: General summary by Provinces, 1930.

			No. of	Pupils in r	esidence	Number	of Pupils en	rolled			
Province	Number of insti- tutions	Number of teaching staff	Boys	Girls	Total	In Elem- entary grades	In Second- ary grades	S_ecial work only	Unspeci- fied by grades	Total	
P. E. I.	5	22	31	115	146	450	43	80	-	573	
Nova Scotia	16	148	125	450	575	1,839	726	268	-	2,833	
lew Brunswick	24	159	584	1,160	1,744	2,356	609	669	16	3,650	
ntario	65	691	1,327	2,264	3,591	4,141	4,486	841	50	9,518	
anitoba	34	179	818	519	1,337	4,082	642	8	75	4,807	
askatchewan	33	118	-	-		1,541	505	-	4	2,050	
lberta	30	195	793	728	1,521	1,534	955	1,068	_	3,557	
ritish Columbia	57	348	623	695	1,318	3,113	782	106	1,227	5,228	
TOTAL	264	1,860	4,301	5,931	10,232	19,056	8,748	3,040	1,372	32,216	

<sup>1/</sup> Except Quebec, for which province data for private schools (called independent primary schools) are given with the report on publicly controlled schools. The number of such schools in Quebec is 531, teachers 3,658, enrolment 60,059.

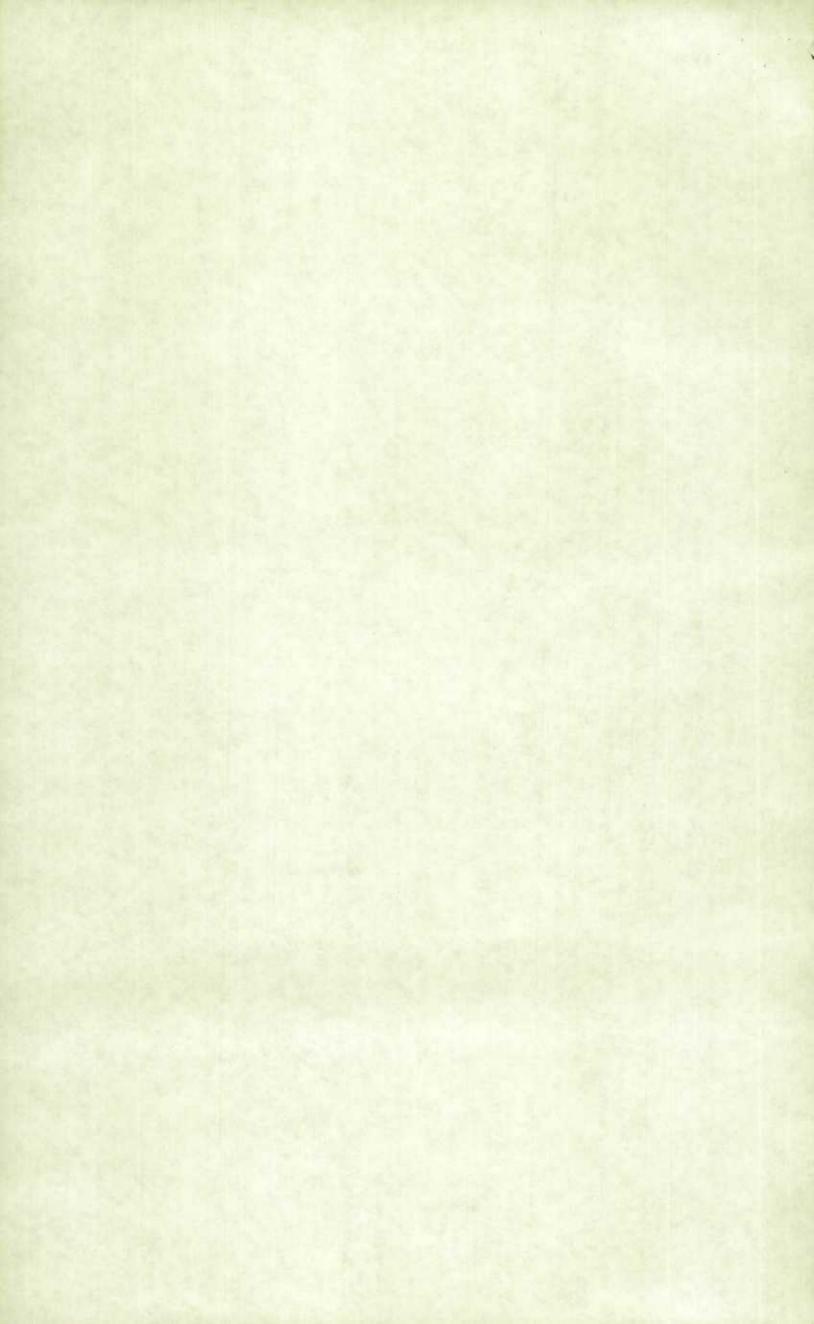


TABLE II, - Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 8 provinces (Quebec not included) by grade, sex and age, 1930.

	0						A g	)								-	6 Mar and 40 Mar 10 M		form 0 m distributions
rade	Sex	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
K	В	148	100	25	5	-	90		-	-	-		-	-		-	give	-	270
	G	153	116	40	6:	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-		-	-	316
I	B !	73	448	389	250	131	67	21	12	7	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,409
	G	150	587	454	213	85	44	16	17	9	1	1	. 3	1	-	-	-	-	1,581
II	B	8	38	226	276	196	133	60	33	13	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	991
	G	5	111	336	385	199	88	48	25	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	1,213
III	B	-	5	56	194	263	205	117	60	18	16	3	2	1	-	-	-	- 0	940
	G	-	10	95	303	348	195	89	44	22	10	2	2	2	-	-	-	41	1,122
IV	B	-	-	8	58	167	220	168	103	58	27	17	5	1	1 7	-	-	-	832
	G	-	8	27	97	323	348	173	107	55	29	12	. 4	1	-	-		-	1,184
V	В	-	-	-	4 :	50	161	221	150	92	54	24	1 5	3	2	-	-	-	767
	G	-	-	-	6	101	270	310	221	111	43	20	6	-	-	1	-	1	1,090
VI		-	-	-	2;	2	43	125	176	168	84	33	12	2	2	-	-		649
	G	-	-	-	4	19	90	267	331	215	91	41	17	6	2	-3	-	-	1,086
II		-	-	-	-	2	16	53	126	146	126	58	21	5	1 1	1	-	U - H	555
	G	-	-	-	-	4	30	93	251	265	210	96	45	14	6	-	-	,	1,014
III		-	-	-	-	-	1	21	37	115	121	97	58	24	5	3	1	. 6	489
	G	-	-	•	-	-	8	32	115	294	274	208	97	27	12	6	5	8	1,086
IX		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	32	111	252	260	163	62	. 29	11	5	22	951
	G		-	-	- 1	-	2	4	63	301	448	424	301	103	36	9	6	10	1,707
х	В	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-,	27	86	224	233	171	57	18	14	22	852
	G	-		-	- !	-	-	3	6	58	238	403	354	216	47	29	14	22	1,390
XI		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	75	167	211	130	45	28	44	726
	G	-	-	-	- 9	-	-	-	1	9	56	262	289	286	164	. 39	20	28	1,154
II				-	-		-	-	-	**	27	11	1 3/0	88	81	64	27	28	343
	G	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	7	32	162	159	103	52	20	:	553
pec		-	-	-	_	-	-	-		-,	6	17	25	48	58	44		17	230 664
	G.,,,	2			-		1			6	30	08	121	219	105	44	35	19	trippe West all the comments of the
tal		229	591	704	789	811	846	790	729	757	795	826	736	613	365	165	91	139	10,002
	Genee		833	952	1,014;	1,080	1,076	1,035	1,182	1,357	1,439	1.583	1,401	1,034	475	183	100	106	15,160
1.0	tal	. 539	1,424	1,656	1,803	1,891	1,922	1,825	1,911	2,114	2,234	2,409	2.137	1,652	840	369	192	245	25,162
										Unclass:	ified by	grades						Boys . Girls.	
										Incloses	ified har	modes	and car						27
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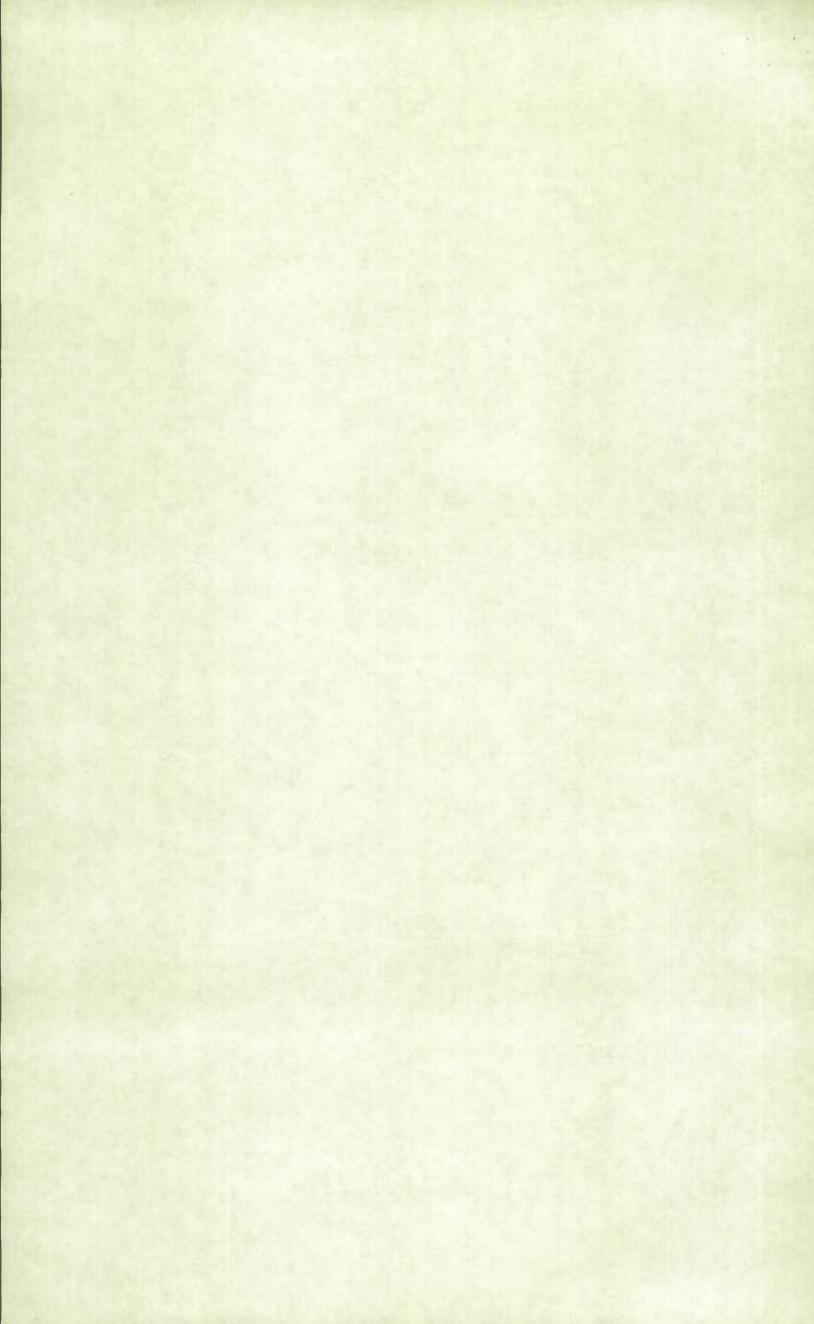


TABLE IIIPRIVATE BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS (BUSINESS COLLEGES) IN CANADA: STUDENTS ENROLLED, STUDENTS GRADUATING, AND

	Number		Students enrolled								tudents eceiving		Teachers				
	of	In	all clas	888	In d	ay classo	9	In ni	ght clas	ses		iplomas			i Gaoini S		-
	Shhools	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total .	# m1
Prince Ed. Island	. 3	56	138	194	35	114	149	21	24	45	36	87	123	9 4	3	7	
Halifax		148	400	548	92		426	56	66	122	18	87	105	5	15	20	
Other Nova Scotia	4	48	191'	239	25		150	23	66	89	3	57	60	2	6	8	
Total Nova Scotia	7	196	591	787	117	. 459	576	79	132	211	21	144	165	7	21	20	
St. John	3	68	140:	208	40	97	137	28	43	71	20	55	75	2	3	5	
Other New Brunswick	. 5	147	386	533	89	304	393	58	82	140	41 61	140	181 256	3	10	3.11	
Total New Brunswick	0	215	526	741	129	401	530	00	125		,	195		5		15	
Montreal	17	942	1,814	2,756	528	1,180	1,808	414	534	948	231	579	810	28	46	74	
Other Quebec	5	185	165	350	145	_	208	40	102	142	69	89 668	158	9	10	19	
Total Quebec	22	1,127	1,979	3,106	673	1,243	2,016	454	636	1,090	300	000	968	37	56	93	
Toronto	21	1,183	3,777	4,960	628	2,541	3,169	555	1,236	1,791	246	700	946	29	65	94	
Hamilton	4	251	687	938	127	521	648	124	166	290	13	52	65	7	15	22	
Ottawa	5	402	1,090	1,492	211	692	903	191	398	589	145	454	599	7	16	23	
Other Ontario	60	1,955	4,649	6,604	1,315	3,483	4,798	640	1,166	1,806	625	1,597	2,222	66	103	169	
Total Ontario	90	3,791	10,203	13,994	2,281	7,237	9,518	1,510	2,966	4,476	1,029	2,803	3,832	109	199	300	
Vinnipeg	6	1,062	2,254	3,306	343	1,457	1,800	696	810	1,506	88	327	415	24	38	62	ti
Other Manitoba	3	70	169	239	42	138	180	28	31	59	19	58	77	1	4	5	,
Total Manitoba	. 9	1,132	2,413	3,545	385	1,595	1,980	724	841	1,565	107	. 385	492	25	42	67	
Regina	5	128	386	514	67	285	352	61	101	162	42	142	184	3	6	9	
Saskatoon	3	134	472	606	76	370	446	58	102	160	23	122	145	6		16	
Other Saskatchewan	8	99	393	492	53	302	355	45	92	137	40	171	211	5		14	
Total Saskatchewan.	16	361	1,251	1,612	196	957	1,153	: 164	295	459	105	435	540	14	25	39	
Total Alberta	5	879	1,425	2,304	522	870	1,392	357	555	912	(no	record)		17	35	52	
Vancouver	6	518	1,276	1,794	399	985	1,384	119	291	410	72	257	329	13	26	39	
Victoria	5	184	395	579	93		373	91	115	206	-	16	16	4		9	
Other British Columbia	a 11	1 126	338	464	67	258	325	59	80	139	29	127	156	7	12		
Total Br.Columbia	22	828	2,009	2,837	559	1,523	2,082	269	486	755	101	400	501	24	43	67	
Total Canada	182	8,585	20,535	29,120	4,897	14,399	19,296	3,664	6,060	9,724	1,760	5,117	6,877	242	437	679	

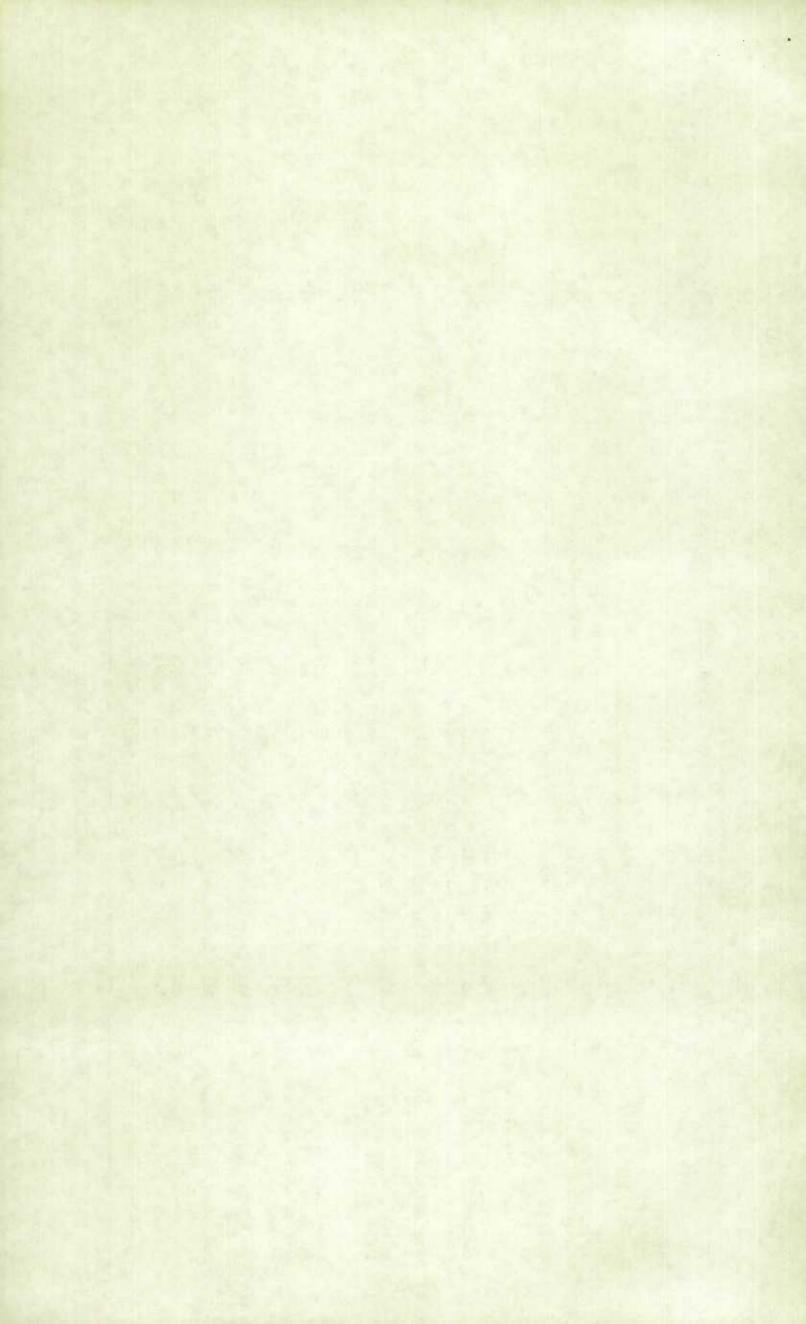
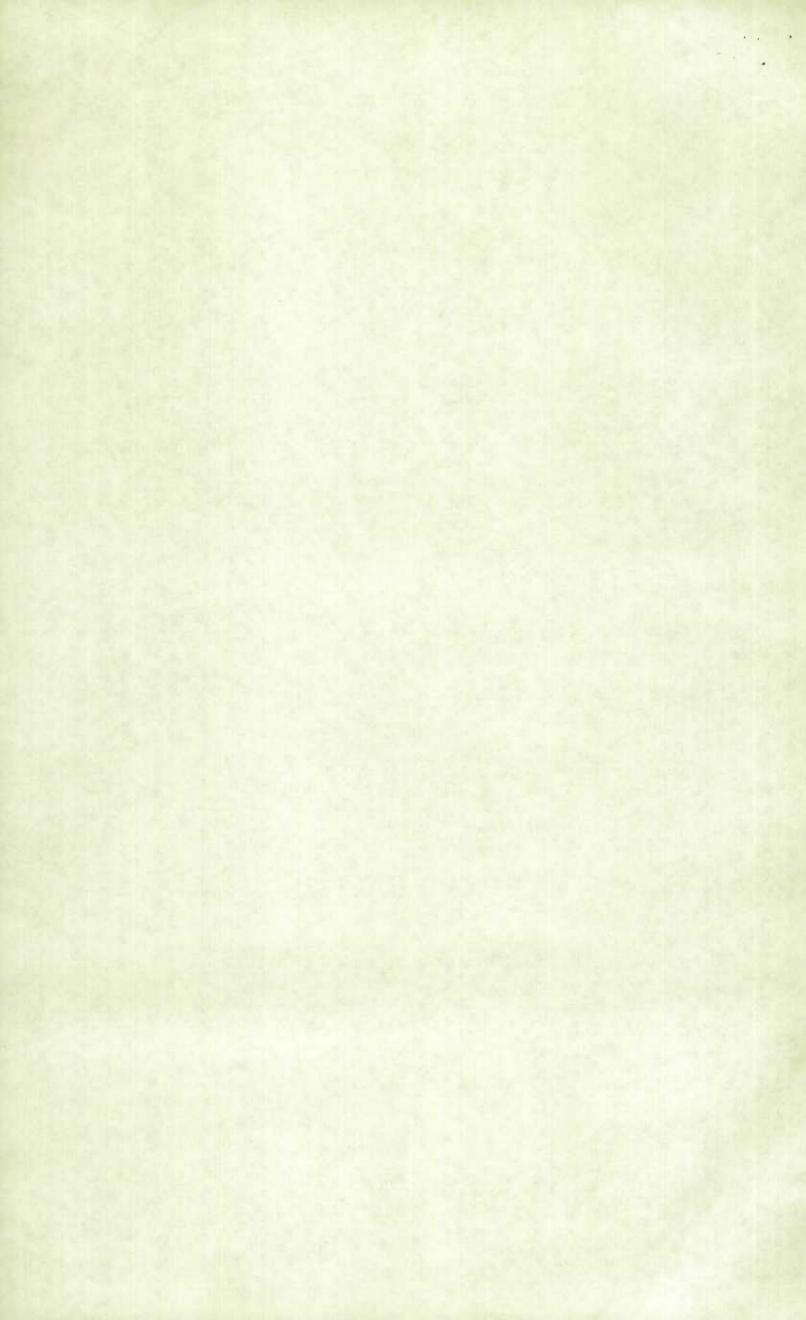


TABLE IV - Private Bu		Stenog				Comme				Secretari				Other	
	Male	Female	Total	Months	Male	Female	Total	Months	Male	Female	Total	Months	Male	Female	Total
Prince Ed. Island	10	113	123	-	35	12	47	•	-		•	-	11	13	24
Halifax	25	328	353	-	117	15	132	-	6	51	-63	-	-	-	-
Other Nova Scotia	-	56	56	-	44	2	46	-	4	128	132	0.7	-		-
Total Nova Scotia	25	384	409	8.0	161	17	178	6.1	10	185	195	9.7	-		
St. John	15	105	120	6.3	27	8	35	6.6	26	27	53	10.0	-	-	-
Other New Brunswick	26	200	226	7.4	43	2	45	7.0	38	109	147	10.4		_	
Total New Brunswick	41	305	346	-	70	10	80	-	64	136	200	_			
Montreal	265	954	1,219	6.7	130	124	254	6.8	316	582	898	9.4	231	154	385
Other Quebec	37	101	138	6.6	42	12	54	7.8	80	28	108	11.5	26	24	50
Total Quebec	302	1,055	1,357	-	172	136	308	7	396	610	1,006	-	257	178	435
Toronto	455	2,824	3,279	8.5	295	200	495	9.2	189	540	729	11.5	135	95	230
Hamilton	17	357	374	8.4	119	19	138	8.3	66	241	307	11.0	49	53	102
Ottawa	179	992	1,171	6.3	212	34	246	7.0	-	-	-	-	11	64	75
Other Ontario	513	2,920	3,433	7.7	864	194	1,058	6.5	500	1,277	1,777	10.6	90	235	325
Total Ontario	1,164	7,093	8,257	-	1,490	447	1,937		755	2,058	2,813	-	285	447	732
Winnipeg	199	850	1,049	7.8	303	293	596	6.4	41	163	204	11.0	4191	/ 9381/	1,3571/
Other Manitoba	46	164	210	-	24	5	29	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
Total Manitoba	245	1,014	1,259	-	327	298	625	-	41	163	204	-	419	938	1,357
	100					200	0.4	<b>5</b> 0		200	3.00	22.0	11	. 00	22
Regina	46	242	288	7.5	64	20	84	7.0	7	102	109	11.0	11	22 .	33
Saskatoon	28	291	319	7.7	81	33	114	7.5	7	96	103	9.5	12	30	42
Other Saskatchewan	108	270	304	7.3	191	12	256	0.7	26	329	355	/• +	36	61	97
Total Saskatchewan	700	803	911		171										
Total Alberta	132	667	799	-	300	307	607	-	118	310	428		329	141	470
Vancouver	275	1,025	1,300	8.7	33	15	48	-	60	105		10.0	95	145	240
Victoria	32	248	280	6.7	83	14	97	6.9	15	69	84	9.0	54	64	118
Other British Columbia	58	246	304	8.3	53	37	90	8.9	11	93	104	10.0	4	7	11
Total Br.Columbia	365	1,519	1,884	-	169	66	235	-	86	267	353	-	153	216	369
Total CANADA	2,382	12,953	15,335	-	2,915	1,358	4,273	-	1,496	4,058	5,554	- !	1,490	1,994	3,484

General note:- "Stenographic" courses are those in which shorthand and typewriting are the chief subjects; "commercial" are those in which hook and the commercial or accounting is the chief study; "secretarial" includes courses reported as complete business training and similar terms, usually combining most of the subjects in the "stenographic" and "commercial" courses as is reflected in the column "months". The figures in this column represent the average number of months required by a student to complete the course with regular day-time attendance.

<sup>1/</sup> Unspecified



11: D-95

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J.E. Robbins, M.A.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN CANADA, 1931

Private elementary and secondary schools in Canada (excepting Quebec) enrolled 33,973 students in 1931. The schools numbered 292, of which 66 were girls' schools, 52 were boys' schools, and 174 were mixed. Almost a third of the pupils lived in residence. Of the total there were 19,890 in elementary grades, 11,223 in secondary grades, and 2,860 others, most of whom were doing special work at the high school level. If the high school students in the preparatory departments of arts colleges are added, the number is raised from 11,223 to 16.143, which means that about 9 p.c. of pupils following academic high school courses in the eight provinces are in private schools. The table below summarizes the information for individual provinces. Figures for Quebec are not available for 1931 but in 1930 there were in that province 524 private or independent schools with 57,841 pupils.

	No. of	Pur	oils		Grades				
	Schools	Boys	Girls	Elem.	Sec.	Special	Total		
P.E. Island	5	59	467	452	49	25	526		
Nova Scotia	15	933	1,813	1,842	757	147	2,746		
New Brunswick	25	1,516	2,415	-2,478	653	713	3,931		
Ontario	85	4,200	6,730	4,310	6,093	773	11,196		
Manitoba	39	2,722	2,412	4,768	443	15	5,294		
Saskatchewan	37	989	1,360	1,243	1,089	17	2,349		
Alberta	31	1,368	1,576	1,344	745	855	2,944		
British Columbia	54	5,0/1/1	2,895	3,453	1,394	97	4,987		
Total Schools Total Colleges	292	13,831	19,669	19,890	11,223	2,642	33,973 4,926		

Note:- Where boys and girls, or elementary, secondary and special do not add to the total, the difference is those unspecified by sex or grade.

Attendance is more regular in private schools than in public, a natural consequence of the pupils being older, and many of them boarding at school. The average daily is 84 p.c. of the year's enrolment where it is 77 p.c. in public schools. By 20-day intervals they compare as follows:-

	Private	Public
Less than 20 days	1.49	2.47
20-39 days	2.01	4.51
40-59 "	2.60	4.20
60-79 "	2.86	3.26
8099 11	2.60	2.78
100-119 "	3.24	4.00
120-139 "	4.40	4.92
140-159 "	9.16	8.73
160-179 "	25.59	21.25
180-199 "	38.70	43.02
200 days and over	7.35	.86

