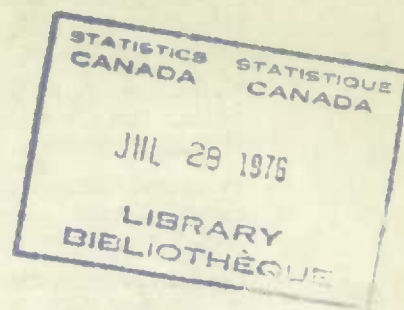


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CANADA



TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

1953

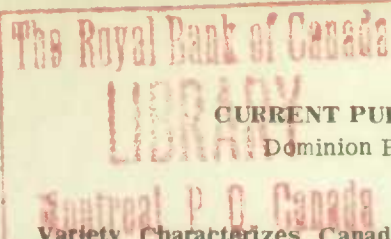
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27 June '56

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PREFACE

This is the first survey of teacher-training institutions attempted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Its scope is limited and hindsight reveals how it might have been improved. Nevertheless, it does contain certain data, not before compiled on a national basis, which should be helpful to those faced with the ever-increasing difficulty of finding and training enough teachers to staff the schools of Canada.

Our thanks are due to those who assisted in this project: officers of the provincial departments of education, of the normal schools and of the colleges of education.

Compilation and analysis was done in the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the supervision of T.N. Le Seilleur, Chief, Elementary and Secondary Education Section.

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
December, 1955.

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TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

1953

I INTRODUCTION

At the annual convention of the Canadian Education Association in 1953 the teacher education group agreed that a survey of teacher-training institutions in Canada would be of interest and value. The Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook the project.

The objectives were: (1) to ascertain the training and experience of instructors in teacher-training schools, (2) to record the enrolment and the number of graduates in one year, (3) to discover the enrolment capacity of these institutions under current conditions, and (4) to determine the net supply of teachers made available by training schools in one year.

A questionnaire was sent to provincial departments of education, through them to teacher-training schools under their control, and directly to univer-

sity colleges, faculties and departments of education.

Unfortunately some of the returns, and some parts of all returns, were not usable because of the ambiguity or complexity of certain questions and because some requested information was not available. Some gaps could be filled by reference to the published reports of departments of education and of universities, but the critical reader will recognize certain remaining inadequacies.

Returns refer to the school year 1953-54 so far as institutions and staff are concerned, and to that and the previous year with respect to enrolment. Data are shown by province and region and, in most cases, for the whole of Canada. Roman Catholic and Protestant institutions in the Province of Quebec are tabulated separately because the two school systems are markedly dissimilar.

Symbols. The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- .. figures not available
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable
- nil or zero

Abbreviations. The following abbreviations are used with frequency in the tables:

Nfld. - Newfoundland
P.E.I. - Prince Edward Island
N.S. - Nova Scotia
N.B. - New Brunswick
Que. - Quebec

Ont. - Ontario
Man. - Manitoba
Sask. - Saskatchewan
Alta. - Alberta
B.C. - British Columbia

R.C. - Roman Catholic
Prot. - Protestant

II INSTITUTIONS

1. Normal Schools and Colleges of Education

With certain exceptions, elementary school teachers are trained in normal schools, normal colleges, or teachers' colleges¹ under the control and direction of the provincial departments of education, and secondary schools teachers in colleges, faculties or departments of education within or affiliated to the universities. In this report the former institutions are referred to as **normal schools** and the latter as **colleges of education**

Table 1 shows the numbers of normal schools and colleges of education, by province, in 1953, and the numbers of each which made returns in this survey. Data from other sources, or estimates, have been added to include all institutions.

1. The term teachers' college is rapidly replacing the older term **normal school**.

TABLE 1. Numbers of Normal Schools and Colleges of Education, 1953, and numbers of each reporting

	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
Normal Schools:															
Number, 1953	—	1	1	2	4	100	1	101	8	1	2	—	2	5	118
No. reporting	—	1	1	1	3	74	1	75	8	1	2	—	2	5	91
Colleges of Education:															
Number, 1953	1	—	4	5	10	5	2	7	2	2	1	1	1	5	24
No. reporting	1	—	3	3	7	4	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	4	19
All Institutions:															
Number, 1953	1	1	5	7	14	105	3	108	10	3	3	1	3	10	142
No. reporting	1	1	4	4	10	78	3	81	10	2	3	1	3	9	110

A list of teacher-training institutions, including changes to 1955, is given in Table 2. The 120 normal schools and 24 colleges of education are listed in separate groups.

TABLE 2. List of Teacher-Training Institutions in Canada, 1955

Normal Schools (120):	
Newfoundland:	
None — teachers are trained in the university.	
Prince Edward Island:	
Prince of Wales College and Normal School, Charlottetown	
Nova Scotia:	
Provincial Normal College, Truro	
New Brunswick:	
Teachers' College, Fredericton	
Université Saint-Joseph, Moncton ¹	
Quebec:	
Roman Catholic (101):	
Écoles Normales (for women, except where indicated):	
École Normale, Amqui	École Normale St-Joseph, Hull
École Normale, Amos	École Normale, Joliette
École Normale, Baie-Comeau	École Normale, L'Islet
École Normale, Baie Saint-Paul	École Normale, Les Trois Rivières
École Normale, Beauceville	École Normale, Matane
École Normale, Cap-de-la-Madeleine	École Normale Notre-Dame-de-Toutes-Grâces, Lévis
École Normale, Carleton	École Normale, Mont-Joli (Rimouski)
École Normale, Chapeau	École Normale, Mont-Laurier
École Normale des Soeurs de Notre-Dame du Bon-Conseil, Chicoutimi	École Normale Jacques-Cartier (femmes), Montréal
École Normale des Soeurs du Bon-Pasteur, Chicoutimi	École Normale Jacques-Cartier (hommes), Montréal
École Normale, Dolbeau	St. Joseph Teachers' College (men and women), Montréal
École Normale, Gaspé	École Normale Ignace-Eourget, Montréal
École Normale, Hâvre-aux-Maisons	Institut pédagogique de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame, Montréal
École Normale, Hâvre Saint-Pierre	École Normale, Nicolet
	École Normale St-Joseph, Pont-Rouge
	École Normale Laval (femmes), Ursulines de Mérici, Chemin Saint-Louis, Québec
	École Normale Laval (hommes), 14 Chemin Ste-Foy, Québec
	École Normale Esther-Blondin, Rigaud (Vaudreuil)
	École Normale, Rimouski
	École Normale, Roberval
	École Normale, St-André-Avelin (Papineau)
	École Normale, Ste-Anne-des-Monts (Gaspé-Nord)
	École Normale, St-Damien (Bellechasse)
	École Normale Marie-Rivier, St-Hyacinthe
	École Normale St-Joseph, St-Hyacinthe
	École Normale, St-Jean (St-Jean)
	École Normale, St-Jérôme (Terrebonne)
	École Normale, St-Lambert
	École Normale, St-Léonard d'Aston (Nicolet)
	École Normale, St-Pascal (Kamouraska)
	École Normale, Ste-Rose-du-Dégelis (Témiscouata)
	École Normale, Ste-Ursule (Maskinongé)
	École Normale Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Sherbrooke
	École Normale, Sherbrooke-Est
	École Normale, Thetford-des-Mines
	École Normale, Valleyfield
	École Normale, Ville-Marie

TABLE 2. List of Teacher-Training Institutions in Canada, 1955 - Concluded

Normal Schools (120) - Concluded.

Quebec - Concluded.

Roman Catholic (101) - Concluded.

Instituts spéciaux:

Institut Chanoine F-X, Trépanier, (for nuns: teachers of the deaf and dumb), Montréal
 Institut Rousselot, Montréal (for teachers of the blind).
 Institut de pédagogie familiale, Montréal (for teachers in instituts familiaux, institutes of family living).
 École des Sciences ménagères, Montréal (for teachers of household science).
 (L'Institut Médico-pédagogique Emmélie Tavernier, Montréal, which trained nuns and lay women for the teaching of backward and abnormal children, was closed in 1954).

Scholasticats-Écoles Normales de Religieuses (nuns)

Scholasticat des Petites Soeurs Franciscaines de Marie, Baie Saint-Paul
 Scholasticat des Soeurs Servantes du Saint-Coeur de Marie, Beauport
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de la Charité de St-Louis, Bienville
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de Notre-Dame du Bon-Conseil, Chicoutimi
 Scholasticat des Filles de la Sagesse, Dorval
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de Ste-Chrétienne, Giffard
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de St-François d'Assise, Gros-Pin
 Scholasticat des Soeurs Grises de la Croix, Hull
 Scholasticat des Soeurs des Saints-Coeurs de Jésus et de Marie, Joliette
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de Ste-Anne, Lachine
 Scholasticat des Filles de Jésus, Les Trois Rivières
 Scholasticat des Soeurs du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers, Montréal
 Scholasticat des Soeurs Grises, Montréal
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de la Providence, Montréal
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de l'Assomption de la Ste-Vierge, Nicolet
 Scholasticat des Soeurs des Sacrés-Noms de Jésus et de Marie, Outremont
 Scholasticat des Soeurs du Bon-Pasteur, Québec
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de la Charité, Québec
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de St-Joseph de St-Vallier, Québec
 Scholasticat des Soeurs Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie, Rigaud
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de l'Enfant-Jésus, Rivière-du-Loup
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de St-Paul de Chartres, Ste-Anne-des-Monts
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de Notre-Dame du Perpétuel-Secours, St-Damien
 Scholasticat des Soeurs du Sacré-Coeur, St-Hubert
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de St-Joseph, St-Hyacinthe
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de la Présentation de Marie, St-Hyacinthe
 Scholasticat des Soeurs des Sacrés-Coeurs de Jésus et de Marie, Senneterre
 Scholasticat des Filles de la Charité du Sacré-Coeur de Jésus, Sherbrooke-Est
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de Jésus-Marie, Sillery
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de Notre-Dame des Missions, Ville Jacques Cartier
 Scholasticat des Soeurs de Ste-Croix, Ville St-Laurent

Scholasticats-Écoles Normales de Religieux (brothers)

Scholasticat des Frères de la Charité, Arthabaska
 Scholasticat des Frères du Sacré-Coeur, Granby (Shefford)
 Scholasticat des Frères Maristes, Iboville
 Scholasticat des Frères de l'Instruction chrétienne, La Pointe-du-Lac (St-Maurice)
 Scholasticat des Frères de l'Instruction chrétienne, Laprairie
 Scholasticat des Frères de la Présentation, Longueuil
 Scholasticat des Frères des Écoles chrétiennes, Laval-des-Rapides, Montréal
 Scholasticat des Clercs de Ste-Croix, Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal
 Scholasticat des Frères de St-Gabriel, Sault-au-Récollet, Montréal
 Scholasticat des Clercs de St-Viateur, Rigaud (Vaudeuil)
 Scholasticat des Frères Marianistes, St-Anselme (Dorchester)
 Scholasticat des Frères des Écoles chrétiennes, Ste-Foy Est (Québec)
 Scholasticat des Frères de Notre-Dame de la Miséricorde, St-Denis-sur-Richelieu (St-Hyacinthe)
 Scholasticat des Frères de la Charité, Sorel (Richelieu)
 Scholasticat des Frères Maristes, Valcartier (Québec)

Protestant:

School for Teachers, MacDonald College, McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue¹

Ontario:

Hamilton Teachers' College, Hamilton
 London Teachers' College, London
 North Bay Teachers' College, North Bay
 Ecole Normale de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa¹
 Ottawa Teachers' College, Ottawa
 Peterborough Teachers' College, Peterborough
 Stratford Teachers' College, Stratford
 Toronto Teachers' College, Toronto

Manitoba:

Brandon College, Brandon¹
 Provincial Normal School, Tuxedo

Saskatchewan:

Saskatchewan Teachers' College, Moose Jaw
 Saskatchewan Teachers' College, Saskatoon

Alberta:

None - teachers are trained in the university.

British Columbia:

Provincial Normal School, Vancouver
 Provincial Normal School, Victoria

Colleges of Education (including faculties, schools, institutes and departments of education) (24)

Newfoundland:

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

Prince Edward Island:

None.

Nova Scotia:

St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish
 Dalhousie University, Halifax
 Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax
 Acadia University, Wolfville

New Brunswick:

St. Thomas College, Chatham
 University of New Brunswick, Fredericton
 Université Saint-Joseph, Moncton²
 Mount Allison University, Sackville
 Université Saint-Louis:-
 College Maillet, Sainte-Basile

Quebec:

Bishop's University, Lennoxville
 McGill University, Montreal²
 Université Laval, Québec
 Université de Montréal, Montréal:-
 Ecole Normale secondaire
 Institut pédagogique de la C.N.D.²
 Institut pédagogique St-Georges
 Institut de pédagogie familiale²

Ontario:

University of Ottawa, Ottawa²
 University of Toronto (Ontario College of Education), Toronto

Manitoba:

Brandon College, Brandon²
 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

Saskatchewan:

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

Alberta:

University of Alberta, Edmonton (and Calgary)

British Columbia:

University of British Columbia, Vancouver

1. Also operates a college of education.
 2. Also operates a normal school.

Most of the provinces have both normal schools and colleges of education. Exceptions are Prince Edward Island which has a normal school only, and Newfoundland and Alberta in which all teacher training is done in the colleges of education of the provincial universities. These two provinces have four-year teacher-training programmes and grant higher teaching certificates for completion of each successive year of course. Trainees, if they wish, may leave the training school and enter the teaching profession after any year's training. After a period of teaching they may return to the university to qualify for a higher certificate.

There is a marked trend toward greater participation by the universities in the training of teachers. As has been mentioned, all teacher training is now under university control in Alberta and in Newfoundland. In British Columbia the two provincial normal schools and the university school of education will be integrated in a university college of education in 1956. Training in a provincial normal school in Saskatchewan may be counted for credit toward a university degree in education, and the university trains both elementary and secondary school teachers. Though not administratively related to the university, one of Ontario's normal schools has erected its new building on the campus of the local university.

McGill University in the Province of Quebec recently co-ordinated in an institute of education the former university department of education and the normal school for the training of teachers for Protestant elementary schools. Recent reorganization of the programmes of Catholic normal schools in Quebec provides for a new relationship with the universities which will enable normal school graduates (at the highest level) to receive a university degree in pedagogy.

In New Brunswick the provincial university has just made plans for introduction of a new course leading to a degree in elementary education. Nova Scotia's universities embarked, in 1955, on a new programme of teacher-training to supplement that of the provincial normal school.

Teaching certificates are not granted by the teacher-training institutions themselves but rather by the provincial departments of education which alone have the power to grant certificates valid within the provincially-controlled schools. The departments grant elementary school teaching certificates to candidates recommended by the normal schools. Some colleges of education (Ontario and Saskatchewan) recommend their graduates to the department of education for teaching certificates. Most colleges of education grant degrees or diplomas to their graduates, who must then apply to the provincial departments of education for their teaching certificates.

2. Requirements for Entry and Duration of Training

(a) Normal Schools

In most provinces candidates may enter the normal schools after qualifying for secondary school graduation at either the junior or senior matriculation level.¹

At present most normal schools offer a one-year training programme, but there are strong indications that when the current teacher shortage is overcome a two-year programme will become more general. Illustrative of this trend is the following resolution proposed by a committee of the Canadian Education Association after a two-year study of "The Status of the Teaching Profession" and endorsed at the 1949 convention of the Association: "That the minimum pre-service period of teacher education be two years beyond graduation from high school"; and again by a further resolution adopted by the teacher education group at the 1954 convention of the Canadian Education Association: "Resolved that we reaffirm our desire for a basic two-year teacher-training programme, but that until this is obtainable one year of professional training be the absolute minimum for the initial certification of teachers."

The basic pattern approved in Alberta and Saskatchewan calls for a minimum of two years of professional training beyond the level of senior matriculation but because of the demand for teachers one-year courses are still given. Even shorter (summer) courses have been resorted to in recent years in some provinces in order to qualify teachers for temporary permission to accept employment. As another device designed to improve the supply of teachers Ontario introduced, in 1953, a two-year training programme for those with high school graduation at the junior matriculation level, retaining as well its one-year programme for those who reached the level of senior matriculation.

Prior to 1954, entrance of girls to the *écoles normales* of Roman Catholic Quebec took place after the ninth year of schooling with certification after two, three or four years of training. Boys entered after the eleventh year of schooling and took two or three years of training. In 1954 the entrance requirement for all was raised to the eleventh year and certification is now given after one two or four years of training.

Table 3 shows the schooling required for entry to normal schools in the several provinces, and the duration of their regular teacher-training programmes.

1. The Junior matriculation level is reached at the end of the 12th grade in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia, and at the end of the 11th grade in other provinces. The senior matriculation level is one year beyond the junior.

TABLE 3. Normal School Years, indicating schooling required for entry, and duration of regular courses of training, 1955-56

Province	Junior Matriculation Year	Years beyond Junior Matriculation				
		1	2	3	4	5
Newfoundland ²						
Prince Edward Island.....	either → x					
	or →	x				
	or →				BA →	x
Nova Scotia.....	either →	x				
	or →		x			
New Brunswick.....		x				
Quebec, Roman Catholic.....	either →	x				
	or →		x			
	or →	x	x	x	x	
Quebec, Protestant.....	either →	x				
	or →		x			
	or →	x	x			
Ontario.....	either →		x			
	or →	x	x			
Manitoba.....	either →		x			
	or →	x ³				
Saskatchewan.....			x			
Alberta ²						
British Columbia.....	either →		x			
	or →	x ³				
	or →				BA →	x

1. See Note 1 at the foot of page 10.

2. Has no normal school; elementary school teachers are trained in the university.

3. Yields conditional certificate until additional year of schooling is completed. In both provinces, candidates must have complete junior matriculation and in Manitoba must also have some subjects at senior matriculation level.

(b) Colleges of Education

Ten colleges of education offer courses only beyond the first university degree and fourteen offer courses both at this level and to those without a bachelor's degree.

The course for the first degree, where offered by a college of education, is generally a four-year programme of academic and professional training, with junior or senior matriculation required for entry, and leading to a bachelor's degree in education (B.Ed. or B. Ped.) or in arts (B.A.) Courses for which the baccalaureate is prerequisite normally are one year in length and are strictly professional.

In some universities the bachelor's degree in education is awarded only after additional study beyond the B.A. and the year of professional training. Courses leading to graduate degrees in education (M.A., M.Ed. or licence, and Ph.D., D.Ed. or D.Ped.) are provided by 16 of the 24 colleges of education, only 7 of them, however, offering the doctorate in course.

Table 4 shows the schooling required for entry to the various colleges of education and the duration of training programmes. Institutions offering courses leading to graduate degrees also are indicated.

TABLE 4. College of Education Years, indicating schooling required for entry, and duration of training, 1955-56

Province and College	Years beyond Junior Matriculation ¹						Advanced Degrees offered	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Master's ²	Doctor's
Newfoundland:								
Memorial University of Newfoundland.....	→ x	x	x	x ³				
				BA →	x			
Prince Edward Island ⁴ :								
Nova Scotia:								
Acadia University			x				M	
Dalhousie University				x				
St. Francis Xavier University				BA →	x	3		
Mount Saint Vincent College								
Mount Saint Vincent — also	→ x	x	x	x				
New Brunswick:								
Mount Allison University ⁵			x					
				x		3		
				BA →	x			
College Maillet, Université Saint-Louis								
Saint Thomas College								
University of New Brunswick				BA →	x		M	
Université Saint-Joseph ⁷							M	
Quebec (Roman Catholic):								
Ecole de pédagogie et d'orientation, Université Laval			x	x			M	D
Ecole normale secondaire ⁶				BA →	x		M	D
Institut pédagogique, c.n.d. ^{6,7}				BA →	x		M	D
Institut pédagogique Saint-Georges ⁶							M	D
Institut de pédagogie familiale ⁶				BA →	x	x	M	
Quebec (Protestant):								
Bishop's University				BA →	x		M	
McGill University	→ x	x	x	x			M	
				BA →	x			
Ontario:								
Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto				BA →	x		M	D
					Hons. BA →	x		
Université d'Ottawa ⁷	→ x	x	x	x				
				BA →	x			
Manitoba:								
Brandon College ⁷			x					
				x		3		
University of Manitoba				BA →	x		M	D
					Hons. BA →	x		
Saskatchewan:								
University of Saskatchewan		x	x ⁸	x	x		M	
				BA →	x			
Alberta:								
University of Alberta ³		x	x	x	x		M	
				BA →	x			
British Columbia:								
University of British Columbia				BA →	x		M	

1. See Note 1 at foot of page 10.

2. Or licence.

3. Each successive year qualifies for a teaching certificate of higher grade.

4. Has no college of education.

5. Follows Nova Scotia programme as well as that of New Brunswick.

6. Affiliated to l'Université de Montréal.

7. Also operates a normal school.

8. Completion of the second year qualifies for a teaching certificate of lower grade.

III INSTRUCTORS

1. Numbers, Sex, Part- and Full-time

As Table 5 shows, in the winter session of 1953-54 there were 1,481 instructors employed in Canadian teacher-training institutions. The normal schools accounted for 1,257 or 85 per cent, and the colleges of education for 224 or 15 per cent.

In the normal schools 34 per cent of the instructors were men and 66 per cent women, whereas in the colleges of education the proportions were reversed, with 77 per cent men and 23 per cent

women. In all institutions there were 595 or 40 per cent men and 886 or 60 per cent women. In all provinces except Quebec, however, men outnumbered women.

Of these 1,481 instructors 1,166 were engaged full time in the teacher-training institutions and 315 taught only part-time. Much more use was made of part-time instructors in the colleges of education than in the normal schools but this difference is accounted for largely by the fact that in Quebec's colleges of education there were more than three times as many part-time as full-time instructors.

TABLE 5. Instructors in Teacher-Training Institutions, 1953-54, classified by sex and part- or full-time employment

	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
Normal Schools	—	3	14	20	37	1,050 ¹	10	1,060	89	17	29	—	25	71	1,257
Male	—	2	9	8	19	300	6	306	54	7	21	—	16	44	423
Female	—	1	5	12	18	750	4	754	35	10	8	—	9	27	834
Full-time	—	2	14	19	35	840	10	850	81	17	29	—	24	70	1,036
Part-time	—	1	—	1	2	210	—	210	8	—	—	—	1	1	221
Colleges of education	5	—	12	17	34	92	10	102	32	11	7	33	5	56	224
Male	3	—	6	16	25	71	7	78	25	10	7	22	5	44	172
Female	2	—	6	1	9	21	3	24	7	1	—	11	—	12	52
Full-time	5	—	7	9	21	21	3	24	30	11	6	33	5	55	130
Part-time ²	—	—	5	8	13	71	7	78	2	—	1	—	—	1	94
All institutions	5	3	26	37	71	1,142	20	1,162	121	28	36	33	30	127	1,481
Male	3	2	15	24	44	371	13	384	79	17	28	22	21	88	595
Female	2	1	11	13	27	771	7	778	42	11	8	11	9	39	886
Full-time	5	2	21	28	56	861	13	874	111	28	35	33	29	125	1,166
Part-time	—	1	5	9	15	281	7	288	10	—	1	—	1	2	315

1. Estimated on basis of returns from 74 of the 100 écoles normales together with data published in the Quebec Statistical Year Book, 1954.

2. Exclusive of those university professors who teach part-time in colleges of education but are engaged primarily for teaching in other colleges or faculties.

2. Qualifications

Here the qualifications of instructors are classified as academic and professional. The former are indicated in the tables by the highest degrees and diplomas held in fields other than education or pedagogy, e.g., B.A., M.Sc., D.Mus., Diploma in Physical Education. Professional qualifications tabulated include degrees, diplomas and certificates in the field of education *per se*: B.Ed., B.Paed., B.A. in Education etc., and teaching certificates. The questionnaire asked also for the names of the institutions from which these awards were obtained.

There follow tables classifying instructors by university degrees, academic and professional, and teaching certificates.

(a) University Degrees

In some cases it was difficult to decide whether a degree was academic or professional. Where such degrees as B.A., M.A., Ph.D. were not specified as being in the field of education they have been classified as academic.

It should be noted also that, in the following tables, reported data only are included, so totals are not as great as those shown in Table 5. Instructors teaching in more than one training school are counted only once. Only the highest degrees held in each of the two classifications, academic and professional, are listed. Only earned degrees are included; honorary degrees are omitted.

Table 6 shows university degrees, academic and professional, held by 823 of the 1,257 instructors (full-time and part-time) in normal schools. Those with and those without degrees were about evenly divided for the country as a whole but the situation varied from province to province.

Academic degrees reported total 364, while professional degrees numbered 178. The former were held by 44 per cent of instructors, the latter by 22 per cent, and both types by 15 per cent.

Of the academic degrees 96 per cent of those at the bachelor level were earned in Canada, 80 per cent of the master's, and 46 per cent of the doctorates. Academic master's degrees earned outside Canada were obtained in equal numbers in the U.S.A. and Europe (including the United Kingdom) while European doctorates outnumbered U.S.A. doctorates 10 to 3. All but two of the European academic degrees and one of the U.S. degrees, were held by instructors in Quebec.

Almost all (97 per cent) of the professional degrees at the bachelor's level were earned in Canadian universities, 76 per cent of the master's, and 58 per cent of the doctorates - a pattern similar to that of the academic degrees. Only three professional degrees were earned in Europe, however, and 18 in the U.S.A.

Taking all 542 degrees reported as the highest of each type held, 89 per cent were earned in Canada, 7 per cent in the U.S.A., and 4 per cent in Europe. At the bachelor's level there were 365

(67 per cent), at the master's 141 (26 per cent), and at the doctor's 36 (7 per cent).

The above is the situation for the country as a whole, but it is worth noting the differences between the data for the Roman Catholic normal schools in Quebec province, predominately French language, and the English language normal schools of the rest of Canada.

In the English language normal schools a small proportion of the instructors have university degrees - 29 per cent have academic degrees, 14 per cent professional degrees, and 13 per cent have both.

In the Roman Catholic normal schools in Quebec, a larger proportion have university degrees - 89 per cent have academic degrees, 40 per cent have professional degrees, and 21 per cent have both.

Except for the academic doctorate the majority of degrees earned by the instructors in these Roman Catholic schools were earned in Canada, in fact all the professional doctorates. The remainder - 16 per cent of the academic master's degrees, 60 per cent of the academic doctorates, 2 per cent of the professional bachelor's degrees, and 6 per cent of the professional master's degrees - were earned in European universities. Not one was earned in a U.S. university. Doubtless, these instructors were attracted by language and cultural affinity to the French language universities in Canada which provide courses, academic and professional, at the graduate as well as undergraduate level, or to French language institutions overseas rather than to English language universities.

In contrast, instructors in the English language normal schools received training in United States' universities, particularly for professional degrees. Twenty-one per cent of the academic master's degrees were earned in U.S. universities, but of the professional degrees, 58 per cent of the master's and 56 per cent of the doctorates were earned in the U.S.

TABLE 6. University Degrees Held by Instructors in Normal Schools, 1953

	Atlantic Provinces				Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces				Total Canada	%
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Total		
Normal schools reporting	1	1	1	3	75	1	76	8	1	2	2	5	92	
Instructors reported	3	14	20	37	616	10	626	89	17	29	25	71	823	100
With no degree	-	3	7	10	370	1	371	18	4	1	2	7	406	49
With degree	3	11	13	27	246	9	255	71	13	28	23	64	417	51
With both professional and academic degrees	1	5	3	9	52	1	53	32	9	20	2	31	125	15
Academic degrees:														
Bachelor's obtained in:														
Canada	2	6	3	11	139	3	142	51	11	21	8	40	244	96
U.S.A.	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	6	9	4
Europe	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	(4)
Master's obtained in:														
Canada	-	3	3	6	37	3	40	10	2	3	7	12	68	80
U.S.A.	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	3	9	10
Europe	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	9	10

TABLE 6. University Degrees Held by Instructors in Normal Schools, 1953 - Concluded

	Atlantic Provinces				Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces				Total Canada	%
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot-	Total		Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Total		
Academic degrees—Concluded														
Doctor's obtained in:														
Canada	1	—	1	2	6	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	11	46
U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	12
Europe	—	—	—	—	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	42
Total academic obtained in:														
Canada	3	9	7	19	182	7	189	63	13	24	15	52	323	89
U.S.A.	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	6	—	5	6	11	21	6
Europe	—	—	—	—	17	1	18	2	—	—	—	—	20 ¹	5
Totals	3	9	11	23	199	8	207	71	13	29	21	63	364	100
Professional degrees:														
Bachelor's obtained in:														
Canada	—	—	1	1	59	1	60	26	6	12	3	21	108	97
U.S.A.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Europe	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Master's obtained in:														
Canada	—	1	1	2	34	1	35	—	2	3	—	5	42	76
U.S.A.	1	3	2	6	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	11	20
Europe	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Doctor's obtained in:														
Canada	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	1	1	2	7	58
U.S.A.	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	42
Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total professional obtained in:														
Canada	—	1	2	3	96	2	98	28	8	16	4	28	157	87
U.S.A.	1	6	3	10	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	4	18	11
Europe	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3 ¹	2
Totals	1	7	5	13	99	2	101	32	9	19	4	32	178	100
Total:														
Academic and professional obtained in:														
Canada	3	10	9	22	278	9	287	91	21	40	19	80	480	89
U.S.A.	1	6	7	14	—	—	—	10	1	8	6	15	39	7
Europe	—	—	—	—	20	1	21	2	—	—	—	—	23 ¹	4
Totals	4	16	16	36	298	10	308	103	22	48	25	95	542	100

1. The 23 degrees obtained in Europe were distributed as follows: all 3 of the professional (education) degrees were obtained in France, as were 11 of the academic degrees. Of the other 9 academic degrees, 6 were from Italy, and one each from Ireland, Wales and Germany.

Table 7 provides comparable information on university degrees held by 191 of the 217 instructors (full-time and part-time) in colleges of education, only 9 per cent of whom were reported as having no degrees.

Academic degrees reported total 157, while professional degrees numbered 88. The former were held by 82 per cent of instructors, the latter by 46 per cent, and both types by 37 per cent.

Of the academic degrees, 96 per cent of those at the bachelor level were earned in Canada, 67 per cent of the master's, and 36 per cent of the doctorates. Academic master's degrees earned outside

Canada were obtained in the U.S.A. and Europe, (including the United Kingdom) in the ratio, approximately, of 2 to 1. The same approximate ratio obtained for doctorates.

Ninety-four per cent of the professional degrees at the bachelor level were earned in Canada, 77 per cent of the master's, and 45 per cent of the doctorates. Three per cent of the professional degrees were obtained in Europe and 24 per cent in the U.S.A.

Of the 245 degrees reported as the highest of each type held, 72 per cent were earned in Canada, 21 per cent in the U.S.A., and 7 per cent in Europe.

TABLE 7. University Degrees Held by Instructors in Colleges of Education, 1953 - Concluded

	Atlantic Provinces				Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada	%
	Nfld.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total		
Professional Degrees—Concluded:															
Doctor's obtained in:															
Canada	—	—	3	3	6	—	6	3	—	1	—	—	1	13	45
U.S.A.	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	1	9	14	48
Europe	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Total professional obtained in:															
Canada	2	1	7	10	22	1	23	11	4	4	11	1	20	64	73
U.S.A.	1	3	1	5	1	—	1	2	2	2	8	1	13	21	24
Europe	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3 ¹	3
Totals	3	5	8	16	24	1	25	14	6	6	19	2	33	88	100
Total:															
Academic and professional obtained in:															
Canada	4	3	19	26	58	6	64	39	8	9	27	3	47	176	72
U.S.A.	4	4	2	10	5	—	5	5	5	3	21	3	32	52	21
Europe	—	4	—	4	7	2	9	2	1	—	—	1	2	17 ¹	7
Totals	8	11	21	40	70	8	78	46	14	12	48	7	81	245	100

1. Eight of the academic degrees were from France and the other six from the United Kingdom. One of the three professional degrees was earned in Scotland, one in England, and the third in Austria.

(b) Teaching Certificates

Since every province has its own system of certification, the classification of teachers' certificates is a complex problem. The requirements for each certificate must be carefully studied before it can be placed at a certain level of training. The Canadian Education Association and the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have done some work in classifying teachers' certificates, but because of frequent revisions made by the provincial departments, these classifications must be constantly revised.

The classification of teachers' certificates used in this report is that of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as described in its publication, *Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Nine Provinces, 1930*, p. 3.

The ordinary certificates are separated from the special certificates.

Ordinary certificates are classified in four levels: Academic, Class I, Class II, and Class III.

Academic includes those certificates which are prescribed for teaching academic secondary grades and which require a university degree.

Class I includes those certificates which require at least senior matriculation plus one year of professional training.

Class II represents at least complete junior matriculation plus one year of professional training.

Class III includes those certificates issued on the basis of lower academic standing than for Class II, or less professional training, or both.

Special certificates are those granted on the basis of training in the teaching of certain special

subjects or classes, such as art, home economics, industrial arts, exceptional children, etc.

The teaching certificates of instructors in colleges of education are not classified because the information was not clearly reported. Out of 182 instructors, 135 gave no indication of teachers' certificates, but Table 11 shows that 86 per cent of the instructors reported had experience teaching in schools other than the training schools for teachers. It can be assumed, therefore, that at least 86 per cent had teachers' certificates.

For the 135 instructors reporting no certificates, no training whatever was indicated for 12 or 7 per cent of all instructors. The remaining 123 had other types of training: Some had both academic and professional degrees, some had either academic or professional degrees, while some had no degrees, but had specialized vocational or technical training.

Table 8 classifies normal school instructors by teachers' certificates. No professional certificates were reported for 146 out of the 823 instructors. Most of these (125) were members of religious orders teaching in the *ecoles normales* in Quebec Province, and 85 per cent of them had other training. Of the remaining 21 in the normal schools of the other provinces 17 were reported with other training. Most of these 21 were specialists in physical education, health, art or some vocational subject. Finally, 23 (4 per cent) of the total of 823 instructors were reported as having no training, of these 19 were in the *ecoles normales* in Quebec.

The highest certificates of both the ordinary and the special types are listed and therefore in some provinces (New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia) the number of certificates listed is greater than the number of instructors.

TABLE 8. Teaching Certificates Reported for Instructors in Normal Schools, 1953

	Atlantic Provinces				Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces				Total Canada
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Total	
Instructors reported	3	14	20	37	616 ¹	10	626	89	17	29	25	71	823
With certificates	1	10	19	30	491	10	501	85	12	26	23	61	677
With no certificates	2	4	1	7	125	—	125	4	5	3	2	10	146
With no certificates but with other training	2	4	1	7	106	—	106	1	4	3	2	9	123
With neither certificates nor training ²	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	3	1	—	—	1	23
No. of certificates listed	1	12	23	36	531	11	542	126	13	28	30	71	775
No. of ordinary certificates	1	10	18	29	469	7	476	82	10	26	21	57	644
Academic	—	9	5	14	51	7	58	36	9	22	19	50	158
Class I	1	1	13	15	354	—	354	43	1	4	2	7	469
Class II	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	22
Class III	—	—	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
No. of special certificates	—	—	5	5	62	2	64	44	3	2	9	14	127
Instructors with both ordinary and special certificates	—	—	4	4	40	1	41	46	1	2	7	10	101
Instructors with ordinary certificates only	1	10	14	25	429	6	435	36	9	24	14	47	543
Instructors with special certificates only	—	—	1	1	22	3	25	3	2	—	2	4	33

1. Information on certificates was reported for 616 of the estimated total of 1,050 teachers in the Catholic normal schools in Quebec.
2. It is possible some of these have certificates or training not reported.

Table 9 classifies according to specialty those teachers reported as having special certificates. Doubtless there were others whose special certificates were not reported. Ontario and Quebec instructors held 108 of the 127 specialties listed. Over half of the 44 specialties of the instructors in the normal schools of Ontario are in Art, Home Economics, and Physical Education. Forty of the

62 specialties listed for the instructors of the *écoles normales* of Quebec are in Music, Speech, and Home Economics.

The figures for Prince Edward Island and for Quebec (Protestant) were not available and those of Newfoundland and Alberta are not included under normal schools.

TABLE 9. Normal School Instructors with Certificates for the Teaching of Special Subjects or Classes, classified according to specialty, 1953

Specialty	Atlantic Provinces				Quebec		Ont.	Western Provinces				Total Canada
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.		Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Total	
No. of specialties listed	—	—	5	5	62	2	44	3	2	9	14	127
Primary	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
Auxiliary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Deaf-mutes	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Music	—	—	1	1	21	1	4	1	1	—	2	29
Art	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	1	—	2	3	15
Speech	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	12
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
French and Phonetics	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Agriculture	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Home Economics	—	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	1	1	18
Commercial	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Industrial Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Library Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	3
Guidance	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	1	8
Physical and Health Education	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	1	1	2	4	16
Unspecified	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

3. Experience

Table 10 shows the numbers of instructors with various types of experience, in education and in another employment, and Table 11 shows, by region and for Canada the same information in percentages.

Of the 1,257 instructors in normal schools, data on experience outside these schools were reported for 799. Eighty-six per cent of them had taught in other types of schools, 7 per cent had been school inspectors, 15 per cent had been em-

ployed in other kinds of educational work, 6 per cent had had work experience outside the field of education, and 9 per cent had had no work experience other than in the training of teachers.

Data on experience outside colleges of education were reported for 182 of the 224 instructors in these institutions. Here, too, 86 per cent had taught in other types of schools. Sixteen per cent had been school inspectors, 25 per cent had had experience in other kinds of educational activities, 31 per cent had been employed outside the field of education, and 5 per cent had had all of their work experience in teacher-training schools.

TABLE 10. Instructors of Teacher-Training Institutions, showing numbers with various Types of Experience outside these institutions, 1953

Field of Experience	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C. ¹	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
Normal Schools:															
No. of instructors reported	—	3	14	20	37	592	10	602	89	17	29	—	25	71	799
Teaching in other types of schools	—	2	12	16	30	498	10	508	82	16	28	—	25	69	689
Inspecting schools	—	1	—	4	5	9	1	10	26	1	13	—	—	14	55
In other educational activities	—	1	7	14	22	44	—	44	24	12	5	—	14	31	121
In fields other than education	—	3	—	1	5	2	—	2	22	5	7	—	7	19	48
No experience other than training teachers	—	—	—	1	1	71	—	71	2	—	—	—	—	—	74
Colleges of Education:															
No. of instructors reported	5	—	9	14	28	67	2	69	32	8	7	33	5	53	182
Teaching in other types of schools	5	—	7	12	24	48	2	50	32	8	7	31	5	51	157
Inspecting schools	2	—	1	4	7	4	—	4	2	—	3	12	1	16	29
In other educational activities	—	—	1	2	3	12	1	13	7	3	3	13	4	23	48
In fields other than education	1	—	—	3	4	24	—	24	2	5	—	18	3	26	56
No experience other than training teachers	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	9
All Institutions:															
No. of instructors reported	5	3	23	34	65	659	12	671	121	25	36	33	30	124	981
Teaching in other types of schools	5	2	19	28	54	546	12	558	114	24	35	31	30	120	846
Inspecting schools	2	1	1	8	12	13	1	14	28	1	16	12	1	30	64
In other educational activities	—	1	8	16	25	56	1	57	31	15	8	18	18	54	167
In fields other than education	1	3	1	4	9	26	—	26	24	10	7	18	10	45	104
No experience other than training teachers	—	—	1	1	2	77	—	77	2	—	—	2	—	2	83

1. Information on experience was reported for 592 of the estimated 1,050 instructors in the Catholic normal schools of Quebec.

TABLE 11. Instructors of Teacher-Training Institutions, showing, by region, percentages with various Types of Experience outside these institutions, 1953

Type of Experience	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	Total Canada
Normal Schools:					
No. of instructors reported	37	602 ¹	89	71	799
Teaching other types of schools	81%	84%	92%	97%	86%
Inspecting schools	13	2	29	20	7
In other educational activities	59	7	27	44	15
In fields other than education	13	(.2)	25	27	6
No experience other than training teachers	3	12	2	—	9
Colleges of Education:					
No. of instructors reported	28	69	32	53	162
Teaching in other types of schools	86%	72%	100%	96%	86%
Inspecting schools	25	6	6	30	16
In other educational activities	11	19	22	53	25
In fields other than education	14	35	6	49	31
No experience other than training teachers	4	9	—	4	5
All Institutions:					
No. of instructors reported	65	671	121	124	981
Teaching in other types of schools	83%	83%	94%	97%	86%
Inspecting schools	18	2	23	24	9
In other educational activities	39	8	26	48	17
In fields other than education	14	4	20	36	11
No experience other than training teachers	3	11	2	2	8

1. Information on experience was reported for 592 out of an estimated 1,050 in the Catholic normal schools of Quebec.

Table 12 shows the median number of years of experience and the range in the numbers of years of experience of instructors, classified according to types of experience, including experience in the training of teachers. Experience in fields other than education is excluded because data on it could not be handled in this way.

These tables should be considered in relation to Table 10 showing the numbers of instructors with various types of experience outside the teacher-

training schools, because the median and range are computed from the numbers of instructors reporting each type of experience listed.

The table is nearly complete. Four colleges of education failed to specify the number of years' experience for each type of experience listed, and therefore it was impossible to determine the median and range for them. All the other teacher-training institutions reported satisfactorily.

TABLE 12. Years of Experience of Instructors in Teacher-Training Institutions, by type of experience, 1953

Field of Experience	Atlantic Provinces				Quebec		Ont.	Western Provinces			
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	R.C.	Prot.		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Normal Schools:											
Training teachers:											
Median	—	13	10	6	5.9	3.5	8	6	7	—	6
Range	—	4-23	1-30	1-29	1-44	2-12	1-33	2-35	1-20	—	2-24
Teaching in other types of schools:											
Median	—	7.5	8.5	7.3	11.3	12	11	14	15	—	17
Range	—	6-9	1-21	2-21	1-44	2-22	1-32	1-24	2-27	—	3-25
Inspecting schools:											
Median	—	12	—	6.3	3.5	10	2	3	7	—	—
Range	—	12	—	1-15	1-10	10	1-20	3	1-18	—	—
Other educational activities:											
Median	—	4	2.5	2.5	5.5	—	2	3.5	4	—	3
Range	—	4	1-9	1-9	1-24	—	1-17	1-10	3-5	—	1-8
Colleges of Education:											
Training teachers:											
Median	7	—	5	4	7	5	8.6	2	5	6	11
Range	1-27	—	2-28	1-17	1-15	1-9	1-22	2-12	2-12	1-26	2-14
Teaching in other types of schools:											
Median	5	—	4	15.5	13	14.5	9.0	12	12	9	8
Range	1-15	—	2-10	8-24	1-37	9-20	1-37	3-36	4-23	1-25	8-14
Inspecting schools:											
Median	4	—	5	10	2.5	—	4	—	3	4.5	—
Range	4	—	5	4-10	1-3	—	2-6	—	1-3	1-13	—
Other educational activities:											
Median	—	—	—	3.5	4.5	8	4	4	5.5	5	1
Range	—	—	—	3-4	1-13	8	1-12	4-16	3-10	1-12	1

IV STUDENTS

1. Enrolment and Graduates

Table 13 shows enrolment in normal schools in 1952-53 and 1953-54, classified, as closely as possible on the basis of returns received, by level of training. Table 14 contains similar data for colleges of education, and Table 15 for all teacher-training institutions.

Enrolment in 1952-53 totalled 10,216 in normal schools, 2,162 in colleges of education, and 12,378 in all teacher-training institutions. Because data were not available for enrolment in the *écoles normales* of Quebec for 1953-54, no national totals are shown for the normal schools for that year. In 1953-54 normal school enrolment was higher in the

Atlantic Provinces and slightly lower in Ontario and the Western Provinces. College of education enrolment increased slightly in 1953-54. Since then preliminary reports indicate a marked increase in enrolments in teacher-training institutions.

Data on the numbers of teachers who had returned from teaching to attend teacher-training institutions were sought in order that the net supply of teachers provided by normal schools and colleges of education might be determined. The question intended to yield this information was, apparently, somewhat ambiguous, so that the numbers tabulated as having "re-entered from the field" have, in some cases, been estimated. It appears, though, that the total number, estimated at 357, is relatively insignificant.

The number graduated from normal schools in 1953 was 6,886, from colleges of education, 1,710, and from all teacher-training institutions, 8,596. The net supply in that year, then, was more than 8,000 newly trained teachers.

As Table 16 shows, women accounted for 82 per cent of the students in normal schools in 1952-53, 51 per cent of those in colleges of education, and 77 per cent in all teacher-training institutions.

The questionnaire used in the survey was intended to yield data on the enrolment of teachers in summer sessions in three types of courses: (1) those giving basic training to prospective teachers without certificates, (2) those taken by certified

teachers to qualify for more advanced general certificates, and (3) those providing training for specialists' certificates. Unfortunately the data reported could not be compiled in a significant way, nor could a figure representing total summer-school enrolment be estimated.

It is evident however, that thousands of teachers take advantage of such opportunities during the summer vacation period. Attendance at summer school, rather than part-time evening study during the winter session or return to full-time attendance at a training school, is the pattern followed by the majority of teachers who seek to improve their professional qualifications.

TABLE 13. Enrolment in Normal Schools 1952-53 and 1953-54 by Level of Training, and Number Graduated 1953

	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld. ¹	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C. ²	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta. ¹	B.C.	Total	
1952-53 Enrolment at level of:															
10th year:															
Total enrolment						1,937		1,937							1,937
Re-entered from field.....						— ⁴		—							—
Graduated						—		—							—
11th year:															
Total enrolment						2,301		2,301							2,301
Re-entered from field.....						— ⁴		—							—
Graduated						1,557		1,557							1,557
1st year beyond J.M. ³ :															
Total enrolment		60 ⁷	68	145	273	1,243	131	1,374							1,647
Re-entered from field.....		—	4	1	5	15 ⁴	—	15							20
Graduated		55	63	144	262	981	119	1,100							1,362
2nd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment		7	160		167	653	61	714	1,873	387 ⁶	577		613 ⁶	1,577	4,331
Re-entered from field.....		3	8		11	25 ⁴	—	25	—	—	—		—	—	36
Graduated		7	159		166	592	34	626	1,697	380	532		566	1,478	3,967
Totals, all levels:															
Total enrolment	—	67	228	145	440	6,134	192	6,326	1,873	387	577	—	613	1,577	10,216
Re-entered from field.....	—	3	12	1	16	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Graduated	—	62	222	144	428	3,130	153	3,283	1,697	380	532	—	566	1,478	6,886
1953-54 Preliminary data:															
1st year beyond J.M. ³ :															
Total enrolment		38	89	261 ⁴	388	..	147 ⁴		314 ⁵						
Re-entered from field.....		—	4	—	4		—		—						
2nd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment		15	130		145	..	75 ⁴		1,418	442 ⁶	586		510 ⁶	1,538	
Re-entered from field.....		7	9		16		—		—	—	—		—	—	
Totals, all levels:															
Total enrolment	—	53	219	261	533	..	222		1,732	442	586	—	510	1,538	
Re-entered from field.....	—	7	13	—	20		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	

1. No normal schools; all teachers trained in college of education.
2. As only 74 of the 100 *écoles normales* reported in the survey, these figures are taken from the *Report of the Superintendent of Education, Province of Quebec, 1952-53*. Enrolment reported here for 10th year, 11th year, 1st year beyond J.M., and 2nd year beyond J.M. is that given in the *Report* for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th years, respectively, of the *école normale* course. Graduates listed here at the end of the 11th year, 1st year beyond J.M. and 2nd year beyond J.M. are those shown in the *Report* as having been granted certificates classed, respectively, as *élémentaire*, *complémentaire* and *supérieur*.
3. As is noted at the foot of page 10, in some provinces the junior matriculation (J.M.) level is reached at the end of the 11th year of schooling and in others at the end of the 12th.
4. Estimated.
5. In 1953-54 a new two-year course, beginning at the level of 1st year beyond junior matriculation, was begun in Ontario.
6. Includes some at the 1st year level.
7. Includes some with one year less previous schooling.

TABLE 14. Full-time Enrolment in Colleges of Education 1952-53 and 1953-54 by Level of Training, and Number Graduated 1953

	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I. ⁴	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
1952-53 Enrolment at level of:															
1st year beyond J.M. ¹ :															
Total enrolment	110		25		135										135
Re-entered from field	—		—		—										—
Graduated	88 ²		—		88										88
2nd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	34		6		40						19	449		468	508
Re-entered from field	30 ²		—		30						—	—		—	30
Graduated	31 ²		—		31						—	406		406	437
3rd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	25		—		25						37	209		246	271
Re-entered from field	20 ²		—		20						—	37		37	57
Graduated	23 ²		—		23						—	188		188	211
4th year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	17 ³		1		18					68 ⁵	40	76		184	202
Re-entered from field	14 ²		—		14					3 ²	2 ²	66		71	85
Graduated	15		1		15					63	—	69		132	147
5th year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment											46	72		118	118
Re-entered from field											3 ²	55		58	58
Graduated											44	67		111	111
Beyond bachelor's degree:															
Total enrolment			55	35	90	214	39	253	418	6	25	22	114	167	928
Re-entered from field			7	4	11	13	—	13	10 ²	4 ²	10 ²	22	1	37	71
Graduated			54	32	86	62	26	88	395	6	25 ²	17	99	147	716
Totals, all levels:															
Total enrolment	186	—	87	35	308	214	39	253	418	74	167	828	114	1,183	2,162
Re-entered from field	64 ²	—	7	4	75	13	—	13	10	7 ²	15 ²	180	1	203	301
Graduated	157 ²	—	54	32	243	62	26	88	395	69	69 ²	747	99	984	1,710
1953-54 Preliminary data:															
1st year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	96				96										96
Re-entered from field	—				—										—
2nd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	41				41						27	440		467	508
Re-entered from field	37 ²				37						—	—		—	37
3rd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	27				27						80	246		326	353
Re-entered from field	24 ²				24						—	19		19	43
4th year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	27				27					65 ⁵	52	87		204	231
Re-entered from field	24 ²				24					—	3 ²	78		81	105
5th year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment											40	77		117	117
Re-entered from field											4 ²	63		67	67
Beyond bachelor's degree:															
Total enrolment			56	22	78	274 ²	38	312	420		5	45	100	150	960
Re-entered from field			8	—	8	15 ²	—	15	—		4 ²	45	—	49	72
Totals, all levels:															
Total enrolment	191	—	56	22	269	274 ²	38	312	420	65	204	895	100	1,264	2,265
Re-entered from field	85 ²	—	8	—	93	15 ²	—	15	—	—	11 ²	205	—	216	324

1. See Note 3 at foot of Table 13.

2. Estimated.

3. Including some with B.A. degree.

4. Has no college of education.

5. Including some for which this was 3rd year beyond junior matriculation, and some with B.A.

TABLE 15. Enrolment in All Teacher-Training Institutions 1952-53 by Level of Training, and Number Graduated 1953

	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
Enrolment at level of:															
10th year:															
Total enrolment						1,937		1,937							1,937
Re-entered from field						—		—							—
Graduated						—		—							—
11th year:															
Total enrolment						2,301		2,301							2,301
Re-entered from field						—		—							—
Graduated						1,557		1,557							1,557
1st year beyond J.M. ¹ :															
Total enrolment	110	60	93	145	408	1,243	131	1,374							1,782
Re-entered from field	—	—	4	1	5	15	—	15							20
Graduated	88	55	63	144	350	981	119	1,100							1,450
2nd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	34	7	166		207	653	61	714	1,873	387	506	449	613	2,045	4,839
Re-entered from field	30	3	8		41	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Graduated	31	7	159		197	592	34	626	1,697	380	532	406	566	1,884	4,404
3rd year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	25				25						37	209		246	271
Re-entered from field	20				20						—	37		37	57
Graduated	23				23						—	186		188	211
4th year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment	17		1		18					68	40	76		184	202
Re-entered from field	14		—		14					3	2	66		71	85
Graduated	15		—		15					63	—	69		132	147
5th year beyond J.M.:															
Total enrolment											46	72		118	118
Re-entered from field											3	55		58	58
Graduated											44	67		111	111
Beyond bachelor's degree:															
Total enrolment			55	35	90	214	39	253	418	6	25	22	114	167	928
Re-entered from field			7	4	11	13	—	13	10	4	10	22	1	37	71
Graduated			54	32	86	62	26	88	395	6	25	17	99	147	716
Totals, all levels:															
Total enrolment	186	67	315	180	748	6,348	231	6,579	2,291	461	744	828	727	2,760	12,378
Re-entered from field	64	3	19	5	91	53	—	53	10	7	15	180	1	203	357
Graduated	157	62	276	176	671	3,192	179	3,371	2,092	449	601	747	665	2,462	8,596

1. See note 3 at foot of Table 13.

TABLE 16. Enrolment in Teacher-Training Institutions by Sex, 1952-53

	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
Normal Schools															
Men		67	228	145	440	6,134	192	6,326	1,873	387	577		613	1,577	10,216
Women		6	21	28	55	902	16	918	453	104	139		169	412	1,838
Colleges of Education															
Men		61	207	117	385	5,232	176	5,408	1,420	283	438		444	1,165	8,376
Women															
All Institutions															
Men	186		87	35	308	214	39	253	418	74	167	828	114	1,183	2,162
Women	119		36	27	182	91	17	108	238	38	97	261	79	475	1,003
Totals, all levels:															
Men	67		51	8	126	123	22	145	180	36	70	567	35	708	1,159
Women															
All Institutions															
Men	186	67	315	180	748	6,348	231	6,579	2,291	461	744	828	727	2,760	12,378
Women	119	6	57	55	237	993	33	1,026	691	142	236	281	248	887	2,841
Totals, all levels:															
Men	67	61	258	125	511	5,355	198	5,553	1,600	319	508	567	479	1,873	9,537

2. Enrolment Capacity

Those who suggested this survey thought it would be helpful, too, to get estimates of the enrolment capacity of existing teacher-training institutions. Estimates have been supplied for those institutions which did not report and the results are shown in Table 17.

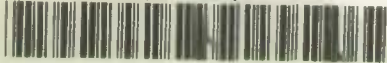
Here it will be seen that the institutions of the Atlantic Provinces had enrolments up to only 57 per cent of capacity in 1953-54. In Quebec (using 1952-53 data for the Roman Catholic institutions) and in Ontario, enrolment was up to 76 per cent of capacity, while in the Western Provinces it had reached 88 per cent.

TABLE 17. Enrolment and Enrolment Capacity¹ of Teacher-Training Institutions, 1953-54

	Atlantic Provinces					Quebec			Ont.	Western Provinces					Total Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Total	R.C.	Prot.	Total		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
Normal Schools:															
Actual enrolment	—	53	219	261	533	6,134 ²	222	5,356	1,732	442	586	—	510	1,538	10,159
Enrolment capacity	—	100	350	360	810	8,000	250	8,250	2,200	450	600	—	750	1,800	13,060
Enrolment as % of capacity	—	53	63	72	66	77	89	77	79	98	98	—	68	85	77
Colleges of Education:															
Actual enrolment	191	—	56	22	269	274	38	312	420	65	204	895	100	1,264	2,265
Enrolment capacity	300	—	175	125	600	500	50	550	650	75	200	1,000	125	1,400	3,200
Enrolment as % of capacity	64	—	32	18	45	55	76	57	65	87	102	90	80	90	71
All Institutions:															
Actual enrolment	191	53	275	283	802	6,408	260	6,668	2,152	507	790	895	610	2,802	12,424
Enrolment capacity	300	100	525	485	1,410	8,500	300	8,800	2,850	525	800	1,000	875	3,200	16,260
Enrolment as % of capacity	64	53	51	58	57	75	87	76	76	97	99	90	70	88	76

1. Estimated on the basis of returns received.
2. 1952-53 data.

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