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STATISTICAL REVIEW OF CANADIAN EDUCATION, CENSUS, 1951

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CENSUS, 1951

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*Inserts following
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FOREWORD

It is generally appreciated today that increased numbers of educational institutions at all levels will have to be provided year by year for many years to come; that sufficient qualified teachers to staff these schools will have to be found; and that more will be expected of the schools than at any previous period. Such circumstances have pointed up many problems which can be resolved best if all the facts are known. Certain useful data which cannot be obtained elsewhere are made available through the census. Because of this it was decided to produce a statistical report based primarily on educational data from the 1951 Census, supplemented by data from previous censuses and data collected by the Education Division, D.B.S.

More particularly this paper is intended to do two things. First, to bring much of the census data on education together in a single volume, and to provide some steps in their analysis and interpretation, supplementing that given in Census Volume X, but leaving further implications to those more closely concerned with policy in the various provinces. Second, it is hoped to bring this information to the attention of more people who are faced with education problems and to point up some of the highlights.

Because many current education problems are tied in with Canada's increasing population and dynamic expanding economy, this report provides demographic data, data on school enrolment, and data on years of schooling for the population at school and not at school.

Among the observations to be found in the study are the following:

Each successive census year has shown both an increased school population and a higher percentage of those of school age remaining in school, until by 1951 two-thirds of all children aged 5 to 19,

and well over 90 p.c. of those in most compulsory school years, were in school. The trend is likely to continue.

For the first time in any census year there was a greater percentage of rural farm than urban children in school. This difference in favour of rural youth was outstanding at ages 10-14; after that age the proportion of rural youth attending school fell well below urban figures.

In 1951 the previous pattern, one in which more girls than boys attended high school but a smaller percentage went on to college, was changed somewhat in that practically the same number of boys and girls were found throughout the high school years and both showed increased numbers going on to further education.

Many of those who dropped out of school in both rural and urban areas were in the same grade or ahead of many of their fellow schoolmates.

Among youth aged 14-24 living at home in normal families with a male head, the ratio of those at school to those in the work force was 0.9 to 1; for youth in similar families whose fathers were school teachers it was 3.2 to 1 and for those whose fathers were university professors or principals it was 6.6 to 1.

The median age of male teachers was 37 and of female teachers 34, that of male professors and college principals 39.6 and female professors 40 indicating that on the average if the present members continue in the profession they can be counted on for from 25 to 30 more years of active service.

This reference paper has been prepared in the Research Section of the Education Division under the direction of F.E. Whitworth.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
November, 1957.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Census Data on Education

Two questions related to schooling were included among the 29 constituting the population questionnaire of Canada's 1951 Census. The first sought to obtain the number who had attended* day-time classes at any school, college or university for any period, all or part of the school year, from September 1950 to June 1951; the second recorded the number of years' attendance for all persons at educational institutions from elementary school through university, inclusive of teachers' training colleges, business schools and technical or other special institutes. Enrolment in kindergarten or nursery schools, however, was not considered as school enrolment nor was attendance therein tabulated as a year at school.

The importance of obtaining data on school attendance and schooling through the census is readily seen when it is noted that between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total population, or 2,468,881 persons were in attendance at school for some time during the 1950-51 school year, and just under 3 p.c. of the members of the labour force were engaged as instructors in the schools. A rapid increase in elementary school enrolment began in the early forties and reached the high school in the fifties and higher education three or four years later. Forecasts indicate that enrolment will continue to increase in elementary school, and move along through the secondary school and higher levels. It has already augmented the problem of providing adequate education facilities to startling proportions in some areas.

While data on numbers attending school and on years in attendance at school are obtained from other sources, the census provides a complete count for all Canada taken at the same time. In addition it provides data on the number of years of schooling received by all those who have left school; information which can be related to occupation, earnings, sex, age, nationality, etc.

The census yields data on the number of persons who attended school at some time during the school year. It gives a fair idea of total enrolment in all schools by such geographical areas as all Canada, the provinces, census divisions or counties and cities. It can also be shown by age, sex, and origin, and may be related to other data obtained through the population census. The census does not get gross enrolment for the year since it misses those students who have moved out of the country or died during the year and possibly some tran-

sients. Data obtained through the census on school enrolment have the advantage of enumerating all inhabitants within a short space of time and thus eliminating double counting of pupils who have attended school in two or more provinces during the year or even two schools within the same province.

Census data, however, give no indication of the number of days anyone attended during the school year and may give an inflated picture of attendance at school wherever there were many drop-outs during the year or where the percentage of attendance was low.

Changes in Canada's Total Population from 1941 to 1951

Exclusive of Newfoundland whose population entered Confederation after the 1941 Census, Canada's population in the other provinces and territories had increased from 11,506,655 in 1941 to 13,648,013 by 1951, an increase of 18.6 p.c.

An analysis of the 1941 and 1951 populations by age groups shows that the increase during the ten years did not occur equally at all age levels. The greatest increase, 43.7 p.c., was found for the population up to age 10. This reflects an increased birth rate and marks a complete reversal of trend over the period between the 1931 and 1941 Censuses when the number of those under 10 years of age dropped by 5 p.c. The second greatest increase, 38.7, was found among the older members of the population, 70 and up, closely followed by the second oldest age group, aged 65-69, where the increase was 37.9 p.c. The groups of 20-24 and 45-64 years of age increased 17.2 p.c. and 13.7 p.c., respectively. Only the groups of 10-14 and 15-19 years of age showed a loss; the first dropped 0.6 p.c. the second dropped 8.3 p.c. These reflect for the most part a low pre-war birth rate. Their numbers in 1951 were at the ages at which youth normally would be in high school, have entered college, or have become members of the workforce.

When the provinces are considered individually, relative changes in population during the ten-year period vary rather widely, reflecting unequal provincial expansion and a concomitant redistribution of population. Some interesting provincial differences in expansion can be noted as percentage change ranged from a loss of 7.2 p.c. in Saskatchewan (the only province showing a loss) to a phenomenal growth of 42.5 p.c. in British Columbia.** Data for the age groups by provinces are of interest but difficult to account for since increase in numbers in the various age groupings may be affected by increases or decreases of births, migration in and out of the country, inter-provincial transfers, and deaths. All provinces reported an increase

*Attendance at school at any time during the year and enrolment in school are used interchangeably in this report as the census question did not distinguish degrees of attendance.

in the age group covering the first ten years although the percentage increase varied from a low of 4.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan to a high of 97.3 p.c. in British Columbia. At the other end of the distribution all provinces reported increases in all age groups from age 45 and up except in Saskatchewan where there was a decrease of 12 p.c. in the number between ages 45 and 64. The marked increase in the number of older persons, but particularly those of 65 years and over, reflects an aging population, a longer span of life, considerable immigration in the early decades of the century and probably less inter-provincial migration, despite a comparatively large number moving to British Columbia.

Actual numbers in the group 10-19 years of age generally showed a decrease during the period, and those in the 20-44 age group increased in numbers, except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

**According to the 1956 Census all provinces reported increases in population, Saskatchewan showing an increase for the first time since 1931. The increases ranged from 0.9 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 5.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan to 19.5 p.c. in Alberta and 20.0 p.c. in British Columbia.

Changes in actual numbers in the two lowest 10-year age groups are important from a practical viewpoint since they affect the number of places needed in schools although the actual number of school rooms needed or closed at any time depends also on the distribution and location of the increases or decreases. The large increase noted for the first 10-year age group was reflected in a rapid expansion of elementary school construction which began in the late forties particularly in the suburban areas. The surge of pupils moved on into the secondary schools in the fifties and school boards have been hard pressed to provide adequate facilities. By 1953-54 university enrolment which had settled down after the post-war increase began to rise and forecasts indicate that this trend will continue through the foreseeable future.

During the same period the population of Yukon and the Northwest Territories increased by 48.2 p.c. with the greatest increases in the 0-9 and 20-44 age groups and the least in the 65-69 age groups, followed by those 70 and over.

TABLE 1. Total Population, Population Aged 5-24 and School Population Aged 5-24, Canada and Provinces, 1941 and 1951

	Total Population		Population 5-24		School Population 5-24	
	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951
Canada¹	11, 506, 655	14, 009, 429	4, 299, 158	4, 535, 541	2, 170, 158	2, 364, 785
Prince Edward Island	95, 047	98, 429	36, 594	34, 505	19, 042	19, 605
Nova Scotia	577, 962	642, 584	222, 456	224, 755	115, 286	130, 908
New Brunswick	457, 401	515, 697	186, 480	188, 454	91, 788	103, 021
Quebec	3, 331, 882	4, 055, 681	1, 364, 808	1, 502, 987	648, 427	718, 624
Ontario	3, 787, 655	4, 597, 542	1, 289, 424	1, 392, 637	673, 934	741, 768
Manitoba	729, 744	776, 541	271, 986	248, 677	137, 437	133, 420
Saskatchewan	895, 992	831, 728	364, 229	286, 492	191, 675	160, 716
Alberta	796, 169	939, 501	305, 523	319, 428	161, 847	173, 966
British Columbia	817, 861	1, 165, 210	251, 488	328, 555	129, 911	180, 741

1. Total population in 1941 includes Yukon 4,914, Northwest Territories 12,028, and in 1951 Yukon 9,096, Northwest Territories 16,004, and Newfoundland 361,416.

TABLE 2. Percentage Change from 1941 to 1951 for Total Population, Population Aged 5-24 and School Population Aged 5-24, Canada and Provinces

	Change in Total Population	Change in Population 5-24	Change in School Population 5-24
Canada¹	18.6	5.5	9.0
Prince Edward Island	3.6	- 5.7	3.0
Nova Scotia	11.2	1.0	13.6
New Brunswick	12.7	1.1	12.2
Quebec	21.7	10.1	10.8
Ontario	21.4	8.0	10.1
Manitoba	6.4	- 9.1	- 2.9
Saskatchewan	- 7.2	- 21.3	- 16.2
Alberta	18.0	4.6	7.5
British Columbia	42.5	30.6	39.1

1. Not including Newfoundland but including the Yukon with an increase of 85.1 p.c. and Northwest Territories with 33.1 p.c.

Comparative Data on School Attendance for Census Years

Census data on education, available every tenth year, while affected by conditions peculiar to the census year nevertheless provide comparative information which shows long-term growth and trends. In order to appreciate the status of education of the present population we should consider the extent of school attendance during past decades. Conversely, a comparison of years spent at school by the adult population for selected age groups should reflect trends in the number of years spent at school during past intercensal periods. The numbers presently enrolled in school and the number of years students now remain in school will help to deter-

mine the educational level of related age groups of the population for several ensuing censuses.

The percentage of the population 5-19 years of age attending school increased census by census from 1871 to 1951 except for the year 1941, which was affected adversely because of a drop at ages 5 and 6 and because a considerable number of high school and university students had withdrawn from school to enlist in the armed forces. Table 3 shows the number and per cent of the population 5-19 years of age in attendance at school for the census years from 1871 to 1951. During that period the proportion of 5-19 year olds in attendance at school rose from one-half to two-thirds.

TABLE 3. Number and Per Cent of the School Population Aged 5-19 in School, Canada¹, 1871-1951

Year	Total Population 5-19	School Population	
		5-19	
		No.	p.c.
1871 ¹	1,360,272	681,891 ²	50.1
1881	1,534,220	787,999 ²	51.4
1891	1,631,674	3	3
1901	1,745,521	892,831 ²	51.1
1911	2,161,217	1,144,184	52.9
1921	2,761,092	1,694,430	61.4
1931	3,242,213	2,128,907	65.7
1941	3,261,997	2,131,567	65.3
1951 (Excl. Nfld.)	3,467,121	2,310,739	66.6
1951 (Incl. Nfld.)	3,580,083	2,386,780	66.7

1. Not including Yukon and Northwest Territories except for 1871, when the white population for this year was negligible.

2. School attendance figures are for all ages.

3. Figures for school attendance are not available.

Table 4 and Chart 2 deal with similar data although they cover only the period from 1911 to 1951. The table, however, provides more detailed information for the ages 5-24. There is little difference between the numbers enrolled for ages 5-24 and 5-19, mainly because the number in attendance from age 19 to 24 is relatively small. Comparing the various component age groups for the same period we find considerable variation. The percentage enrolment for children in the age group 5-9 increased census by census until 1931 and then began to drop, in part because many school boards which had willingly enrolled children of age 5 in Grade 1 before that time decided to discourage pupils from entering until they were 6 years of age, and again in 1951 when attendance at nursery school and kindergarten was no longer counted as attendance at school.

The percentage enrolled in the 10-14 age group increased from about 80 p.c. in 1911 to above 93 p.c. by 1931 where it has remained to the present.

Enrolment of those in the 15-19 age group increased from about 19 p.c. to 40 p.c. and the percentage in the 20-24 age group, while still low, increased from 1.3 p.c. to 4.9 p.c., an important increase.

Significant variation of age difference between boys and girls for the age groups considered occurred only in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24. It is of interest that a greater percentage of girls than boys aged 15-19 remained in high school for all census years prior to 1951 when the percentage for boys was slightly higher. Contrariwise in the 20-24 age group there was a greater percentage of male than female students found in school for all years from 1911 to 1951. There was a significant increase for both sexes in 1951. It is of interest that the percentage of girls enrolled increased considerably and probably reflected a desire on the part of more girls for higher education as a means to secure better professional positions.

CHART-1

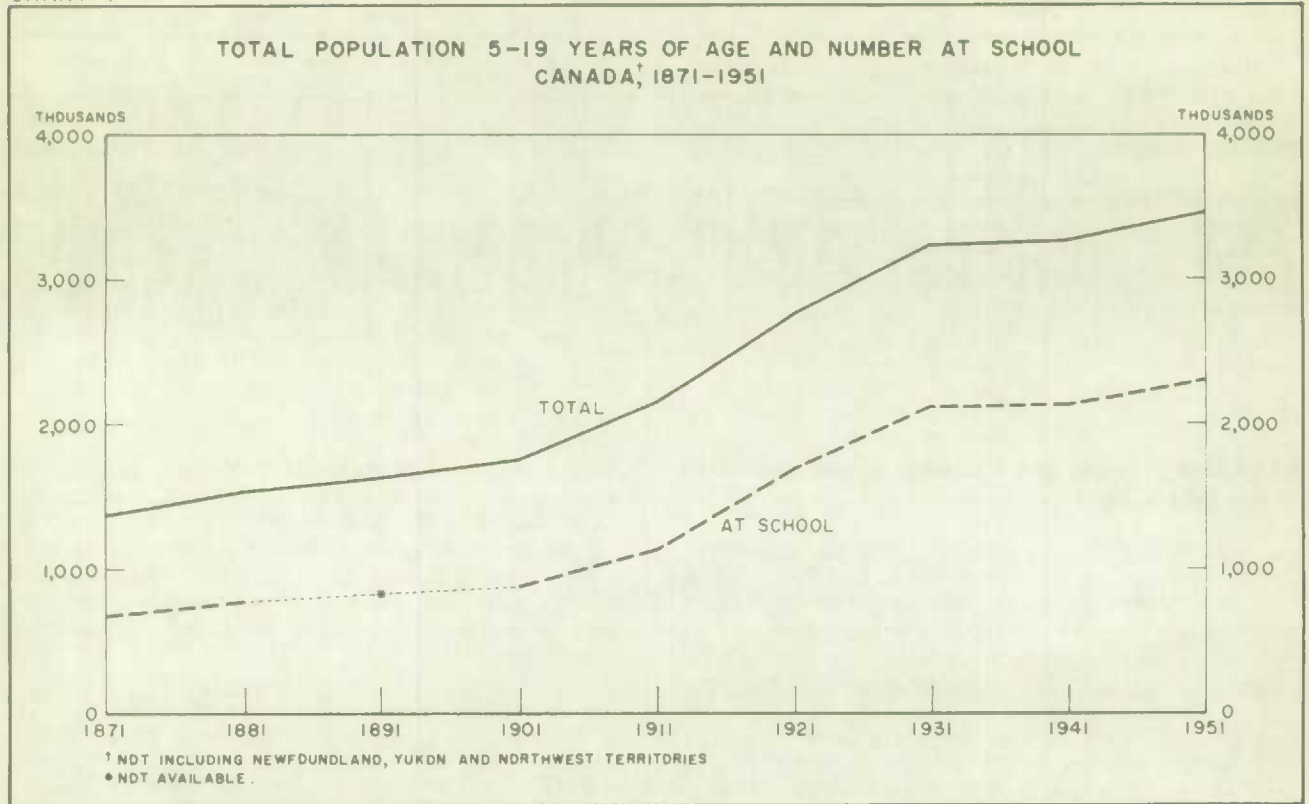


CHART-2

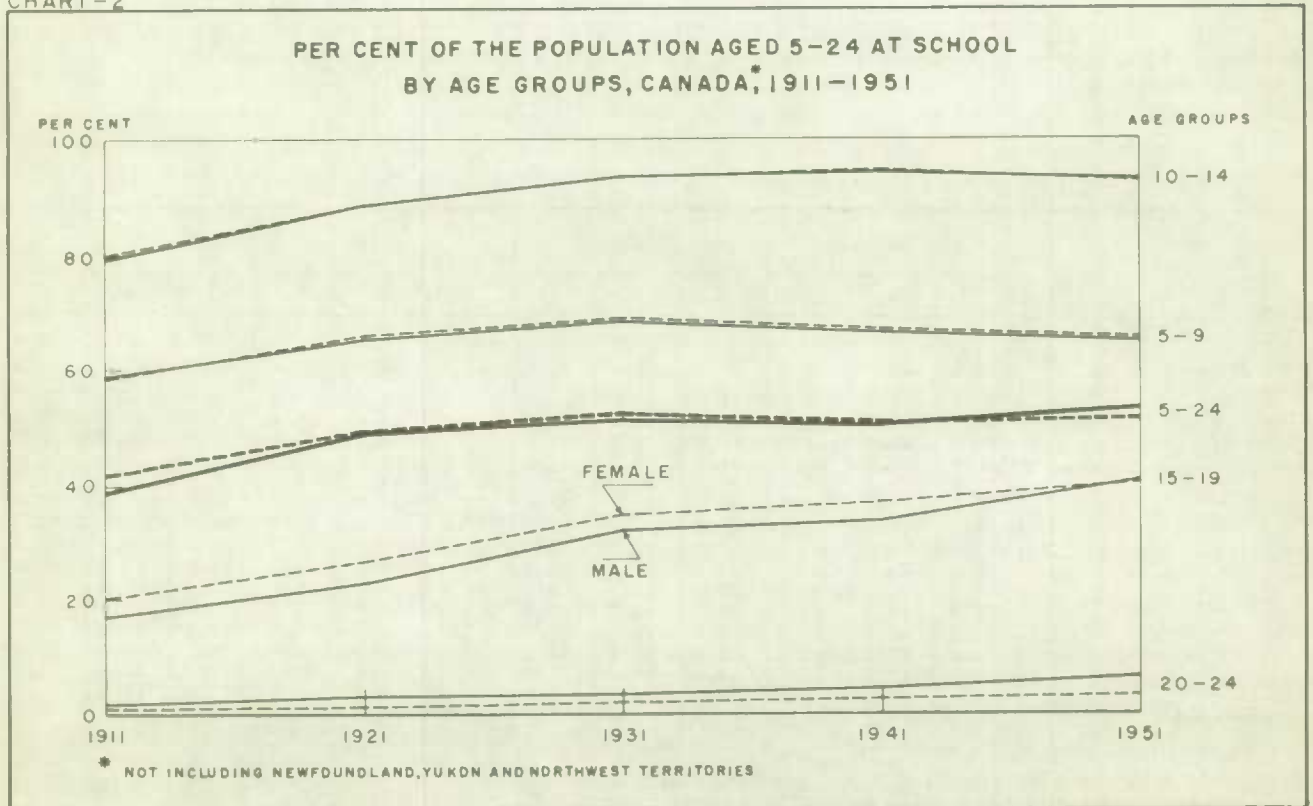


TABLE 4. Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by Age Groups and Sex, Canada¹, 1911-1951

Age Group	1911			1921			1931			1941			1951		
	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
Total 5-24 years	40.2	39.1	41.5	49.3	49.2	49.3	51.9	51.6	52.2	50.5	50.3	50.7	52.2	53.0	51.4
5-9 years	58.8	58.9	58.6	65.5	65.4	65.7	68.7	68.4	69.0	66.8	66.6	67.1	65.2	64.9	65.4
10-14 "	79.7	79.4	80.0	88.7	88.7	88.7	93.4	93.6	93.3	94.4	94.3	94.4	93.0	93.1	92.8
15-19 "	18.7	17.2	20.3	24.8	22.9	26.7	33.7	32.3	35.1	35.5	33.9	37.1	40.5	40.9	40.2
20-24 "	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.3	3.1	1.5	2.8	3.6	2.0	3.7	4.5	2.8	4.9	6.5	3.3

1. Not including Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Enrolment of Males and Females in School, Census Years 1921 to 1951

Table 5 gives the percentage of attendance by single years of age for both males and females for Canada. From 1921 until 1951 there seemed to be a tendency to send a slightly larger number of 5-year-old girls than boys to school. There was also observable a steady but appreciable drop in the number of 5-year-olds enrolled from 1921 to 1951. For age 6 there was a similar though relatively smaller drop for the same period, from 52 p.c. to 49 p.c. On the contrary, the percentage of 7-year-olds increased somewhat, and well over 90 p.c. of those from age 8 to 13 were enrolled in all census years.

In 1921, more boys than girls had left school at all ages from 12 to 19 indicating that a greater number of girls than boys remained in high school,

but of the boys who remained in high school more went on to college. The trend continued through 1931 and 1941 but had lessened somewhat by 1951 for at that time only at ages 16 and 17 were there greater percentages of girls than boys in attendance. In fact there was little difference between the numbers of males and females of all ages enrolled in school in 1951.

By 1951 few school boards encouraged children to enter school before age 6 except where kindergartens were provided. Enrolment was high during the compulsory school years and then dropped off rather sharply. However, the relative number of both boys and girls remaining through high school and entering institutions of higher education was on the increase. Only in higher education where the boys were in the majority was there much difference in the numbers of boys and girls enrolled

TABLE 5. Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by Sex, Canada¹, 1921-1951

Age	1921			1931			1941			1951		
	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
5-24 years	49.3	49.2	49.3	51.9	51.6	52.2	50.5	50.3	50.7	52.2	53.1	51.3
5 ² years	14.1	13.7	14.5	11.3	10.9	11.6	7.4	6.1	8.7	4.6	4.4	4.7
6 "	51.9	51.7	52.0	53.1	52.6	53.6	43.9	43.5	44.4	48.6	47.9	49.4
7 "	81.9	82.1	81.8	87.0	86.8	87.1	87.7	87.5	87.9	91.7	91.6	91.8
8 "	90.6	90.8	90.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	95.6	95.8	95.5	94.4	94.4	94.5
9 "	93.1	93.2	93.1	96.1	96.1	96.2	97.2	97.6	96.8	94.6	94.7	94.6
10 "	94.1	94.2	94.0	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.5	97.4	97.7	94.6	94.5	94.6
11 "	94.3	94.4	94.2	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.8	97.9	97.8	94.1	94.0	94.2
12 "	92.7	92.9	92.6	96.1	96.2	96.0	97.4	97.5	97.2	94.1	94.1	94.1
13 "	88.1	88.3	87.9	92.8	93.2	92.4	94.6	94.8	94.5	93.0	93.3	92.8
14 "	73.4	73.1	73.7	83.3	83.7	82.9	84.3	84.0	84.6	88.6	90.3	86.9
15 "	51.3	49.4	53.2	66.7	65.7	67.6	67.2	66.4	68.0	75.7	75.8	75.7
16 "	32.6	29.4	35.9	46.0	43.8	48.2	47.9	45.3	50.5	55.4	54.1	56.7
17 "	19.6	17.0	22.2	28.5	25.9	31.1	31.9	29.0	34.8	36.7	36.0	37.4
18 "	11.2	10.0	12.5	16.6	15.6	17.6	20.0	18.6	21.4	22.5	23.5	21.5
19 "	6.9	6.9	6.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	11.8	11.6	11.9	13.5	15.4	11.5
20-24 years	2.3	3.1	1.5	2.8	3.6	2.0	3.7	4.5	2.8	4.9	6.5	3.3

1. Not including Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

2. Those attending kindergarten were counted among those attending school before 1951.

Enrolment in School of Adults from Age 20 Up

In 1951 about 4.9 p.c. of the population in the 20-24 age group was enrolled in school during the school year. A smaller percentage of the population was enrolled for succeeding age groups. Most of these students were attending college or university; some enrolled in advanced or professional courses, others returned to college after their education had been interrupted, and still others of all ages who had left school and later decided to return to fur-

ther their education. While the percentages in the following statement appear small, the actual numbers are appreciable and the 54,154 men and 25,904 women reported form a fair percentage of those in higher education institutions. The predominance of men at this level is due to the numbers entering such professional schools as engineering, medicine, dentistry, agriculture and forestry in addition to the numbers in arts and sciences, whereas women students are mainly enrolled in arts and sciences.

Age	Males Enrolled	Per cent	Females Enrolled	Per cent
20-24	34,589	6.500	18,092	3.300
25-29	11,234	2.032	3,243	0.561
30-34	4,377	0.853	1,728	0.326
35-39	1,968	0.391	1,254	0.251
40-44	978	0.217	753	0.202
45-49	529	0.136	500	0.139
50-54	329	0.067	173	0.085
55-59	95	0.032	106	0.038
60-64	33	0.012	42	0.017
65-69	17	0.007	9	0.004
70+	5	0.002	4	0.001

25 +

19,236

II

SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN THE CANADIAN PROVINCES, 1951

School Enrolment by Age Groups

Table 6 gives the number and per cent of pupils from various age groups who were in attendance at school at some time during the school year 1950-51 for all provinces. This table is similar to Table 4 in structure except that the data are shown for each province separately rather than for Canada as a whole.

Since each respondent was asked for the age of all children in the family as of their last birthday and the census was taken as of the first of June, a majority who entered school at age 6 in September would be age 7 at the time of the census and most of those who entered at age 5 in September would have had their 6th birthday before the census was taken. Hence those reported in attendance at age 5 and many of those of age 6 would have entered school below the compulsory school age for the province. Entrance or non-entrance at early ages would affect the 5-9 age group and a low percentage of attendance for the age group 5-9 cannot be considered to reflect low efficiency in compulsory attendance. Percentages vary from a low of 60.2 for Quebec to a high of 73.6 for Nova Scotia. Later tables distribute the same data by single years of age.

Ages 10-14 are all compulsory ages for school enrolment and a high percentage of enrolment indicates efficiency of administration. Per cent of attendance ranged from 89.5 for Quebec where pupils began to drop out of school earlier to 96.2 for Saskatchewan. Percentages for all provinces were relatively high but there is a possibility of increasing the enrolment somewhat in all cases. The number can approximate but will probably never reach 100 p.c. as there are a limited number of children who are not able to benefit from regular schooling, some who are unable to attend because of illness, others who could benefit but are unable to attend school because they are in outlying areas, and there are some who are permitted to leave school before age 15 because they have completed the elementary division.

Attendance for the age group 15-19 gives some indication of the holding power of the school and the attitude of communities toward youth's completing high school. Variation here was greater than in the younger age groups, and ranged from 30.0 p.c. in Quebec to 52.0 p.c. in British Columbia. In the 20-24 age group there was an indication that, with some exceptions, the provinces with a high percentage entering into high school generally had high percentages continuing on to higher education. Newfoundland had the smallest percentage in the group continuing through college and British Columbia the highest.

TABLE 6. Number and Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by Age Groups, 1951

	Population 5-24				Per Cent At School			
	Age Groups				Age Groups			
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
Newfoundland:								
Total	46,433	36,126	30,403	26,718				
At School	30,181	34,185	11,675	592	65.0	94.6	38.4	2.2
Prince Edward Island:								
Total	10,358	9,294	8,296	6,557				
At School	7,091	8,935	3,315	264	68.5	96.1	40.0	4.0
Nova Scotia:								
Total	68,816	58,131	51,533	46,275				
At School	50,645	55,178	23,318	1,767	73.6	94.9	45.2	3.8
New Brunswick:								
Total	59,504	49,541	42,850	36,559				
At School	37,704	46,548	17,377	1,392	63.4	94.0	40.6	3.8
Quebec:								
Total	463,444	361,140	337,501	340,902				
At School	279,109	323,326	100,865	15,324	60.2	89.5	30.0	4.5

TABLE 6. Number and Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by Age Groups, 1951
— Concluded

	Population 5-24				Per Cent At School			
	Age Groups				Age Groups			
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
Ontario:								
Total	399,292	325,300	315,685	352,360				
At School	278,655	305,899	137,901	19,313	69.8	94.0	43.7	5.5
Manitoba:								
Total	72,594	60,143	57,188	58,752				
At School	48,165	57,108	25,147	3,000	66.3	95.0	44.0	5.1
Saskatchewan:								
Total	81,782	73,615	68,482	62,613				
At School	52,868	70,826	34,128	2,899	64.6	96.2	49.8	4.6
Alberta:								
Total	93,063	76,897	73,941	75,527				
At School	59,634	73,638	37,182	3,512	64.1	95.8	50.3	4.6
British Columbia:								
Total	99,892	78,609	70,230	79,824				
At School	65,088	74,562	36,532	4,559	65.2	94.9	52.0	5.7
Yukon:								
Total	809	526	435	934				
At School	451	439	151	33	55.7	83.5	34.7	3.5
Northwest Territories:								
Total	1,838	1,461	1,428	1,620				
At School	375	445	96	26	20.4	30.5	6.7	1.6
Canada:								
Total	1,397,825	1,130,783	1,057,972	1,088,641				
At School	909,966	1,051,089	427,682	52,681	65.1	93.0	40.4	4.8

School Enrolment by Single Years of Age

School attendance for the provinces is given in greater detail in the tables which follow. Table 7 which gives school attendance by single years of age for the provinces and territories is similar to Table 5 which deals with data for all Canada. Tables 1 and 2 in the appendix show a distribution of provincial enrolment by single years of age, number and percentage, male and female.

The highest percentage of enrolment was generally attained at age 9 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia where the peak was reached at age 8.

Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Ontario showed unusually high percentages of 5-year-olds attending school. Newfoundland reports a beginners' grade and Nova Scotia a primary grade before the first full year of school, both of which are well attended; Ontario urban centres report the attendance of a considerable number of pupils of ages 5 and 6.

School enrolment for all provinces dropped slightly year by year from age 9 to 14. Except for Quebec where enrolment fell sharply at age 14, the first appreciable drop was at age 15 for all provinces. From age 15 it continued to fall sharply to age 20 where it levelled off somewhat.

Considerable variation in enrolment was noted among the provinces for age 16 and up. At age 16, for example, Quebec's enrolment had fallen to 39.7, the only province with an enrolment below 50 p.c. The others ranged from 52 p.c. to 73 p.c. For age 17, only British Columbia enrolled more than 50 p.c. in her schools. For age 18, only Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported enrolments above 30 p.c. while those for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec fell to a level between 15 p.c. and 20 p.c. Enrolment in school for age 19 had fallen to from 16 p.c. to 17 p.c. for the three far western provinces and lower elsewhere, the lowest being Newfoundland with 7.2 p.c. Enrolment for age 20 was highest in Ontario and British Columbia both of which have had 13-

year systems to the end of high school for some time. In all provinces enrolment for those aged 24 had dropped to points between 0.7 and 2.5.

Student enrolment in the Yukon, while somewhat lower than in the provinces, does not compare unfavourably, mainly because most of the population is located in urban centres with well organized schools. In the Northwest Territories most of the population is nomadic and there are limited education facilities which are often out of reach of many children of school age. The numbers are not great and the highest percentage of attendance is 36.3 p.c. at age 10. There has been considerable expansion in this area since 1951 and education facilities have been increased. The next census should indicate improvement.

TABLE 7. Per Cent of Population Aged 5-24 in School for Single Years of Age, by Provinces, 1951

Age	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
5 years	9.9	5.2	15.1	1.2	2.3	8.6	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.3	5.1	1.6
6 "	53.4	58.7	73.5	44.4	36.0	62.8	51.7	42.6	42.0	46.5	44.1	16.8
7 "	90.3	94.7	93.6	91.1	88.5	93.9	93.5	91.8	92.9	93.3	81.7	23.8
8 "	95.4	97.0	95.5	94.7	92.7	94.9	95.7	96.5	96.0	95.3	81.3	31.3
9 "	96.1	96.6	95.8	95.2	92.9	95.2	95.9	96.8	96.1	95.0	84.6	32.8
10 "	95.4	96.6	95.7	94.9	92.8	94.9	95.8	96.8	96.1	95.3	84.3	36.3
11 "	95.4	97.0	95.4	94.9	92.2	94.5	95.7	96.5	95.8	94.8	83.3	30.7
12 "	95.4	96.9	95.5	95.0	91.7	94.6	95.7	96.6	96.2	95.2	83.8	30.7
13 "	94.6	96.4	94.7	94.1	89.7	94.1	95.1	96.1	95.5	94.8	84.8	28.5
14 "	91.9	93.8	93.2	90.6	79.8	91.8	92.1	95.0	95.1	94.0	80.2	25.5
15 "	77.9	80.0	84.4	78.7	59.3	82.9	79.7	85.3	87.6	87.6	76.3	15.9
16 "	55.1	52.9	62.7	55.5	39.7	60.4	61.4	65.5	68.9	73.4	54.7	7.9
17 "	31.9	31.8	41.0	34.2	25.5	38.8	41.9	47.1	48.9	53.1	40.8	5.0
18 "	15.7	18.4	22.2	18.5	15.7	24.5	24.3	31.0	30.6	31.6	24.0	2.5
19 "	7.2	10.9	12.2	11.0	10.5	15.0	13.8	16.3	16.7	16.8	9.7	3.2
20 "	4.3	8.0	7.1	6.8	7.4	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	10.0	5.0	2.5
21 "	2.8	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.9	6.7	5.5	5.4	7.3	6.5	2.8
22 "	1.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	5.4	3.6	0.3
23 "	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.8	0.5
24 "	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	0.9	1.9

CHART-3

PER CENT OF POPULATION AGED 5 TO 24 IN SCHOOL, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1951

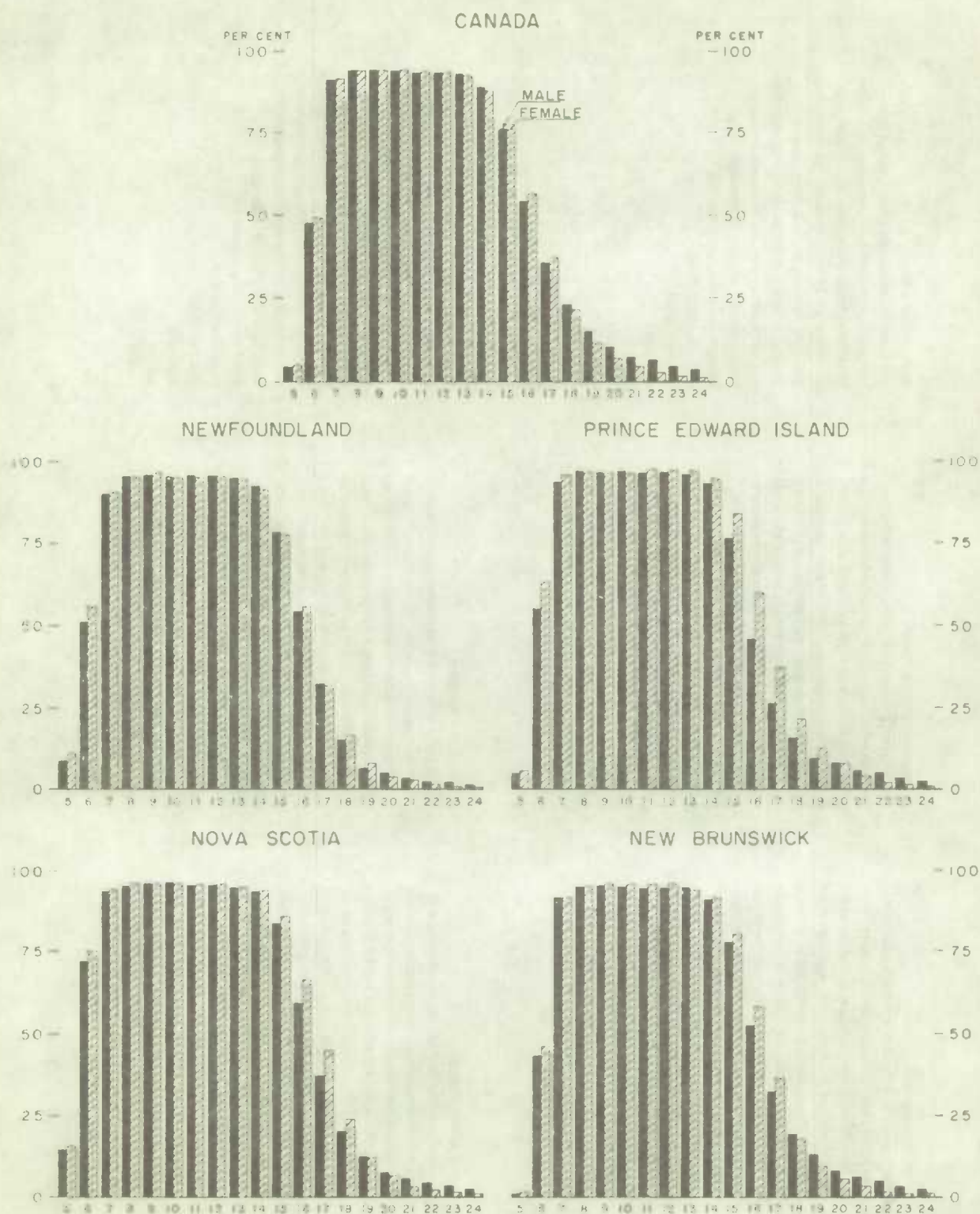
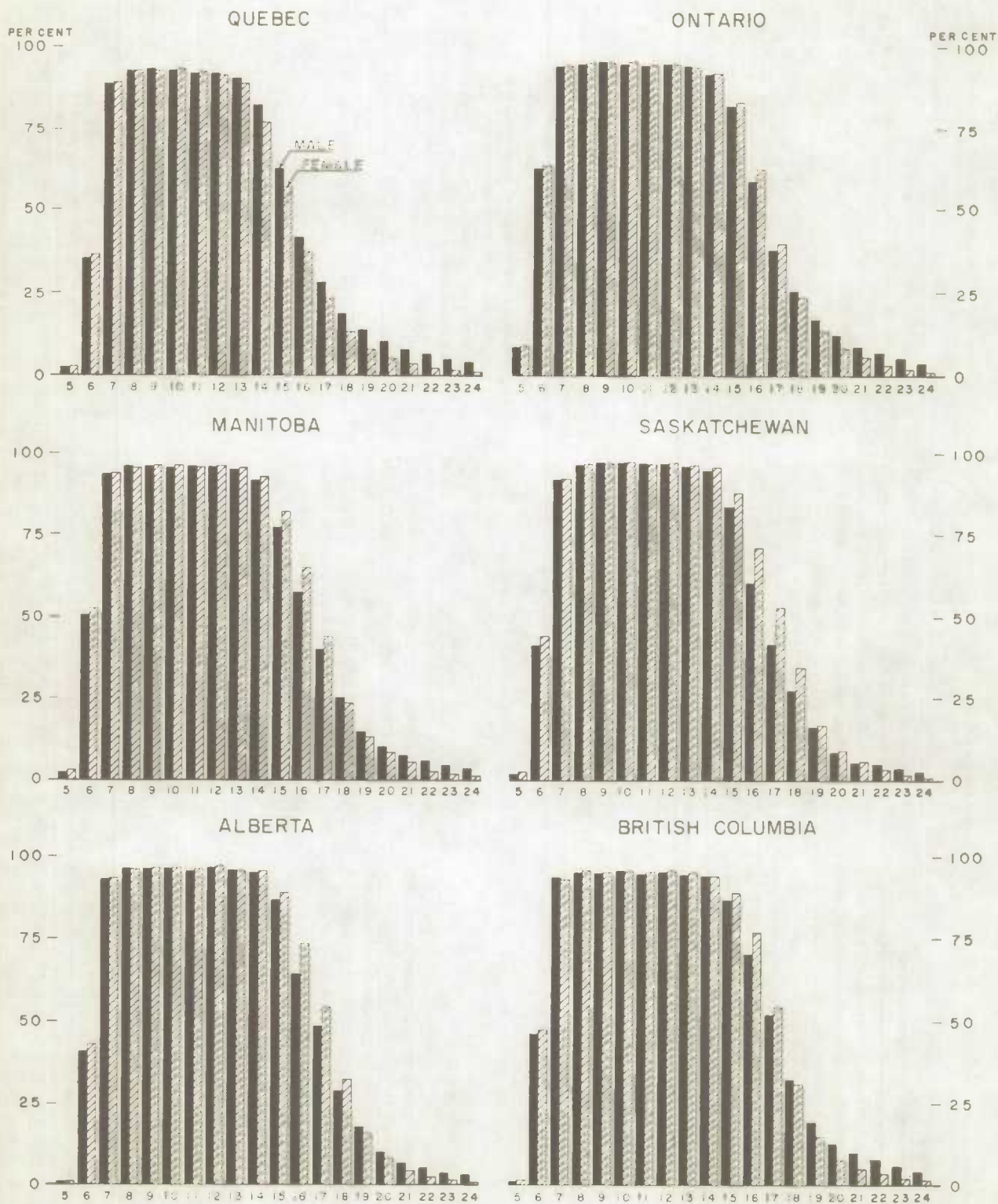


CHART-3

PER CENT OF POPULATION AGED 5 TO 24 IN SCHOOL, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1951



III

EDUCATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF CANADA

Trends in the Proportion of Canada's Population, Rural and Urban

Canada has changed during the twentieth century from a predominantly rural to a predominantly urban country. The main movement has been from the farm to the city but there are a number of lesser movements which inevitably affect the number and location of education facilities. Among these there is the migration of population from one province to another, usually from predominantly rural areas or from areas where industrial expansion has lagged behind technological expansion elsewhere. Another related movement is that of workers and their families to assist in the development of power projects and the exploitation of such natural resources as oil and minerals, or to work in industries dependent on these. A somewhat different but more steady movement is that of retired people to those areas which boast milder climates. Others represent farmers moving to villages and towns while still operating highly-mechanized farms; the reorganization of the rural area into larger farms operated with larger power machinery, and city dwellers moving to suburban areas in the outskirts or further, but within commuting distances of their work in the city. All of these are concomitant with an over-all increase in population from natural increase and immigration and its assimilation into the dynamic economy of the country.

While the percentages considered as rural and urban hinge somewhat on definitions which may change over the years, a fair idea of relative change is given from figures based on the number living in incorporated cities, towns and villages which show 62.5 p.c. of the population as rural in 1901 and 42.6 p.c. rural in 1951. An idea of the relative increase of rural and urban populations is shown in the following statement which indicates that between 1901 and 1951 the percentage increase of urban dwellers was more than double that of the rural folk, an increase which almost reversed the relative proportions. The statement shows the percentage increase for rural and urban populations from 1901 to 1951 using 1901 as base:-

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Rural	100	117	132	143	157	173
Urban	100	162	216	277	310	389

A further division of the rural population into farm and non-farm shows that while the farm population increased as the country was being settled, most of the increase shown from 1931 on was due to an increase in the non-farm population. Between 1931 and 1941 the farm population actually dropped by 124,949 or 3.9 p.c. of the total and by 1951 it had decreased by another 297,073 or 9.5 p.c. As mentioned, this was due mainly to some farmers changing to non-agricultural employment, others moving into the villages and towns while continuing

to farm, an aging of the farm population, and an increase in the size of farms and technological progress. For the same period the rural non-farm population increased 27.1 p.c. and 20.5 p.c. during the two decades before June 1951.

Degree of urbanization varied widely from province to province and was related to growth of total population, of urban population and of rural population. The only provinces to show an increase in the number of farm dwellers from 1931 to 1941 were Quebec and Alberta with increases of 9.0 p.c. and 2.6 p.c., respectively. Others showed losses ranging from 1.2 p.c. in British Columbia to 19.1 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Between 1941 and 1951 British Columbia reported an increase of 12 p.c. in the number living on farms while all others reported losses of from 1.8 p.c. in Ontario to 22.6 p.c. in Saskatchewan.

All provinces reported increases in the rural non-farm populations ranging from 11.3 p.c. for Saskatchewan to 51.3 p.c. for New Brunswick for the 1931-41 decade. For the next decade ending in 1951, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported losses of up to 10 p.c. while all other provinces reported increases, with New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reporting increases of between 25 and 30 p.c.

During the decade ending in June 1951 there was a considerable movement of the rural population to urban centres. A net loss of 507,000 was noted. Not all of the rural population moved to local urban areas, some moved to other provinces while others left the country. A counter-movement of families from cities to suburban areas left them still as urban dwellers, while those who moved to smaller rural communities had little effect on the proportion of rural-urban dwellers.

Enrolment in School in Rural and Urban Areas, Canada, 1941 and 1951

Cities have always been considered urban and farms classed as rural, but there are many population units between these which are more difficult to classify. Drawing a line of demarcation between rural and urban has never been simple and, after consideration of the facts, must be done arbitrarily. It varies from country to country and from census to census in many countries. For the 1951 Canadian Census all persons residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or not, and the total population of metropolitan areas were classed as urban. The remainder of the population including farm families, residents of hamlets, villages and towns of under 1,000 population were classed as rural.

Since this definition was different from that used in 1941, to compare rural and urban school attendance for the years 1941 and 1951 the 1951 rural-

urban definition was modified to include under urban the population of all incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over and to consider all other population as rural. Newfoundland's population was not included with the 1951 data in this comparison as it was not a part of Canada in 1941. Table 8, which shows these data, indicates that in 1941 there was a greater percentage (51.3 p.c.) of the urban than of the rural population (49.7 p.c.) aged 5-24 enrolled in school. By 1951 the situation was reversed with 54.2 p.c. of the rural and 50.1 p.c. of the urban population aged 5-24 enrolled in school.

The data were next examined to see if the improved position of enrolment in rural areas in 1951 represented a general increase for all age groups or if the increase occurred only at certain ages, and if the loss for the urban population reflected a general loss or was concentrated at one or more age levels.

In 1941 there was a higher percentage enrolled at all ages 5-24 in urban than in corresponding rural groups. By 1951 percentage enrolment of the age group 5-24 in rural and urban areas was reversed

mainly due to an appreciable increase in the 10-14 age group which more than offset a lower percentage still found in the three other component age groups. The 5-9 year rural group had increased to be only 1.5 p.c. lower than the corresponding urban group. The 15-19 age group gained considerably but was still 4.5 p.c. lower and the 20-24 age group was 2.6 p.c. lower than the corresponding urban groups.

While the percentages enrolled for three of the rural groups were still below corresponding urban groups it was noted that all rural groups gained somewhat from 1941 to 1951. The 5-9 age group increased by 0.7 p.c., the 10-14 age group by 1.3 p.c., the 15-19 age group made the greatest gain (8.4 p.c.) and the 20-24 age group, 0.8 p.c. Corresponding urban age groups showed changes of -4.8 p.c., -3.5 p.c., 1.4 p.c. and 1.5 p.c., respectively.

The good showing made by the rural population was probably caused in part by increased transportation facilities, additional high schools including county or rural high schools and composite schools. The drop at high school level for urban areas reflected more plentiful and attractive job opportunities.

TABLE 8. Number and Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by Age Groups, Rural and Urban¹, Canada, 1941 and 1951

Age Group	1941			1951 ²		
	Total	Attending School		Total	Attending School	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Canada 5-24 years	4, 299, 158	2, 170, 162	50.5	4, 535, 541	2, 364, 785	52.1
5- 9 years	1, 045, 820	697, 989	66.7	1, 351, 392	879, 785	65.1
10-14 "	1, 100, 877	1, 037, 657	94.3	1, 094, 657	1, 016, 904	92.9
15-19 "	1, 120, 035	396, 717	35.4	1, 027, 569	416, 007	40.5
20-24 "	1, 032, 426	37, 799	3.7	1, 061, 923	52, 089	4.9
Rural 5-24 years	2, 236, 485	1, 111, 246	49.7	2, 231, 352	1, 209, 912	54.2
5- 9 years	589, 735	375, 713	63.7	707, 576	455, 710	64.4
10-14 "	599, 182	552, 583	92.2	586, 364	548, 397	93.5
15-19 "	571, 666	170, 379	29.8	500, 639	191, 103	38.2
20-24 "	475, 902	12, 571	2.6	436, 773	14, 702	3.4
Urban 5-24 years	2, 062, 673	1, 058, 916	51.3	2, 304, 189	1, 154, 873	50.1
5- 9 years	456, 085	322, 276	70.7	643, 816	424, 075	65.9
10-14 "	501, 695	485, 074	96.7	508, 293	468, 507	92.2
15-19 "	548, 369	226, 338	41.3	526, 930	224, 904	42.7
20-24 "	556, 524	25, 228	4.5	625, 150	37, 387	6.0

1. Urban includes the population of all incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over. The remainder is rural.

2. Not including Newfoundland.

Enrolment in Rural and Urban Areas by Age Groups, Canada and Provinces, 1941 and 1951

Table 9 gives the percentages of rural and urban population at school for age groups 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24, and indicates whether or not there has been an increase or decrease in the percentage

since 1941. Newfoundland was not included in the percentages for Canada nor was it shown separately, as comparable figures for 1941 were not available.

The school population 10-14 years of age represented 43 p.c. of those 5-24 years of age attending school in 1950-51. Since this is the largest

group in attendance any change in the percentage of the group enrolled will influence the total result more than a similar change in any other age group. In rural areas the percentage of this age group enrolled increased slightly for all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia where the drop was less than one-half per cent (see Table 13). The greatest gain was 3.9 p.c. in New Brunswick. For the urban population there was a loss in all provinces in amounts ranging from 2.8 p.c. in British Columbia to 5.5 p.c. in Quebec.

In the rural areas enrolment of the population aged 15-19 increased considerably in all provinces, with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario registering gains of more than 10 p.c. However British Columbia which gained the least, 5.2 p.c., still had the highest percentage enrolled, 50.1 p.c. For urban youth 15-19 years of age, changes in the percentage enrolled were generally small although the figure for Nova Scotia was up 7.5 p.c. and that for Alberta,

which was highest in 1941, had dropped 6.8 p.c. Of the five provinces which showed gains, four had enrolment percentages above the average for Canada, British Columbia being the highest.

The population 20-24 years of age recorded small increases in percentage enrolled except for the Saskatchewan rural and the Alberta urban populations. The increase for Canada was somewhat larger for urban than for rural populations and this was generally true for the provinces.

Both groups 15-19 and 20-24 were influenced somewhat through rural youth moving to urban areas to work, which would boost the percentage in rural areas slightly and lower that for the urban centres.

Data for Yukon and Northwest Territories show a decided improvement for rural enrolment for all age groups and an appreciable drop for all groups in the urban population; however, the actual numbers were small in both cases.

TABLE 9. Per Cent of the Population Aged 10-24 in School, by Age Groups, Rural and Urban¹, Canada and Provinces, 1941 and 1951

Provinces		Age Groups					
		10-14		15-19		20-24	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Canada ²	1941	92.2	96.7	29.8	41.3	2.6	4.5
	1951	93.5	92.2	38.2	42.7	3.4	6.0
Prince Edward Island	1941	95.8	97.8	29.4	43.5	1.9	5.5
	1951	96.6	94.2	38.7	43.6	2.9	6.6
Nova Scotia	1941	95.5	97.8	32.5	40.4	2.3	4.3
	1951	95.0	94.8	43.0	47.9	2.6	5.0
New Brunswick	1941	90.6	97.4	26.4	46.0	1.9	5.4
	1951	94.5	92.5	38.2	45.9	2.8	5.6
Quebec	1941	87.2	95.0	15.6	32.6	1.6	3.8
	1951	89.5	89.5	23.0	34.6	2.5	5.4
Ontario	1941	93.5	97.7	31.1	43.0	2.8	4.4
	1951	94.6	93.6	41.5	45.3	4.0	6.4
Manitoba	1941	93.9	98.5	32.3	51.8	2.3	4.8
	1951	95.6	93.8	41.3	47.7	3.2	6.9
Saskatchewan	1941	95.9	97.5	39.9	56.8	3.6	6.8
	1951	96.6	94.9	48.0	54.6	3.4	6.9
Alberta	1941	96.2	97.7	41.8	58.0	3.9	7.4
	1951	96.6	94.3	49.6	51.2	3.9	5.4
British Columbia	1941	95.3	97.4	44.9	52.1	3.6	5.5
	1951	95.1	94.6	50.1	54.1	4.4	6.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1941	23.0	95.9	4.8	52.6	0.9	3.1
	1951	39.9	90.6	11.0	47.8	2.3	2.6

1. Urban includes the population of all incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over. The remainder is rural.

2. 1951 percentages exclude Newfoundland.

CHART-4

PER CENT OF THE RURAL FARM, RURAL NON-FARM AND URBAN POPULATION 5-14 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX FOR THE PROVINCES, 1951

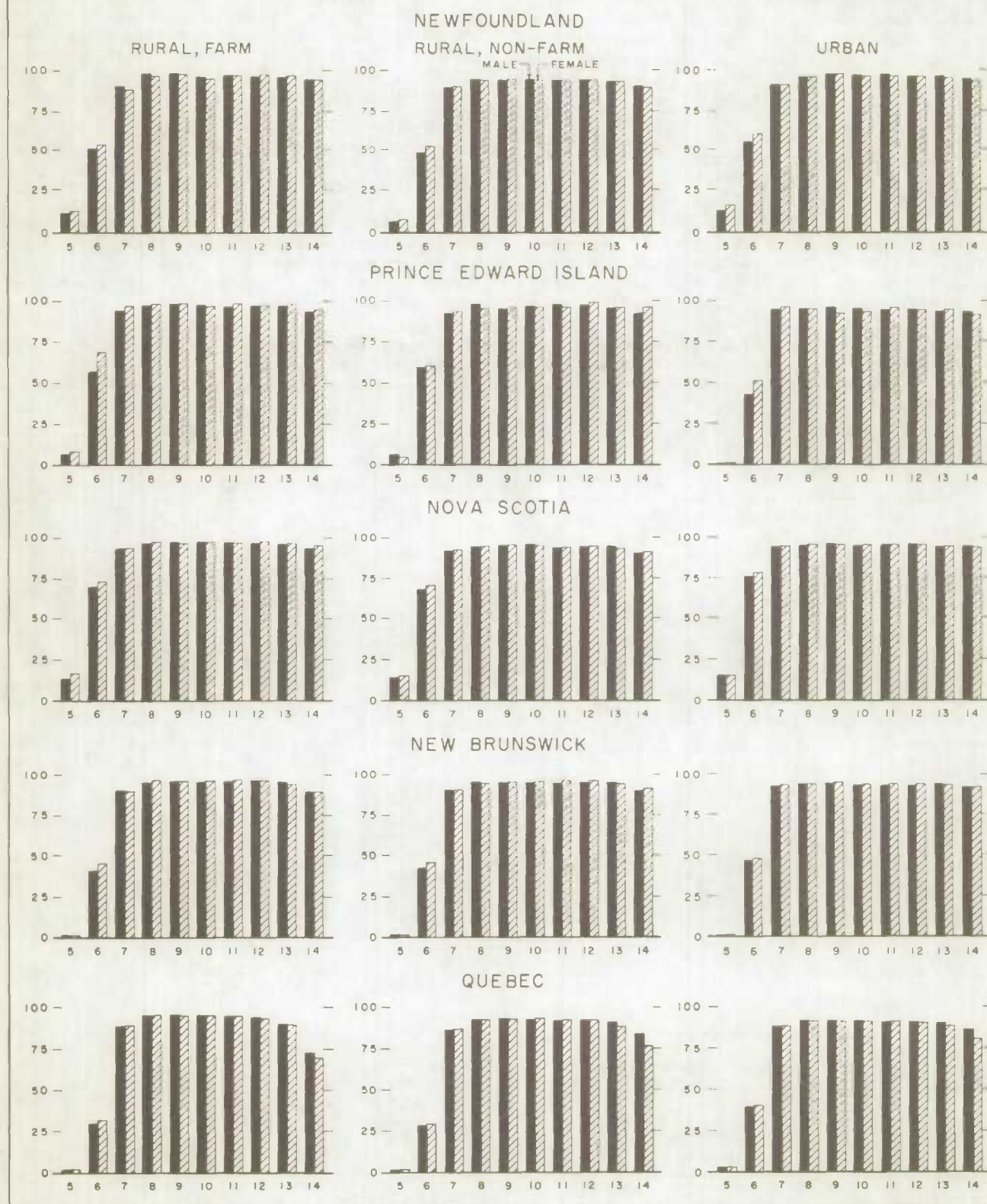


CHART-4

PER CENT OF THE RURAL FARM, RURAL NON-FARM AND URBAN POPULATION 15-24 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX FOR THE PROVINCES, 1951

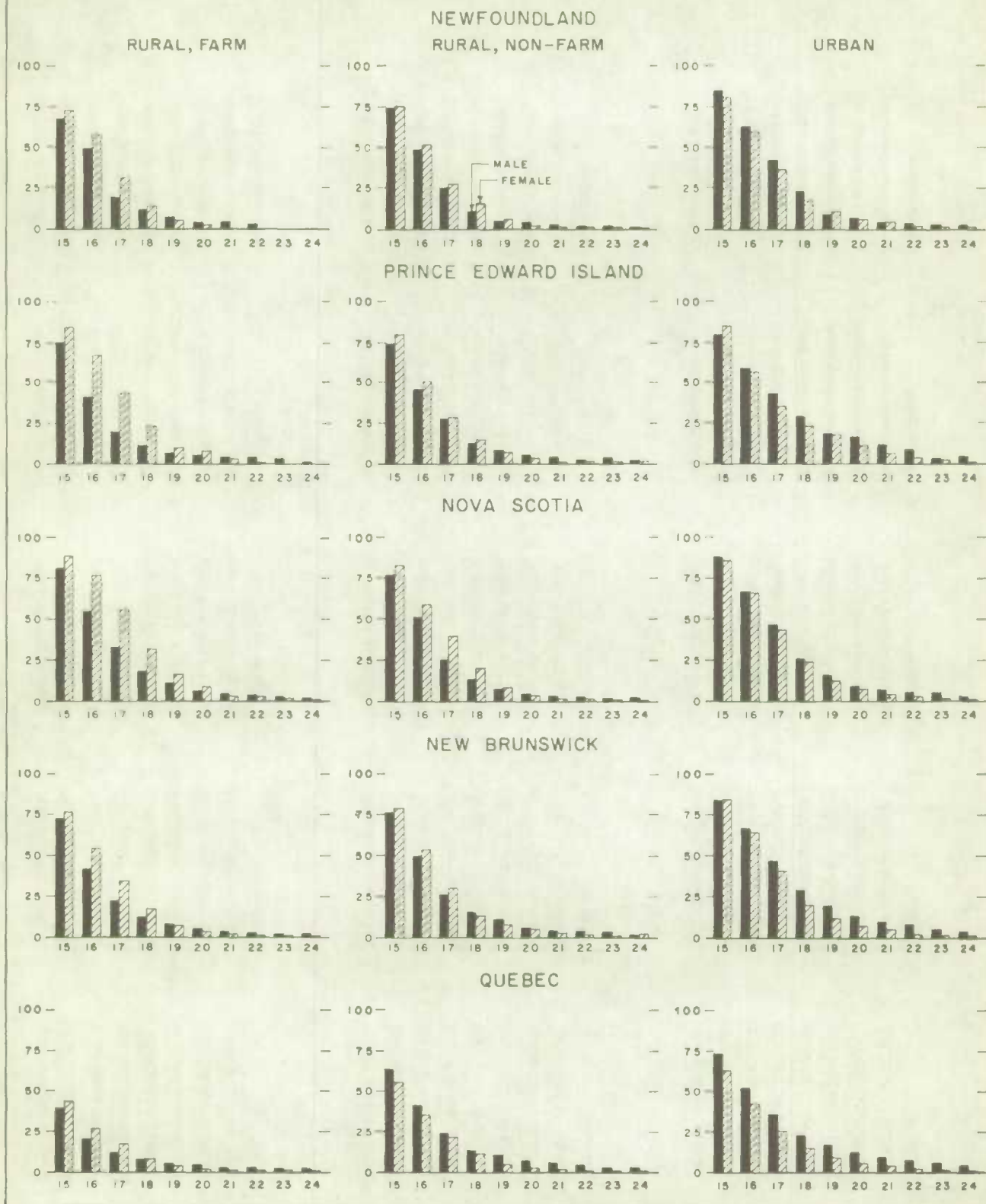


CHART-4

PER CENT OF THE RURAL FARM, RURAL NON-FARM AND URBAN POPULATION 5-14 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX FOR THE PROVINCES, 1951

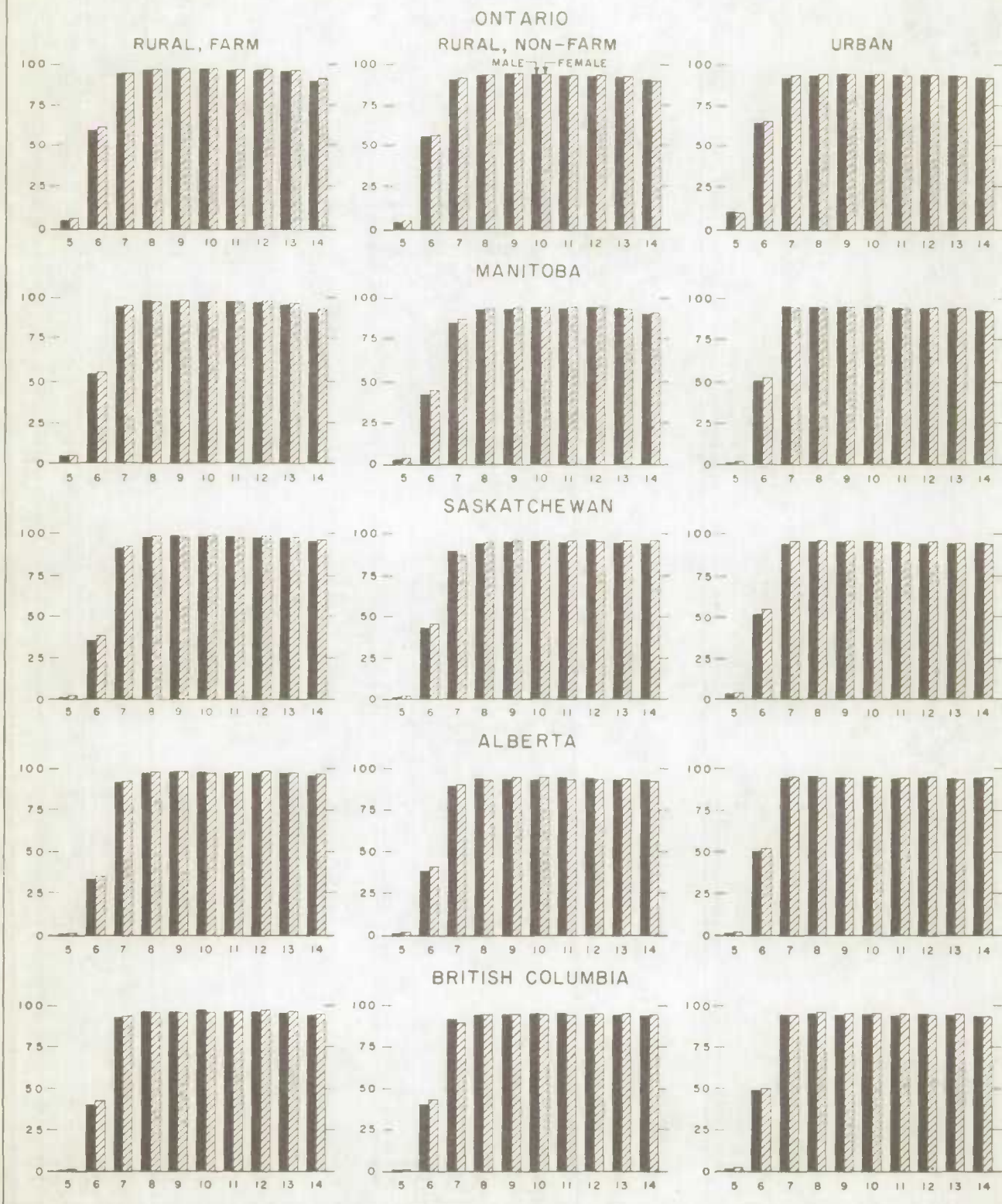
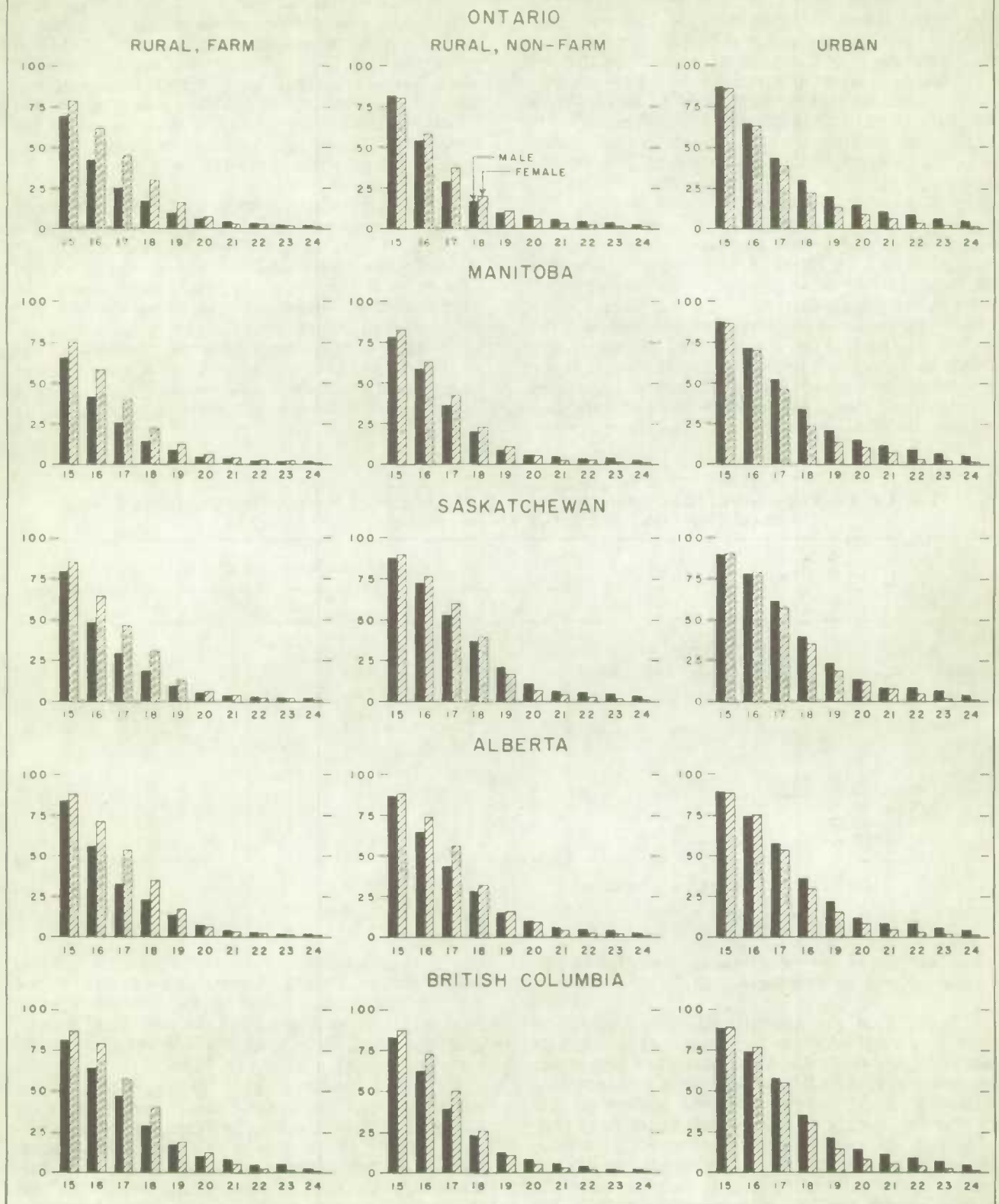


CHART-4

PER CENT OF THE RURAL FARM, RURAL NON-FARM AND URBAN POPULATION 15-24 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX FOR THE PROVINCES, 1951



Enrolment in School in Rural and Urban Areas, Canada, 1951

Table 10, using the 1951 definition for rural-urban, shows that a greater percentage of Canada's rural population, 54.2 p.c. of those 5-24 years of age, attended school during the 1950-51 school year than for the same age group of the urban population, 50.7 p.c. When percentages at school for the two rural and four urban groups aged 5-24 were compared, it was found that the best showing was made by the farm group, followed by the urban group under 10,000, the non-farm rural group, the urban 10,000-29,000 group and finally the cities of 100,000 and over.

When the 5-24 age group is broken into component groups the lowest percentage enrolled in the 5-9 age groups is found in the non-farm areas and the highest in the urban centres of 30,000 to 99,999. For the second group aged 10-14 the largest urban areas had the lowest percentage enrolled and the farm group the highest. For the last two age groups shown the picture changes somewhat. In all cases the urban areas had higher percentages enrolled than the rural areas. In the 20-24 age group the percentage enrolled increased with the degree of ur-

banization from farm to non-farm rural areas through the smaller urban to the metropolitan areas. The percentage for cities of over 100,000 was actually 2.4 times that for farm areas.

To summarize, it was noted that for the first time in any census year a somewhat higher percentage of enrolment was found in the rural 10-14 age group than in the corresponding urban group and since this is the age group where enrolment was highest the rural advantage here more than offset relatively greater enrolments in urban areas at the higher age levels. In the next section the data are examined considering single years of age.

It is likely that the moving of many rural youth to urban areas, usually in search of work and often as soon as they have finished school, lowered the urban figures somewhat for the 15-19 age group and even more in the 20-24 age group. Rural youth who were still at school, on the other hand, were counted as rural even though they attended school in an urban centre. A fair number of those who had left the rural areas not only settled in an urban area but may have moved to another province and this may have been extensive enough to lower the percentages in some cases.

TABLE 10. Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by Age Groups, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm, and Urban by Size Groups, Canada, 1951

	Per Cent Attending School				
	5-24	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
Canada ¹	52.2	65.1	93.0	40.4	4.8
Rural	54.2	63.9	93.4	37.1	3.0
Farm	55.7	65.2	94.1	36.0	2.8
Non-farm	52.5	62.3	92.5	38.6	3.2
Urban	50.7	66.1	92.5	42.9	5.8
100,000 and over	47.4	65.9	91.0	41.4	6.7
30,000 to 99,999	51.4	68.4	93.2	44.6	6.0
10,000 to 29,999	52.0	65.7	93.4	43.1	5.7
Under 10,000	53.5	65.4	93.2	43.7	4.3

1. Including Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Rural and Urban School Attendance by Age Groups for Canada and the Provinces, 1951

Table 3 of the appendix gives percentage of rural farm, rural non-farm and urban population 5-24 years of age attending school by single years of age and sex for 1951. All provinces with the exception of Newfoundland showed the same pattern as that for Canada, with a greater proportion of rural children at an early age in school and a smaller proportion of those aged 14, or 15 and up still in school. Percentages at all ages from 5 to 24 were higher for urban than for rural persons in Newfoundland. For

the other provinces differences ranged from 1.8 p.c. in Quebec to 6.6 p.c. in Alberta. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported from 59.6 p.c. to 57.3 p.c. of the total rural population aged 5-24 in school with the other provinces reporting from 48.9 p.c. to 56.7 p.c.

Only for the 10-14 age group was there a higher percentage enrolled in rural than in urban areas for all Canada. When the data is examined for the provinces, Table 11, it is seen that only in Newfoundland is the urban appreciably better than the rural. Elsewhere the rural is equal to or better than that shown for the urban areas.

TABLE 11. Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by 5-Year Age Groups, Rural and Urban, Canada and Provinces, 1951

	Total		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Canada¹	54.2	50.7	63.9	66.1	93.5	92.5	37.1	42.9	3.0	5.8
Newfoundland	54.1	55.9	62.6	68.4	93.5	96.2	35.2	42.5	1.3	3.2
Prince Edward Island	58.3	52.0	69.3	65.2	96.6	94.2	38.7	43.6	2.9	6.6
Nova Scotia	59.6	57.0	72.4	74.7	94.9	94.9	43.1	47.2	2.6	4.6
New Brunswick	55.6	53.1	62.8	64.5	94.6	92.7	37.2	45.7	2.7	5.2
Quebec	48.9	47.1	59.3	60.9	89.5	89.5	22.4	34.5	2.4	5.4
Ontario	56.0	52.0	68.6	70.4	94.6	93.7	40.3	45.3	3.4	6.2
Manitoba	56.2	51.2	66.8	65.8	95.5	94.3	39.9	47.9	2.8	6.7
Saskatchewan	57.3	53.1	63.8	67.3	96.6	94.9	48.0	54.5	3.4	6.8
Alberta	57.3	50.7	63.0	65.7	96.5	94.4	49.6	51.2	3.7	5.5
British Columbia	56.7	54.0	63.7	66.0	95.3	94.5	50.2	53.1	3.9	6.5

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Enrolment in Rural and Urban Areas by Single Years of Age, Canada, 1951

Table 12 shows the percentages by single years of age for the population ages 5 to 24 years of age in attendance at school in rural farm, rural non-farm, and urban areas in 1951. When these data were classified in age groups, as in Tables 8 and 9, the 10-14 age group had the highest percentage in attendance. However, an examination of single years of age showed that the highest percentage of attendance was attained by the 9-year-olds. This was true for all Canada as well as for the rural and urban areas. The highest percentage of all was found among the 9-year-olds in rural farm areas where 96.9 p.c. were enrolled.

Enrolment at the early ages, 5, 6 and 7, was proportionately higher in urban centres than in rural areas. More and better facilities, which are more accessible in towns and cities, may account for early

enrolment in urban areas, but the trend towards a greater proportion of urban women returning to work may be another factor.

Enrolment for all ages from 8 to 13 inclusive was slightly higher for the rural than for the urban population, and higher for the farm than for the non-farm rural population. However rural youth began to drop out of school from age 14 on in greater numbers than those in urban areas. The percentage loss was higher for the farm population than for the non-farm rural population for ages 14, 15, 16 and 17; about equal for ages 18 and 19; and lower from 20 on. It is perhaps interesting that the difference was not greater; and likely that the introduction of greater centralization of administration to provide secondary school facilities whether through providing transportation to town schools or through the erection of central, rural high schools and the organization of more composite schools might be largely responsible for the increased holding power of the schools in rural areas.

TABLE 12. Per Cent of the Population Aged 5-24 in School, by Single Years of Age, Rural and Urban, Canada¹, 1951

Age	Total	Rural			Urban
		Total	Farm	Non-farm	
5-24 years	52.3	54.4	55.7	52.7	50.7
5 years	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	5.9
6 "	48.8	43.8	43.0	44.7	53.0
7 "	91.6	90.9	92.1	89.5	92.2
8 "	94.5	95.4	96.7	93.8	93.7
9 "	94.7	95.7	96.9	94.3	93.8
10 "	94.6	95.7	96.8	94.3	93.6
11 "	94.2	95.3	96.4	93.8	93.1
12 "	94.1	95.3	96.2	94.0	93.1
13 "	93.1	93.8	94.4	92.9	92.5
14 "	88.7	87.4	86.2	89.1	89.9
15 "	75.8	70.4	66.6	76.0	80.6
16 "	55.3	49.1	45.6	54.3	60.4
17 "	36.5	31.3	29.6	33.6	40.5
18 "	22.3	18.4	18.2	18.7	25.0
19 "	13.3	9.8	9.7	9.9	15.4
20-24 years	4.8	3.0	2.8	3.2	5.8

1. Includes Newfoundland but does not include Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 13. Increase or Decrease in the Per Cent of Population 10-24 Years of Age Attending School, by Age Groups, Rural and Urban¹, Canada and Provinces, from 1941 to 1951

Provinces	Age Groups					
	10-14		15-19		20-24	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Canada²	1.3	- 4.5	8.4	1.4	0.8	1.5
Prince Edward Island	0.8	- 3.6	9.3	0.1	1.0	1.1
Nova Scotia	- 0.5	- 3.0	10.5	7.5	0.3	0.7
New Brunswick	3.9	- 4.9	11.8	- 0.1	0.9	0.2
Quebec	2.3	- 5.5	7.4	2.0	0.9	1.6
Ontario	1.1	- 4.1	10.4	2.3	1.2	2.0
Manitoba	1.7	- 4.7	9.0	- 4.1	0.9	2.1
Saskatchewan	0.7	- 2.6	8.1	- 2.2	- 0.2	0.1
Alberta	0.4	- 3.4	7.8	- 6.8	0.0	- 2.0
British Columbia	- 0.2	- 2.8	5.2	2.0	0.8	1.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	16.9	- 5.3	6.2	- 4.8	1.4	- 0.5

1. Urban includes the population of all incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over. The remainder is rural.

2. 1951 percentages exclude Newfoundland.

Data in this section did not deal with regularity of attendance but only with attendance at some time during the year. Data for enrolment indicate that there was a higher percentage of enrolment at ages 5, 6 and 7, in urban than in rural areas, and little difference from ages 8 to 14 with at least as high a percentage of rural farm children enrolled. From age 14 on, farm youth, and to a lesser degree non-farm rural youth, left school in large numbers.

For the older years a greater percentage of older youth remained in school in the urban areas. Increased emphasis, by most provinces, on providing secondary school facilities for rural youth may have been responsible for a better showing in 1951 than in 1941, although it would appear that greater numbers of urban youth had been lured out of school by attractive job opportunities.

IV

YEARS OF SCHOOLING FOR THE POPULATION AT SCHOOL AND OUT OF SCHOOL, 1951

Many of Canada's basic education problems are tied in with her geography, the exploitation of her natural resources and her scattered population. Canada is a vast country of forests, mountains, plains, barren areas and water. Her population of 14,009,429 in 1951 (16,080,791 in 1956) is to be found in urban centres, rural areas and scattered dwellings in the forest, by the stream and on the prairie. Her population density in 1951 was only 3.92 persons per square mile or 6.60 exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories. Prince Edward Island, the smallest and an essentially rural province, had the highest population density with 45.07 persons per square mile. All the other provinces have education problems related to sparsely settled areas as well as those usual to rural and urban areas. In 1951 Canada had 15 metropolitan areas defined as groups of urban communities in close economic, geographical and social relationship. These varied in size from St. John's with a population of 67,749 to Montreal with a population of 1,395,400. Including these there were 1,783 incorporated urban centres in 1951 of which 734 had populations of 1,000 or more. The remainder of the population was found mainly in smaller towns and villages, on the farms, and in isolated hamlets and dwellings. This section first provides data for Canada showing the population 5 years of age and over for counties and census divisions and the percentage of those who were at school and out of school by years of schooling. Second, it provides similar data for the cities of 30,000 and over and the metropolitan areas.

Population At School and Not At School by Years of Schooling for Counties and Census Divisions*

Table 6 of the appendix gives the numbers of persons 5 years of age and over who attended and who did not attend school during the 1950-51 school year and a percentage distribution by years of schooling for counties and census divisions in all provinces. An age distribution of those at school yielded some indication of school enrolment for the areas while a distribution showing the years spent at school for those who were no longer at school indicated the level of education of people living in the area.

Considerable variation from area to area in level of education for both those in and out of school may indicate need for improvement in some areas. However, it is unfair to relate effort to need

*Reliability of data for enumeration areas is dependent on the success of the enumerators eliciting the information and marking it correctly on the card. In a few cases erroneous entries may have invalidated the results. However, entries are generally correct and the maps portray the education picture even though the wrong shading may appear in a few cases.

between counties or census divisions as occupations within these vary widely and are related to schooling; the degree of urbanization varies considerably; wealth is not evenly distributed, and in the northern regions of several provinces education facilities are in many cases inaccessible. These data do, however, give greater detail on education level by areas throughout Canada than is elsewhere available and indicate areas where there are special problems if equal opportunities for education are to be provided for all.

The percentage enrolled for both age groups 15-19 and 20-24 was greater in the urban than in the rural areas of all provinces. This was further shown by higher percentages of persons with 13 or more years of schooling in such counties as Halifax, N.S.; Montreal Island and Quebec counties in Quebec; Carleton, Frontenac, Halton, Middlesex and York counties in Ontario; Division 6 in Manitoba; Divisions 6 and 11 in Saskatchewan; 6 and 11 in Alberta; and the southern divisions of British Columbia—both for those attending and those not attending school. In British Columbia, where the population was mainly urban, there was less variation between divisions and on the whole the out-of-school population reported more years of schooling than was found in the other provinces.

Four of the most interesting sections of this table have been interpreted in map form, i.e., percentage of persons 5 years of age and over attending school who had 9 or more years of schooling, population not attending school who had no schooling, 1-4 years of schooling, and 9 or more years of schooling.

Map 1 shows the per cent with no schooling for counties and census divisions of Canada, 1951. There was from 0 to 4 p.c. in Vancouver Island and the south-western corner of British Columbia, in the Calgary-Banff area of Alberta, the south-western corner of Manitoba, the Niagara peninsula and along the St. Lawrence to Montreal, the south-western corner of New Brunswick and central Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. There were more extensive areas with from 5 to 9 p.c. with no schooling in all provinces. The areas having greater percentages with no schooling were generally those towards the northern parts of the provinces with the exception of the Peace River area and parts of northern Saskatchewan and Ontario. Areas with 20 or more per cent with no schooling included the sparsely settled northern areas of the Prairie Provinces and Quebec and parts of Newfoundland. The highest percentage, 59.1 p.c., was found in the Northwest Territories.

Map 2 shows the per cent with from 1-4 years at school for counties and census divisions. Here the distribution roughly parallels that for persons

with no schooling except that the highest percentages were found in northern Saskatchewan, Labrador and part of the island of Newfoundland with small areas in northern New Brunswick and central Quebec.

Maps 3 and 4 show the other end of the distribution, the former indicating areas with various percentages of the population at school having 9 or more years of schooling and the latter indicating areas with various percentages having 9 or more years of schooling among those not at school. The first of the two, Map 3, gives some idea of the number of children who were in high school or college while the second, Map 4, indicates similar percentages for those who were beyond school age but who lived in the various districts.

Education Level of the Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not Enrolled in School, 1950-51

Data for those not enrolled in school complement data for those enrolled. Among those not enrolled are the young children who have not entered school, those who have left school and are above compulsory school age, and a limited number who have never been at school or who are out of school for the year and may return.

Since those below compulsory school age are not expected to be at school little will be said about them in this section. Age of beginning school varies somewhat from province to province, place to place, and person to person. Similarly compulsory attendance regulations which generally have a salutary effect on attendance from ages 7 to 15 or thereabouts vary some from province to province. Enrolment from ages 15 up is generally the responsibility of the youth or his parents and for various reasons can be expected to drop year by year. Education received by those from age 15 on who have left school is of considerable interest. Comparatively few of those who once leave, return, so the data give some indication of the amount of education received in Canada by several generations of school pupils when years at school are determined for those aged 15-20, 20-30, and so on up to ages 70 and over.

In 1951 slightly more than half of all children who were 6 years of age by June 1 had not been enrolled in school. Fewer than 10 p.c. of those from 7 to 13 years of age were not enrolled in school, the lowest point being reached by the 9-year-olds. There was a considerable increase in the number not attending for ages 14 and 15 and the percentage rose steadily to above 90 p.c. by age 20 and approximately 100 p.c. sometime after age 30.

Variations from the pattern found for all Canada were discovered in many provinces, usually most noticeable among the very young and the older students.

In the following tables dealing with those not at school the lower ages were omitted as they were dealt with adequately in discussing the number at

school. Data are given for all persons of 10 years and up who were not enrolled in school. Table 14 shows that for Canada as a whole 7 p.c. of those aged 10-14, 59.6 p.c. of those aged 15-19, 95.2 p.c. of those aged 20-24, and 99.4 p.c. or more of those aged 25-44 and up had not been enrolled in school at any time during the census year. These percentages vary somewhat for the male and female groups although number enrolled generally followed the same pattern.

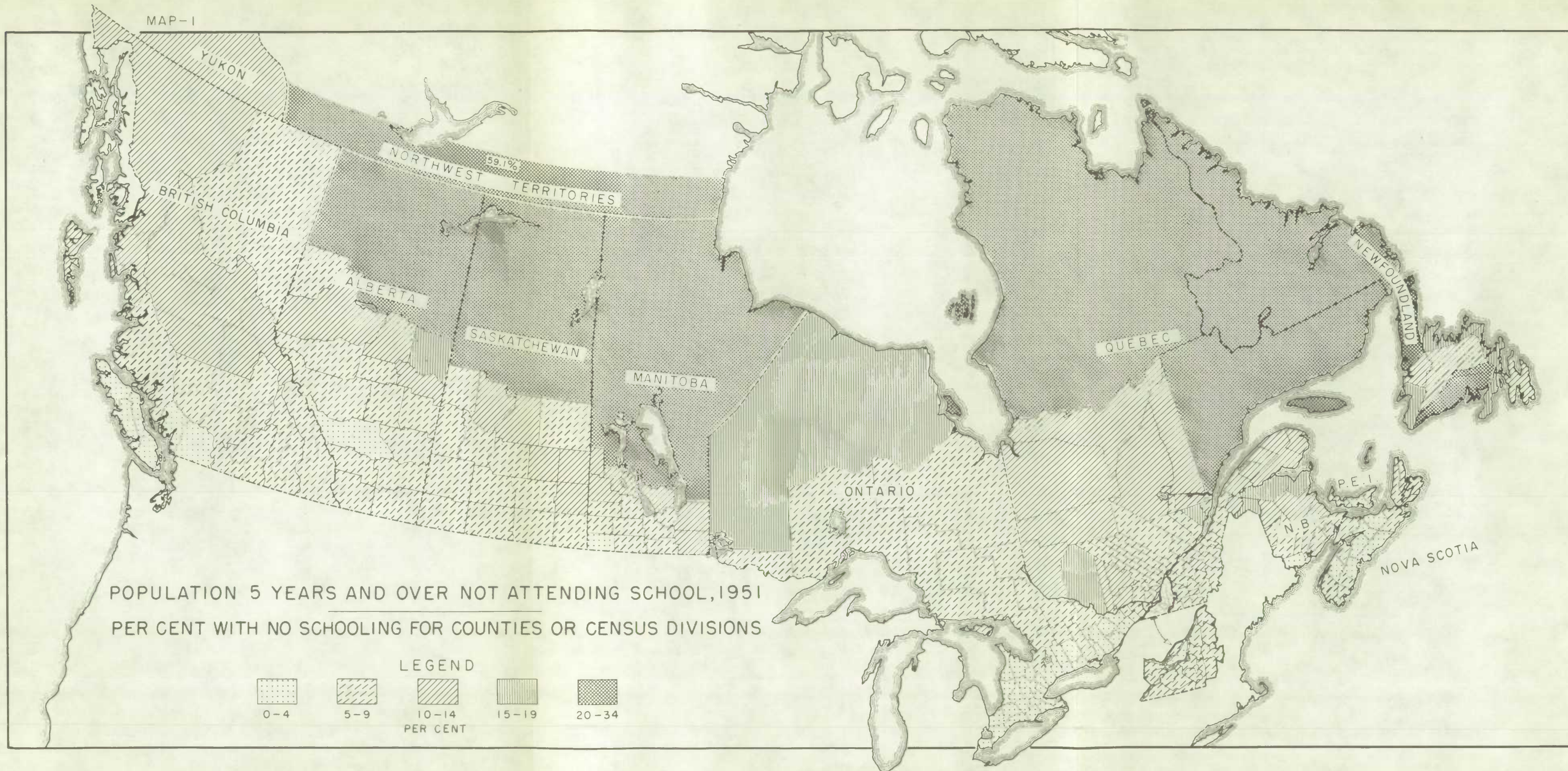
Table 14, correlative to Table 12 which shows per cent at school, gives a percentage distribution for the same population classified as rural farm, rural non-farm and urban for Canada by sex and showing years of schooling. The rural population reported a higher percentage at school and a lower percentage not at school for ages 10-14 than did the urban, but a higher percentage for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 and slightly more for the age group 24-44. Percentages were higher for rural farm than for rural non-farm groups. However, when the same data were classified by sex it was found that the distribution for males was similar to that for the whole group, but that for females showed a higher percentage of rural farm girls 5-19 at school than rural non-farm or urban girls, and that the percentage of females aged 20-24 not at school was highest for the non-farm group followed by the farm and urban groups. A limited number of those aged 10-14 who were not enrolled in school during the 1950-51 season would return later, but most of them were probably through with full daytime attendance at school. The percentage of those aged 15-19 likely to return would be still smaller.

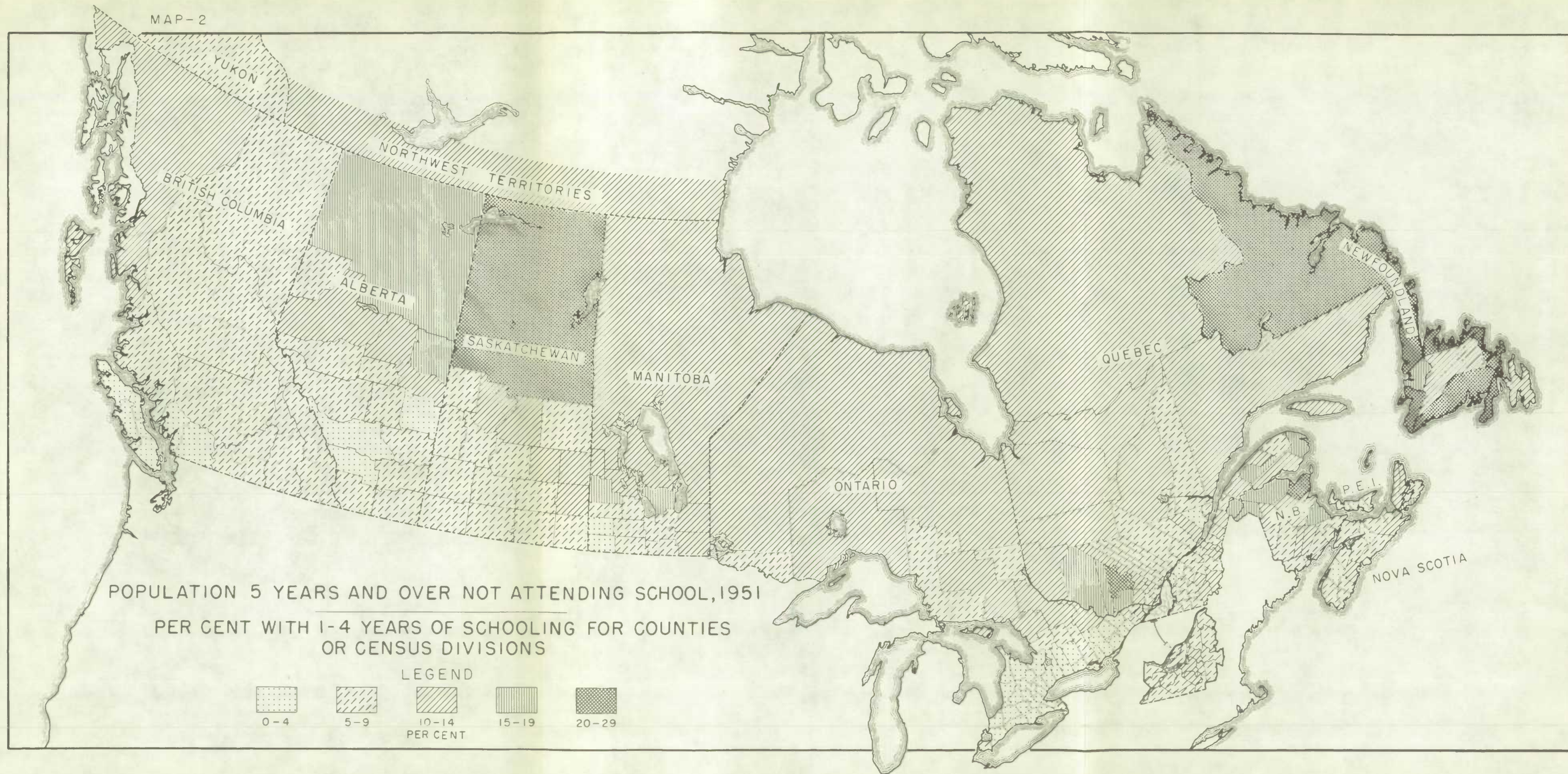
When the same data were distributed by provinces, other differences showed up. For example, whereas 79,694 or 7 p.c. of the population of Canada 10-14 years of age were not enrolled in school, almost half of these were located in Quebec, where 9.9 p.c. of the boys and 11.1 p.c. of the girls in this age group were not enrolled.

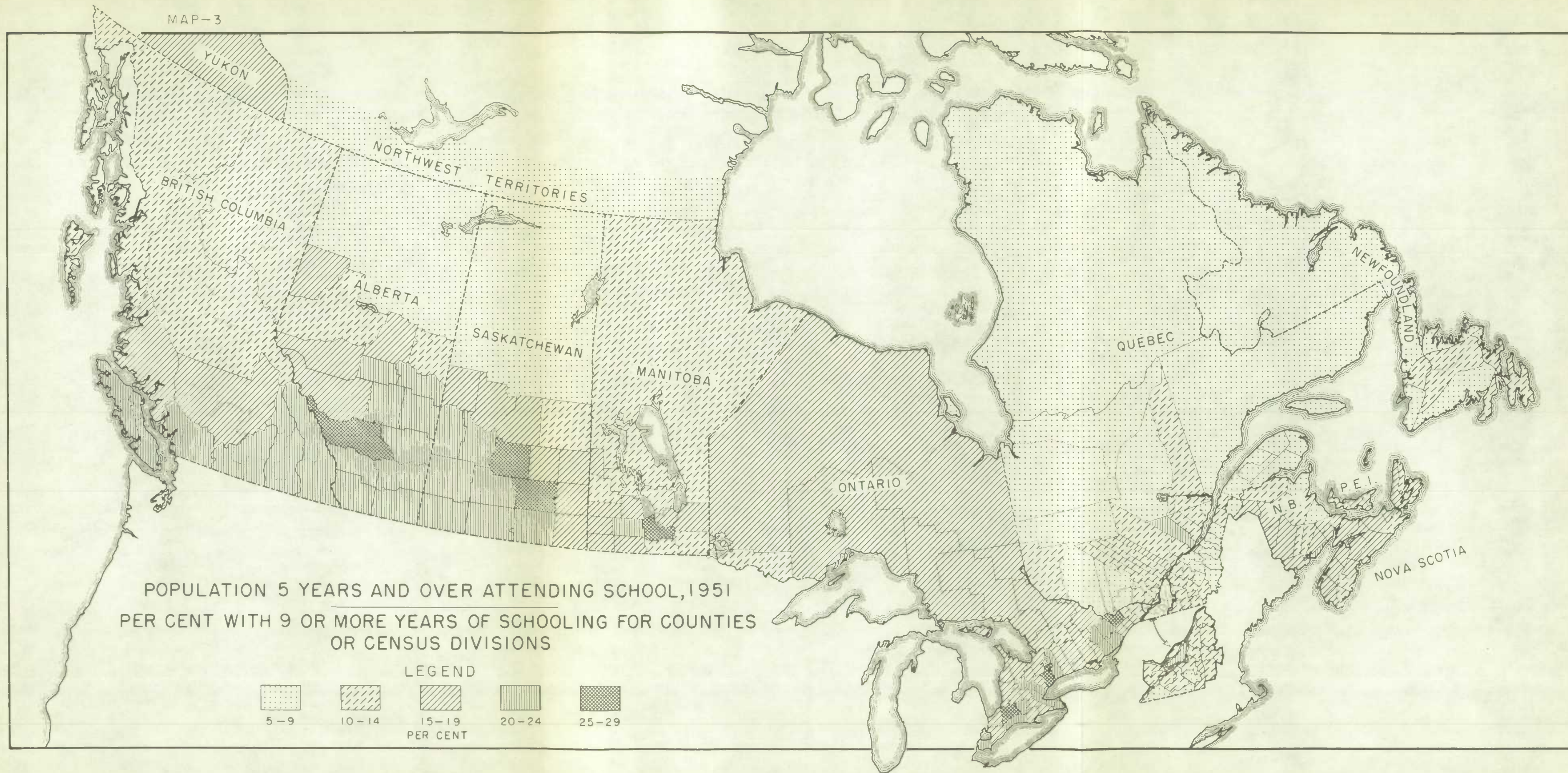
An examination of years of schooling for the population 10-14 years of age not attending school showed that the percentage with no schooling was relatively high in rural non-farm areas. The inclusion of Yukon and the Northwest Territories in the total for Canada influenced this percentage to a large extent as in Yukon 52.8 p.c. of the boys and 47.1 p.c. of the girls 10-14 years of age not attending school in rural non-farm areas had never attended school. For the Northwest Territories corresponding percentages were 92.1 and 86.5. The Prairie Provinces, too, reported a relatively high percentage of 10-14 year olds with no schooling in rural non-farm areas. Of the total 10-14 year olds in rural non-farm areas in Canada who did not attend school in 1951, half had either never attended school or had received only from 1 to 4 years of schooling.

The percentage distribution by years of schooling of the older age groups showed that generation by generation population in all regions remained in school longer. Similar data by provinces will be found in Table 4 of the Appendix.

MAP-1

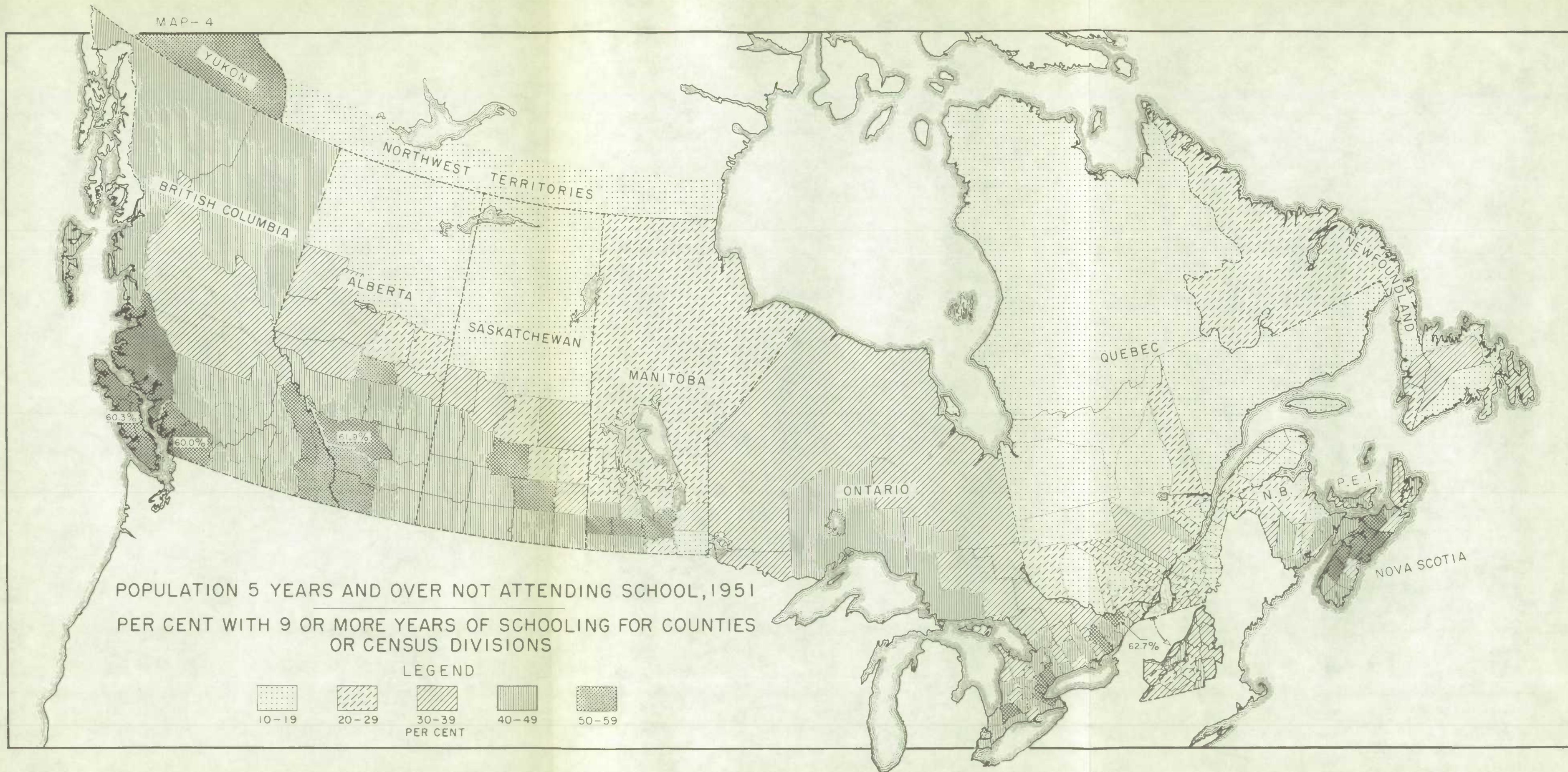


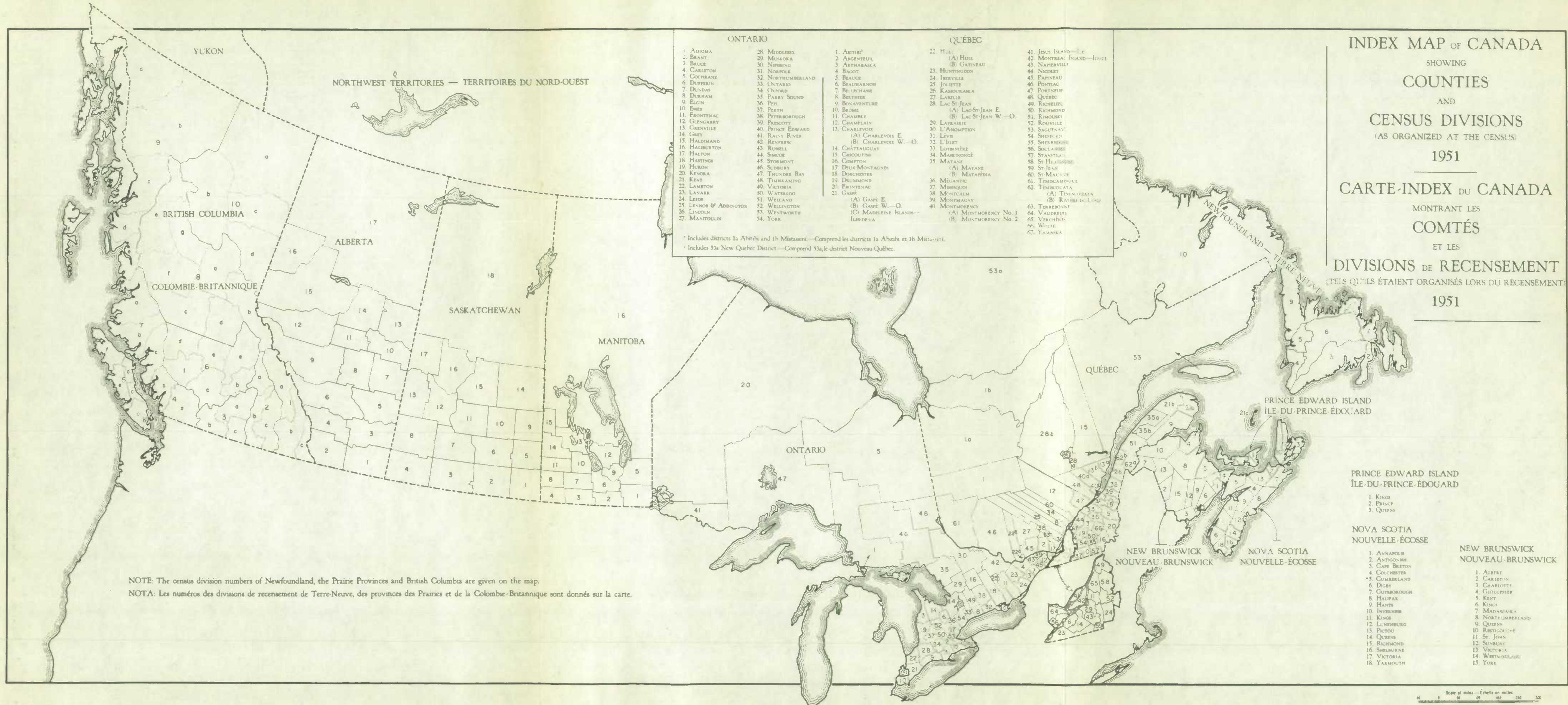




POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER ATTENDING SCHOOL, 1951
PER CENT WITH 9 OR MORE YEARS OF SCHOOLING FOR COUNTIES
OR CENSUS DIVISIONS







INDEX MAP OF CANADA
SHOWING
COUNTIES
AND
CENSUS DIVISIONS
(AS ORGANIZED AT THE CENSUS)
1951
CARTE-INDEX DU CANADA
MONTRANT LES
COMTÉS
ET LES
DIVISIONS DE RECENSEMENT
(TELS QU'ILS ÉTAIENT ORGANISÉS LORS DU RECENSEMENT)
1951

- ONTARIO
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ALGOMA | 28. MIDDLESEX |
| 2. BRANT | 29. MUSKOGA |
| 3. BRUCE | 30. NIPESING |
| 4. CARLETON | 31. NORFOLK |
| 5. COCHRANE | 32. NORTHUMBERLAND |
| 6. DUFFERIN | 33. ONTARIO |
| 7. DUNDAS | 34. OXFORD |
| 8. DURHAM | 35. PARRY SOUND |
| 9. EGIN | 36. PEE |
| 10. EMBE | 37. PERTH |
| 11. FRONTENAC | 38. PETERBOROUGH |
| 12. GLENGARRY | 39. PRESCOTT |
| 13. GRENVILLE | 40. PRINCE EDWARD |
| 14. GRAY | 41. RAINY RIVER |
| 15. HALDIMAND | 42. RENFREW |
| 16. HALBURTON | 43. RUSSELL |
| 17. HALTON | 44. SIMCOE |
| 18. HASTINGS | 45. STORMONT |
| 19. HURON | 46. SUDBURY |
| 20. KENORA | 47. THUNDER BAY |
| 21. KENT | 48. TIMBERLING |
| 22. LAMBERTON | 49. VICTORIA |
| 23. LANARK | 50. WATERLOO |
| 24. LEEDS | 51. WELLAND |
| 25. LENOX & ADDINGTON | 52. WELLINGTON |
| 26. LINCOLN | 53. WENTWORTH |
| 27. MANITOULIN | 54. YORK |
- QUÉBEC
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ABITIBI | 22. HULL | 41. JESUS ISLAND—ÎLE |
| 2. ARGENTVILL | (A) HULL | 42. MONTREAL ISLAND—ÎLE |
| 3. ARTHABASKA | (B) GATINEAU | 43. NAPIERVILLE |
| 4. BAGOT | 23. HUNTINGDON | 44. NICOLLET |
| 5. BEAUCÉ | 24. IBERVILLE | 45. PAPINEAU |
| 6. BEAUFORT | 25. JOLIETTE | 46. PONTIAC |
| 7. BELLECHAIR | 26. KAMOURASKA | 47. PORTNEUF |
| 8. BETHUNE | 27. LABRÉE | 48. QUÉBEC |
| 9. BONAVENTURE | 28. LAC-ST-JEAN E. | 49. RICHELIEU |
| 10. BROMÉ | (A) LAC-ST-JEAN W.—O. | 50. RICHMOND |
| 11. CHAMBLÉ | (B) LAC-ST-JEAN W.—O. | 51. RIMOUSKI |
| 12. CHAMPLAIN | 29. LAPRAIRIE | 52. ROUVILLE |
| 13. CHARLEVOIX | 30. L'ASSOMPTION | 53. SAGUENAY |
| (A) CHARLEVOIX E. | 31. LÉVIS | 54. SHEFFORD |
| (B) CHARLEVOIX W.—O. | 32. L'ISLET | 55. SHERRBROOKE |
| 14. CHATELAIN | 33. LOTBINE | 56. SOULABES |
| 15. CHODOLITH | 34. MARIPOSA | 57. STANLEY |
| 16. COMPTON | 35. MATANE | 58. ST-HUBERT |
| 17. DEUX-MONTAGNES | (A) MATANE | 59. ST-JEAN |
| 18. DORCHESTER | (B) MATAPÉDIA | 60. ST-MICHEL |
| 19. DUNDAS | 36. MÉGANTIC | 61. TEMISCAMINGUE |
| 20. FRONTENAC | 37. MICHIGUÉ | (A) TEMISCAMINGUE |
| 21. GASPÉ | 38. MONTREAL | (B) RIVIERE DU LOUP |
| (A) GASPÉ E. | 39. MONTMAGNY | 62. TERREBONNE |
| (B) GASPÉ W.—O. | 40. MONTMORENCY | 63. VAL-D'OR |
| (C) MADELINE ISLANDS— | (A) MONTMORENCY No. 1 | 64. VERCHÈRES |
| ILES-DE-LA | (B) MONTMORENCY No. 2 | 65. WOLF |
| | | 66. YAMASKA |
- * Includes districts 1a Abitibi and 1b Mistassini — Comprend les districts 1a Abitibi et 1b Mistassini.
* Includes 53a New Quebec District — Comprend 53a, le district Nouveau Québec.

NOTE: The census division numbers of Newfoundland, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia are given on the map.
NOTA: Les numéros des divisions de recensement de Terre-Neuve, des provinces des Prairies et de la Colombie-Britannique sont donnés sur la carte.

- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ÎLE DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD
- | |
|-----------|
| 1. KINGS |
| 2. PRINCE |
| 3. QUEENS |

- NOVA SCOTIA
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

- | |
|----------------|
| 1. ANAPOLIS |
| 2. ANTICOST |
| 3. CAPE BRETON |
| 4. COLCHESTER |
| 5. CUMBERLAND |
| 6. DIGBY |
| 7. GUYSBOROUGH |
| 8. HALIFAX |
| 9. HANTS |
| 10. INVERNESS |
| 11. KINGS |
| 12. LUNenburg |
| 13. PICTOU |
| 14. QUEENS |
| 15. RICHMOND |
| 16. SHELburne |
| 17. VICTORIA |
| 18. YARMOUTH |

- NEW BRUNSWICK
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

- | |
|-------------------|
| 1. ALBERT |
| 2. CARLETON |
| 3. CHARLOTTE |
| 4. GLOUCESTER |
| 5. KENT |
| 6. KING |
| 7. MADAWASKA |
| 8. NORTHUMBERLAND |
| 9. QUEENS |
| 10. RESTIGOUCHE |
| 11. ST. JOHN |
| 12. SUNBURY |
| 13. VICTORIA |
| 14. WESTMORLAND |
| 15. YORK |

CHART-5

PER CENT OF POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER NOT AT SCHOOL SHOWING YEARS OF SCHOOLING, RURAL AND URBAN FOR CANADA AND MALE AND FEMALE FOR THE PROVINCES, 1951

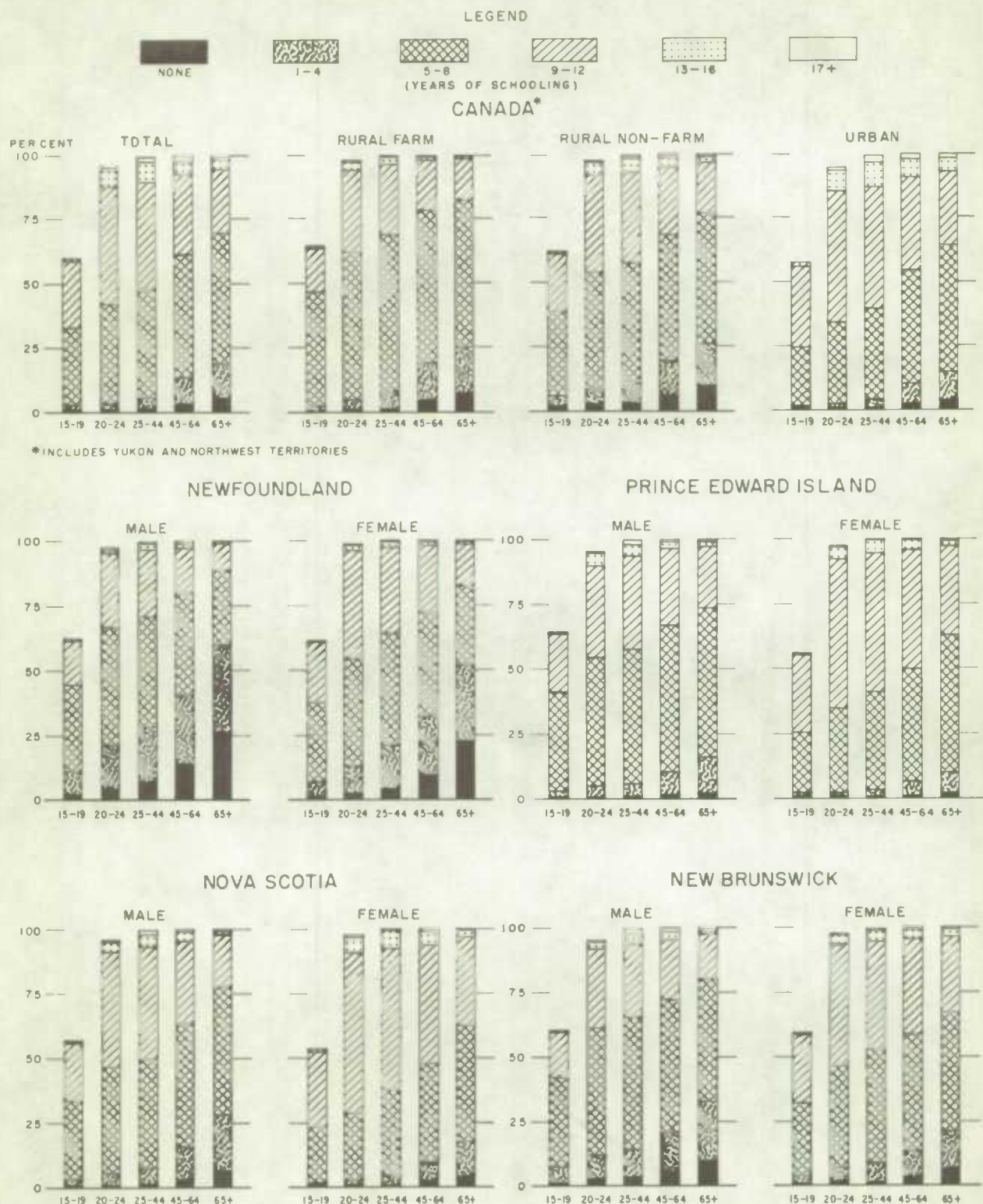


CHART-5

PER CENT OF POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER NOT AT SCHOOL SHOWING YEARS OF SCHOOLING,
RURAL AND URBAN FOR CANADA AND MALE AND FEMALE FOR THE PROVINCES, 1951

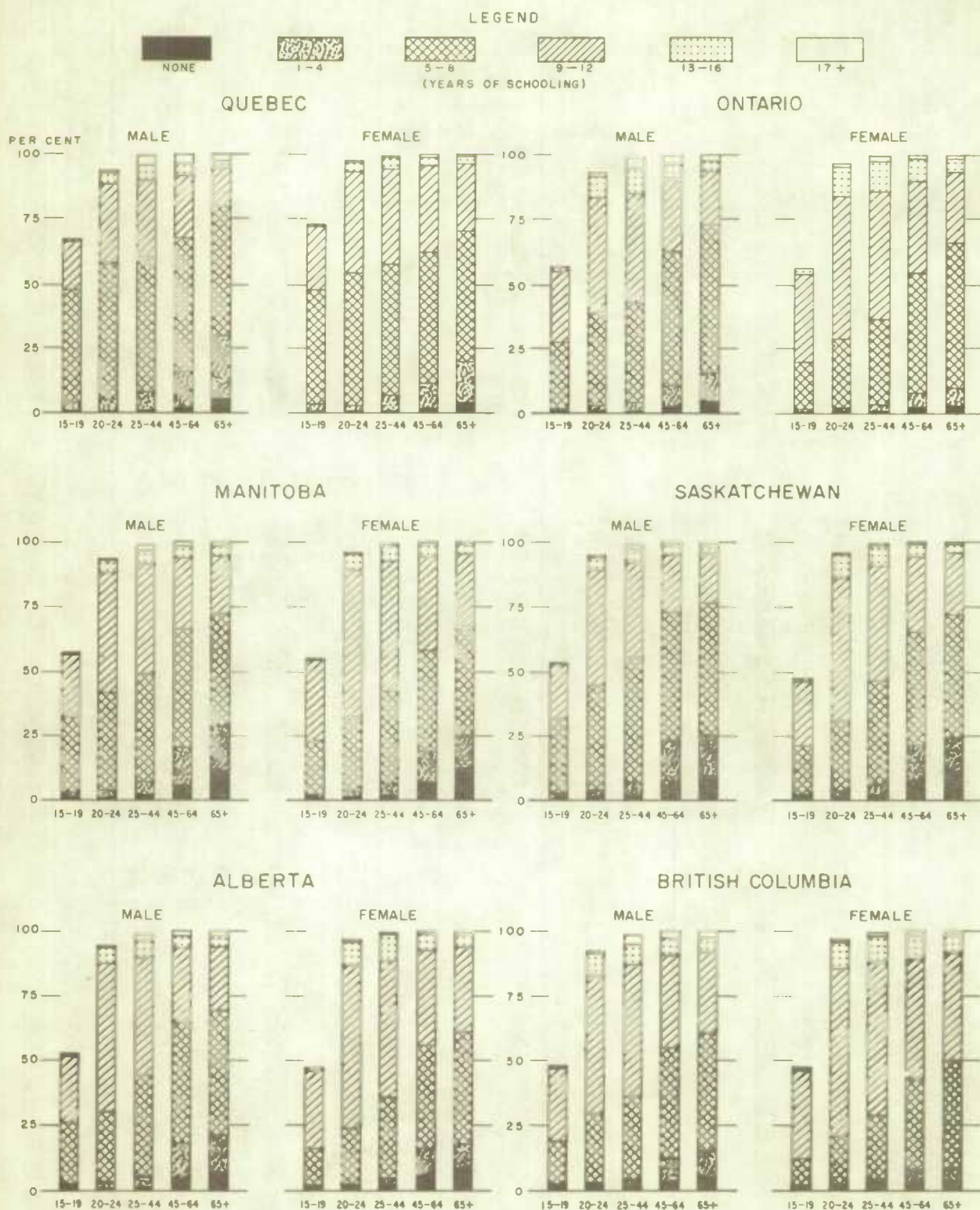


TABLE 14. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not at School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, Canada, 1951

		Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
			Total	Years of Schooling					
				None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
		Total							
Canada									
Total:									
10-14 years		7.0	100.0	11.3	20.8	64.0	3.9	—	—
15-19 "		59.6	100.0	1.2	3.4	50.1	43.6	1.7	—
20-24 "		95.2	100.0	0.8	3.0	40.3	47.6	7.5	0.8
25-44 "		99.4	100.0	1.1	4.8	41.6	42.3	7.9	2.3
45-64 "		99.9	100.0	3.2	10.1	47.8	31.1	5.7	2.1
65+ years		100.0	100.0	5.7	13.3	50.4	24.9	4.1	1.6
Rural farm:									
10-14 years		5.9	100.0	8.4	18.4	71.0	2.2	—	—
15-19 "		64.0	100.0	0.7	3.6	67.6	27.5	0.6	—
20-24 "		97.2	100.0	0.7	3.8	58.8	33.1	3.5	0.1
25-44 "		99.7	100.0	1.2	6.8	60.3	28.2	3.2	0.3
45-64 "		99.9	100.0	4.4	14.5	59.1	19.5	2.2	0.3
65+ years		100.0	100.0	7.6	17.5	57.0	16.0	1.6	0.3
Rural non-farm:									
10-14 years		7.5	100.0	25.4	23.6	48.8	2.2	—	—
15-19 "		61.4	100.0	3.4	6.5	52.9	36.2	1.0	—
20-24 "		96.8	100.0	2.6	6.1	46.4	39.4	5.2	0.3
25-44 "		99.5	100.0	2.9	7.9	46.6	35.5	5.7	1.4
45-64 "		99.9	100.0	5.7	13.8	49.1	25.9	4.1	1.4
65+ years		100.0	100.0	9.3	17.3	49.8	19.7	2.9	1.0
Urban:									
10-14 years		7.5	100.0	7.2	20.7	66.9	5.2	—	—
15-19 "		57.1	100.0	0.7	2.3	40.6	53.9	2.5	—
20-24 "		94.2	100.0	0.4	1.9	33.5	53.9	9.2	1.1
25-44 "		99.2	100.0	0.6	3.4	35.5	47.6	9.8	3.1
45-64 "		99.9	100.0	2.2	8.0	44.0	35.9	7.2	2.7
65+ years		100.0	100.0	4.0	10.9	48.7	29.0	5.3	2.1
		Males							
Total:									
10-14 years		6.9	100.0	12.1	21.8	62.7	3.4	—	—
15-19 "		59.2	100.0	1.3	4.1	54.4	38.9	1.3	—
20-24 "		93.6	100.0	1.0	3.7	44.5	43.1	6.8	0.9
25-44 "		99.1	100.0	1.2	5.4	44.1	38.5	7.3	3.5
45-64 "		99.9	100.0	3.3	11.9	49.9	26.9	5.1	2.9
65+ years		100.0	100.0	6.4	16.0	50.8	21.0	3.7	2.1
Rural farm:									
10-14 years		5.9	100.0	8.6	19.5	69.9	2.0	—	—
15-19 "		68.8	100.0	0.7	4.2	70.4	24.3	0.4	—
20-24 "		96.8	100.0	0.7	4.5	63.8	28.5	2.4	0.1
25-44 "		99.6	100.0	1.2	7.7	65.0	23.9	1.8	0.4
45-64 "		100.0	100.0	4.2	16.5	61.8	15.7	1.4	0.4
65+ years		100.0	100.0	7.7	20.0	57.0	13.6	1.3	0.4
Rural non-farm:									
10-14 years		7.3	100.0	26.6	24.9	46.8	1.7	—	—
15-19 "		63.0	100.0	3.5	7.3	55.1	33.3	0.8	—
20-24 "		95.8	100.0	2.8	7.1	49.6	35.5	4.6	0.4
25-44 "		99.4	100.0	3.2	9.4	49.5	31.0	4.9	2.0
45-64 "		99.9	100.0	6.0	16.1	50.9	21.6	3.5	1.9
65+ years		100.0	100.0	9.8	20.2	49.5	16.4	2.6	1.5
Urban:									
10-14 years		7.2	100.0	8.0	21.7	65.7	4.6	—	—
15-19 "		53.2	100.0	0.9	2.7	43.7	50.5	2.2	—
20-24 "		91.8	100.0	0.5	2.3	36.3	50.5	9.0	1.4
25-44 "		98.8	100.0	0.6	3.6	36.6	44.8	9.6	4.8
45-64 "		99.9	100.0	2.2	9.2	45.6	32.2	6.8	4.0
65+ years		100.0	100.0	4.6	13.1	49.1	25.3	4.9	3.0

TABLE 14. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not at School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, Canada, 1951 - Concluded

	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
Females								
Total:								
10-14 years	7.2	100.0	10.6	19.7	65.3	4.4	—	—
15-19 "	59.9	100.0	1.1	2.7	45.8	48.4	2.0	—
20-24 "	96.7	100.0	0.7	2.3	36.2	52.0	8.2	0.6
25-44 "	99.7	100.0	1.0	4.2	39.1	46.0	8.5	1.2
45-64 "	99.9	100.0	3.0	8.3	45.4	35.7	6.4	1.2
65+ years	100.0	100.0	4.9	10.6	50.0	28.9	4.6	1.0
Rural farm:								
10-14 years	5.8	100.0	8.2	17.2	72.1	2.5	—	—
15-19 "	58.3	100.0	0.8	2.8	63.5	32.1	0.8	—
20-24 "	97.7	100.0	0.7	2.9	52.0	39.3	5.0	0.1
25-44 "	99.7	100.0	1.2	5.8	54.8	33.3	4.7	0.2
45-64 "	99.9	100.0	4.7	11.7	55.6	24.5	3.2	0.3
65+ years	100.0	100.0	7.4	13.9	57.0	19.4	2.0	0.3
Rural non-farm:								
10-14 years	7.6	100.0	24.2	22.4	50.7	2.7	—	—
15-19 "	59.6	100.0	3.4	5.6	50.3	39.6	1.1	—
20-24 "	98.0	100.0	2.4	4.9	42.9	43.7	5.9	0.2
25-44 "	99.7	100.0	2.6	6.4	43.4	40.4	6.5	0.7
45-64 "	99.9	100.0	5.4	11.0	46.9	31.1	4.8	0.8
65+ years	100.0	100.0	8.6	13.9	50.1	23.6	3.3	0.5
Urban:								
10-14 years	7.8	100.0	6.4	19.8	68.1	5.7	—	—
15-19 "	60.6	100.0	0.6	1.9	38.1	56.7	2.7	—
20-24 "	96.2	100.0	0.3	1.6	31.3	56.6	9.4	0.8
25-44 "	99.6	100.0	0.5	3.2	34.5	50.3	9.9	1.6
45-64 "	99.9	100.0	2.1	6.8	42.5	39.6	7.5	1.5
65+ years	100.0	100.0	3.4	8.9	48.3	32.5	5.6	1.3

Median Years of Schooling by Provinces

When comparing years-at-school data for the provinces it should be remembered that many sociological and economic factors have encouraged movement of population from one province to another, and that both immigration from and emigration to other countries have influenced the level of education in all provinces. The movement of population between rural farm, rural non-farm and urban areas likewise makes it impossible to determine from census data the level of education of age groups educated in a province or region in which they were residing at the time of the census.

During the 10-year period from 1941 to 1951 for all Canada exclusive of Newfoundland, median years of schooling for all residents 15 years of age and over who had left school rose from 7.7 to 8.2 years or by half a year. This indicates that the group leaving school during the period had more years of schooling than was possessed by the older persons who had died between 1941 and 1951. The provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland for which 1941 data were not available, all showed increases over the period. Alberta and British Columbia, with the highest median years of schooling, reported the lar-

gest increases. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec were the only provinces which showed increases of less than one-half year.

Median years of schooling for the population 20 years of age and over and not at school, for Canada and the provinces, are recorded in Tables 15 and 16; Table 15 showing age groups, male and female, and Table 16 giving age groups, rural and urban.

Median Years of Schooling by Sex

Of the population 20 years of age and over who had left school, the females in all age groups for Canada and all provinces had received more years of schooling than the males. Differences shown between years of schooling of males and females for the various age groups ranged from 0.1 for the age group 25-34 in Quebec to 1.5 for the age group 20-24 in Prince Edward Island. Generally it was found that for all age groups in the Maritimes the differences in years of schooling of males and females were greater than in the other provinces, which may have resulted from an exodus of more males with better than average years of schooling.

Increase in the number of years of schooling appears from one decade to the next, with some provinces showing an increase of more than 2 years over the fifty-year period for both males and females. In some instances, the age group 20-24 recorded a lower median for years of schooling than the 25-34 year age group, but this is misleading since almost 5 p.c. of the population 20-24 years of age in 1951 were still attending school.

British Columbia and Newfoundland had the highest and lowest provincial medians for years of schooling of the out-of-school population in 1951. In British Columbia, all age groups both males and females had received more schooling than corresponding groups in all the other provinces. In New-

foundland all groups had received less schooling than corresponding groups in the other provinces. Both male and female groups 10 years of age and over not at school had received 2.7 years more schooling in British Columbia than in Newfoundland.

The median years of schooling of the population 10 years of age and over not attending school in the Yukon, 8.8 for males and 9.3 for females, were higher than those for all provinces except British Columbia. Only a small proportion of the population, however, had been born or educated in the Yukon. In 1951 the total population of the Yukon was 9,096 and only 2,742 of these were born either in the Yukon or Northwest Territories.

TABLE 15. Median Years of Schooling for Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School and for Age Groups for those 20 Years and Over, Male and Female, Canada¹ and Provinces, 1951²

Age Group	Canada		Nfld.		P.E.I.		N.S.		N.B.		Que.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
20-24 years	3.6	9.3	6.9	8.0	8.0	9.5	8.6	9.5	7.4	8.7	7.6	8.0
25-34 "	8.7	9.2	6.6	7.3	8.2	9.3	8.8	9.5	7.4	8.4	7.8	7.9
35-44 "	8.1	8.7	6.4	7.1	7.7	9.0	8.1	9.2	7.1	8.1	7.6	7.8
45-54 "	7.4	8.0	5.8	6.6	7.4	8.7	7.6	8.9	6.8	7.8	7.3	7.6
55-64 "	7.2	7.8	4.8	5.8	7.2	8.3	7.2	8.5	6.6	7.6	6.9	7.4
65-69 "	6.9	7.5	3.8	4.8	7.0	8.3	6.8	8.0	6.2	7.3	6.4	7.1
70+ years	6.5	7.1	3.0	3.9	6.8	7.4	6.5	7.0	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.7
Population 10 years of age and over, not attending	7.8	8.5	6.1	6.9	7.5	8.7	7.9	9.0	6.9	8.0	7.3	7.6
	Ont.		Man.		Sask.		Alta.		B.C.		Yukon	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
20-24 years	9.2	9.9	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.7	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.2	9.4
25-34 "	9.4	9.8	8.9	9.4	8.5	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.0
35-44 "	8.8	9.3	8.1	8.7	7.5	8.2	8.4	9.2	9.2	9.7	8.9	9.5
45-54 "	7.6	8.2	7.2	7.8	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.9	8.1	9.2	7.8	7.9
55-64 "	7.4	7.9	7.0	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	9.1	7.5	6.6
65-69 "	7.1	7.5	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.8	8.8	6.7	7.5
70+ years	6.8	7.3	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.4	8.3	6.3	4.5
Population 10 years of age and over, not attending	8.2	9.0	7.8	8.6	7.4	8.2	8.2	9.1	8.8	9.6	8.8	9.3

1. Northwest Territories is included in the total for Canada but is not shown separately. Of the population in the Northwest Territories 10 years of age and over not attending school the median years of schooling for males was 1.4 and more than half of the females had no schooling.

2. The medians in tables in this paper were computed similarly to medians reported in the 1951 census volumes, which gives medians 0.5 years lower than those reported in previous censuses. The present method assumes, for example, that those who reported 7 years of schooling were evenly distributed between 6.5 years and 7.5 years; the previous method assumed that those reporting 7 years of schooling had completed seven years or over but not 8. Since there are relatively few drop-outs, and most pupils leave school at the end of the school year it would probably be better to report medians only as whole numbers.

Median Years of Schooling in Rural and Urban Areas

According to the 1951 Census Canada's urban dwellers had spent more years in school than those in rural areas. The difference in median years of schooling between urban and rural areas was greatest for the younger members of the population. In the age groups 20-29 and 30-39 the adult population living in urban areas had received an average of almost two years more schooling than the rural population. The difference for the 70-and-over groups was just above a year. However, a steady movement of many young people from rural to urban areas after completing their compulsory schooling would account, in part, for the difference in median years of schooling for rural and urban populations at the younger ages.

Among the provinces all age groups similarly reported higher median years of schooling for the population in urban centres than in rural areas. In Newfoundland the urban population in each age group had received approximately two years more

schooling than the rural population. Nova Scotia showed the least difference with the median years of schooling of the urban population in each age group being about one year more than that for the rural population.

Comparable figures for 1941 and 1951 giving median years of schooling in rural and urban areas are not available; only the totals are given in Table 16. The median years of schooling in the age groups 20-29 and 30-39 increased for Canada and the provinces from 1941 to 1951. The 40-49 age group showed decreases in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in the 50-59, 60-69, and 70+ age groups, six of the provinces showed decreases in median years of schooling from 1941 to 1951. These decreases cannot be explained from census data but resulted from a number of factors. The older groups of immigrants who came to Canada between 1941 and 1951, of whom many had little formal schooling, would reduce the median for the provinces. The possibility that over the 10-year period more deaths occurred among the population having

TABLE 16. Median Years of Schooling of the Population 20 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School for Canada and Provinces, Rural and Urban 1951, with Totals for 1941 and 1951

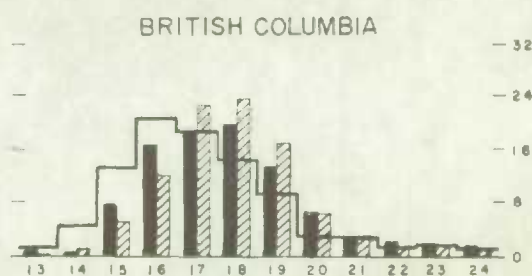
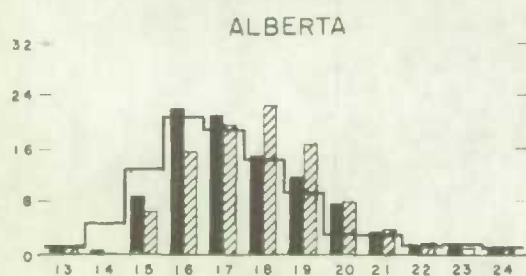
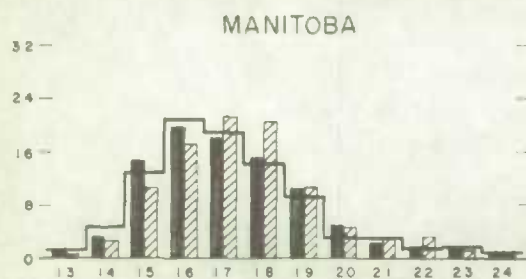
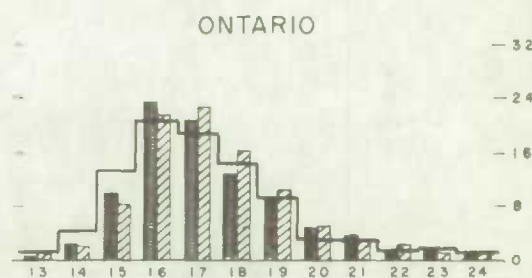
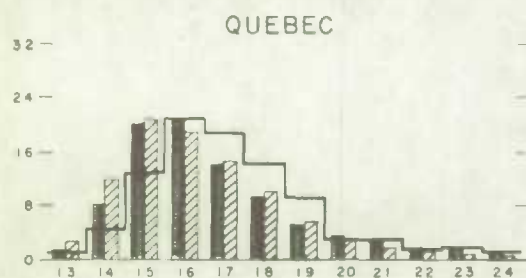
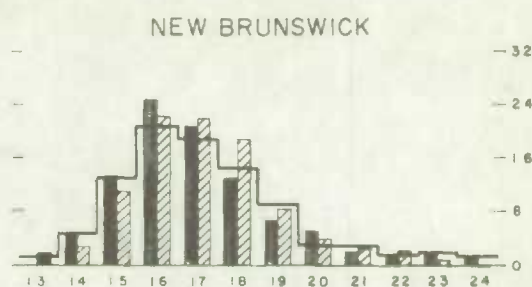
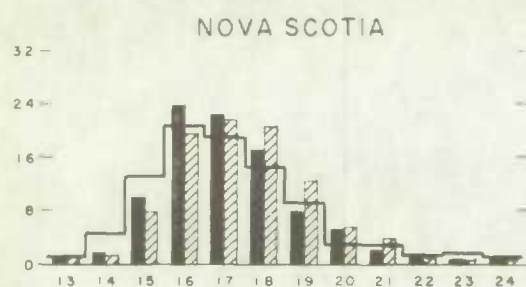
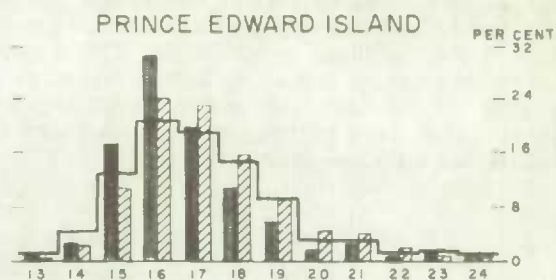
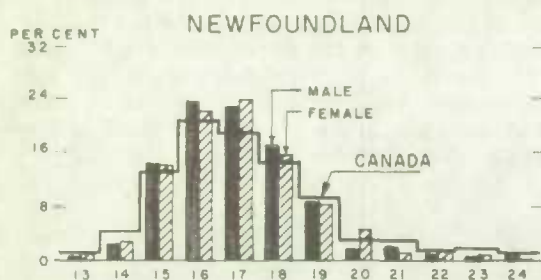
Age Groups		Canada ¹	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
20-29 ² - 1941	Total	8.6	—	8.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.7
	1951 Total	9.0	7.3	8.8	9.2	8.0	7.9	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.7	10.0
	Rural	7.8	6.4	8.4	8.5	7.1	6.9	8.2	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.1
	Urban	9.6	8.5	9.7	9.6	9.2	8.4	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3
30-39 - 1941	Total	8.1	—	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.5	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.7
	1951 Total	8.8	6.8	8.5	9.0	7.7	7.8	9.5	8.8	8.4	9.3	9.8
	Rural	7.6	6.0	8.1	8.4	6.9	6.9	8.1	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.8
	Urban	9.4	7.9	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	9.9	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.1
40-49 - 1941	Total	7.9	—	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.3	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.5
	1951 Total	7.9	6.5	8.1	8.4	7.3	7.5	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.9	9.0
	Rural	7.0	5.7	7.7	7.7	6.6	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.8
	Urban	8.6	7.5	9.4	8.9	8.4	7.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.2	9.4
50-59 - 1941	Total	7.8	—	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.0	8.0	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.4
	1951 Total	7.6	5.9	7.8	8.0	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.6
	Rural	6.8	5.1	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	7.5
	Urban	8.1	7.0	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.0
60-69 - 1941	Total	7.5	—	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.5	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.8	8.3
	1951 Total	7.3	4.6	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.0	6.8	7.4	8.3
	Rural	6.5	3.7	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.4
	Urban	7.7	6.1	8.9	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.5	8.3	8.7
70+ - 1941	Total	7.0	—	7.1	6.8	6.5	5.9	7.4	6.7	6.5	7.3	7.9
	1951 Total	6.8	3.4	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.8
	Rural	6.2	2.6	6.9	6.6	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.3	7.0
	Urban	7.3	5.0	8.1	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.1	8.9	7.6	8.5

1. Canada includes Yukon and Northwest Territories; 1941 medians do not include Newfoundland.

2. About 3 p.c. were still at school in this age group, hence the median would be somewhat higher.

CHART-6

ADDITIONAL PERCENTAGE, YEAR BY YEAR, OF YOUTH AGED 13 TO 24, NOT IN SCHOOL
COMPARING THE PROVINCES WITH CANADA, 1951



more years of schooling is not likely but cannot be ruled out. More likely, people with better than average education left these provinces or the country.

Chart 6 is designed to give some idea of the relative percentage drop-out of pupils from age 13 to age 24 for each province as compared with the rate of drop-outs for all Canada. In all cases the percentage rate of withdrawal is low at age 13, increases for the following years to age 20 then tapers off to 1.7 p.c. or lower in all cases. The superimposed line representing all Canada is given only as a norm and provides a means of indicating the provinces which lose greater or lesser numbers at the earlier and later age groups.

In reading the diagram for Newfoundland, for example, it will be noted that using age 12 as base, by age 13 about 0.6 p.c. of the boys had withdrawn from school. By age 14 an additional 2.5 p.c. had withdrawn and by age 15 another 14.2 p.c. and so on to age 24. The lighter bars portray the number of girls leaving school. It will be noted that the percentages of boys withdrawing at ages 13 and 14 were below the average for Canada but that for ages 15 to 18 they were above the Canada norm. The other provinces may be considered similarly and comparisons made among the provinces. The diagrams account for 94 or more per cent of the withdrawals, the remainder leave after age 24.

ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION LEVEL FOR URBAN CENTRES OF 30,000 AND OVER, 1951

Canada's 34 cities of 30,000 and over accounted for 51.1 p.c. of her urban population in 1951. The information on education given here provides some comparative figures for these cities which, however, should only be considered in the light of other sociological data. These data give some idea of the population attending school and of the education level reached by the people now dwelling in the urban centres. The latter is the more difficult to interpret of the two as it is not related to length of sojourn in the city. The former is most reliable for ages below fourteen; after that, numbers are swelled somewhat through many youth moving into the cities, some to continue their education, the majority to obtain employment.

Enrolment in Urban Centres of 30,000 and Over

The per cent of selected age groups of the population 5-24 years of age enrolled in the schools is given in Table 17. Some of the cities show a surprisingly high percentage of attendance at ages 5 and 6 even though kindergarten pupils were not counted and age 6 is considered as the usual age of entrance. Of those 5 and 6 years of age in June when the census was taken, more than half would have been age 4 and 5 at the time school opened in September 1950. However, there is no intrinsic reason why any province should select 6 rather than 5 for age of entrance to school, and centres within a province may permit children to enter elementary school before age 6 whenever they have the facilities to accommodate them.

The highest percentage, almost 50 p.c. of those age 5 and 6, was reported in Halifax where there is a primary year. Sault Ste. Marie followed with a slightly lower percentage. Hull and Quebec City reported the lowest percentages in attendance at this age level, 15.5 p.c. and 16.6 p.c., respectively.

For most cities percentages of boys and girls enrolled at ages 5 and 6 were about equal. However St. John's reported 9.6 p.c. more girls than boys enrolled and Peterborough reported 6.8 p.c. more boys than girls. Next came Outremont with 5.9 p.c. more girls and Kitchener with 4.6 p.c. more boys.

Percentages for the 7-14 year age groups ranged from 83.4 p.c. in Victoria to 96.1 p.c. in Sarnia with little difference between the percentages of boys and girls shown for any city. The 15-18 year group began to show differences again. All figures had dropped sharply. Outremont reported the highest percentage of boys in attendance 72.2 p.c., and Hull the lowest, 37.1. Calgary and Saskatoon reported the highest percentage of girls enrolled, between 64 and 65 p.c., the lowest (30.4 p.c.) was reported in Hull. Since the age range 15-18 is typical of the high school population the table gives some indica-

tion of the relative percentage of both boys and girls in attendance at high school. Oshawa, Calgary and Sydney reported not more than 1 p.c. difference between the percentage of boys and girls, Trois Rivières reported 14.8 p.c. more boys than girls, and Quebec, Peterborough, Kingston, Winnipeg and St. John's each reported an excess of 10 p.c. or more of boys.

Percentages for the group aged 19-24 similarly dropped sharply although a few cities remained outstandingly high. The majority of youth in this group would have passed through the secondary school and entered post-secondary institutions or institutions of higher learning. St. John's, Newfoundland, was the only city in which there was a higher percentage of girls than boys enrolled at these ages. This was probably accounted for by a preponderance of students in education at Memorial University, of whom a large majority were women.

The highest percentage of males was found in Outremont, where 31.7 p.c. of the males and 11.4 p.c. of the females 19-24 years of age were enrolled. Such a high percentage for the boys may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that almost one-third of the population 19-24 years of age in Outremont was of Jewish extraction; and the Jewish population not-at-school during the census year showed a higher percentage, 12.9 p.c., with 13 or more years of schooling than those of any other origin.

The lowest percentages for males were found in Hull (5.2 p.c.), Oshawa (5.3 p.c.) and St. John's (6.1 p.c.), and for females in Hull (2.3 p.c.), Sudbury (2.4 p.c.) and Oshawa (2.6 p.c.).

While some of the cities which reported comparatively high percentages of post-secondary attendance were those in which universities are located, the crude measure used herein does not show any significant relationship between attendance at school beyond age 20 and dwelling in a university city.

Years of Schooling

In considering years at school for city populations it should be kept in mind that the 1951 populations consisted of some persons native to the city and others who received their education elsewhere before moving to the city. Level of schooling of those educated elsewhere before moving to a city may affect the general level of education for that city by lowering or raising it, and the number and education of those entering from outside varies greatly from city to city. For example a city such as Ottawa in which members of the federal civil service with above average education are recruited from all provinces of Canada, is in a different position

TABLE 17. Per Cent of the Population 5-24 Years of Age Attending School in Urban Centres of 30,000 and Over, by Age Groups, 1951

Urban Centres	Age Groups							
	5-6		7-14		15-18		19-24	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Newfoundland								
St. John's	27.4	37.0	95.6	95.5	60.7	51.0	6.1	8.3
Nova Scotia								
Halifax	47.6	50.2	93.8	93.2	57.4	49.9	7.7	6.0
Sydney	38.6	39.4	90.6	91.0	58.6	58.5	9.2	3.0
New Brunswick								
Saint John	24.9	23.2	93.3	93.6	57.6	51.3	7.8	5.9
Quebec								
Hull	14.8	16.2	86.4	86.5	37.1	30.4	5.2	2.3
Montréal	25.2	26.1	89.0	88.4	42.9	33.8	9.3	4.0
Outremont	28.6	34.5	89.3	86.8	72.2	62.7	31.7	11.4
Québec	16.3	16.9	87.2	86.3	51.4	38.5	13.8	6.7
Sherbrooke	20.0	20.3	94.6	93.8	46.6	36.9	9.9	6.4
Trois-Rivières	20.4	18.1	93.9	92.4	50.7	35.9	11.8	6.2
Verdun	28.0	28.3	90.1	90.0	47.1	37.2	7.0	3.5
Ontario								
Brantford	31.8	35.5	95.3	95.2	53.5	49.3	7.9	3.7
Fort William	43.1	43.9	91.9	92.2	63.6	58.5	7.9	3.2
Hamilton	40.5	41.8	93.1	93.0	51.1	47.0	8.5	5.7
Kingston	41.5	41.7	94.0	94.3	60.7	49.1	15.7	6.4
Kitchener	32.6	28.0	95.9	95.8	55.0	48.2	6.8	4.0
London	39.5	38.5	94.5	94.0	57.0	50.9	11.2	10.7
Oshawa	24.6	23.3	92.0	91.4	43.9	44.8	5.3	2.6
Ottawa	35.0	35.4	94.1	93.6	62.2	54.0	14.7	5.9
Peterborough	43.7	36.8	94.1	94.0	53.3	40.5	7.7	3.1
Port Arthur	27.7	28.7	92.5	94.4	62.1	57.4	9.1	6.1
St. Catharines	43.0	45.9	95.2	95.4	56.2	50.1	10.6	4.6
Samia	29.9	31.8	96.2	96.0	57.7	56.6	8.6	3.6
Sault Ste. Marie	48.0	48.8	95.9	95.4	56.6	52.5	8.9	3.4
Sudbury	27.8	29.5	95.4	95.3	56.7	49.6	7.7	2.4
Toronto	40.2	39.6	91.6	91.5	53.7	47.8	11.7	6.4
Windsor	41.0	42.5	93.1	93.6	59.1	55.4	12.2	7.9
Manitoba								
Winnipeg	26.3	28.2	94.4	94.4	63.6	52.8	12.8	6.5
Saskatchewan								
Regina	35.9	34.0	94.3	94.1	65.1	61.5	10.8	9.1
Saskatoon	23.0	25.5	95.4	95.5	72.0	64.2	15.6	12.7
Alberta								
Calgary	28.5	30.6	95.8	95.4	64.6	64.4	10.9	7.5
Edmonton	23.8	26.3	94.1	93.5	63.8	55.8	9.6	4.6
British Columbia								
Vancouver	24.6	25.8	95.4	95.6	66.7	60.6	14.6	6.5
Victoria	29.0	30.9	83.0	83.7	57.5	50.4	9.0	4.6

TABLE 18. Percentage Distribution of Population 20 Years of Age and Over Not At School, by Years of Schooling for Urban Centres 30,000 and Over, 1951¹

Urban Centres	Years of Schooling					
	None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
Newfoundland						
St. John's	2.8	9.8	35.1	46.5	4.6	1.2
Nova Scotia						
Halifax	1.1	3.7	32.6	49.8	9.5	3.3
Sydney	1.8	6.2	34.6	50.1	6.0	1.3
New Brunswick						
Saint John	1.0	5.1	42.2	45.9	4.5	1.3
Quebec						
Hull	1.4	9.6	48.7	33.5	5.1	1.7
Montréal	1.2	8.4	46.4	35.9	5.9	2.2
Outremont	1.1	3.4	29.6	50.3	10.0	5.6
Québec	0.3	5.0	42.8	41.2	7.3	3.4
Sherbrooke	1.2	7.5	46.8	36.3	5.3	2.9
Trois-Rivières	0.6	6.0	43.9	40.8	6.3	2.4
Verdun	1.0	4.2	49.2	39.9	4.5	1.2
Ontario						
Brantford	0.9	2.7	46.0	39.9	8.3	2.2
Fort William	2.9	8.9	36.2	42.0	8.2	1.8
Hamilton	1.3	3.8	39.9	43.6	8.7	2.7
Kingston	0.5	1.7	32.5	44.6	14.8	5.9
Kitchener	0.5	2.8	48.5	37.4	8.6	2.2
London	0.6	2.2	36.6	44.9	12.1	3.6
Oshawa	0.8	3.1	44.5	42.1	7.9	1.6
Ottawa	1.0	2.9	27.7	48.4	14.2	5.8
Peterborough	0.4	1.9	41.9	43.7	9.6	2.5
Port Arthur	4.0	9.6	37.9	37.8	8.6	2.1
St. Catharines	1.3	3.6	38.6	42.3	11.0	3.2
Sarnia	0.6	4.1	39.3	42.5	10.9	2.6
Sault Ste. Marie	2.7	8.6	36.1	41.0	9.2	2.4
Sudbury	2.0	9.2	42.3	35.9	8.3	2.3
Toronto	1.9	4.0	36.7	43.3	10.5	3.6
Windsor	1.7	5.0	40.0	40.6	10.0	2.7
Manitoba						
Winnipeg	2.9	7.3	32.3	48.6	6.9	2.0
Saskatchewan						
Regina	1.9	4.8	32.0	48.7	10.2	2.4
Saskatoon	1.7	4.9	33.1	45.9	11.5	2.9
Alberta						
Calgary	0.9	2.7	27.4	56.0	10.7	2.3
Edmonton	1.6	4.5	28.5	52.6	10.3	2.5
British Columbia						
Vancouver	1.2	3.6	30.0	52.8	9.6	2.8
Victoria	0.8	3.4	29.4	54.4	9.6	2.4

1. Small differences between cities in this and the two following tables may represent errors on the part of the enumerators rather than real differences.

**TABLE 19. Median Years of Schooling of the Population 20 Years of Age and Over,
Not At School, in Urban Centres 30,000 and Over, by Age Groups, 1951**

Urban Centres	Age Groups					
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Newfoundland						
St. John's	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.4	6.5
Nova Scotia						
Halifax	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0
Sydney	9.7	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.5	6.9
New Brunswick						
Saint John	9.3	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.5
Quebec						
Hull	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.4	5.5
Montréal	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.7
Outremont	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8
Québec	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5
Sherbrooke	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.4
Trois-Rivières	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.2	7.6	6.7
Verdun	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.8
Ontario						
Brantford	9.6	9.5	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.1
Fort William	9.9	9.5	8.0	7.1	6.7	6.7
Hamilton	9.8	9.7	8.5	8.0	7.6	7.3
Kingston	10.5	10.6	9.7	9.2	8.7	8.0
Kitchener	9.6	9.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.0
London	10.4	10.3	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.4
Oshawa	9.5	9.4	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.1
Ottawa	10.4	10.6	10.0	9.5	8.8	7.8
Peterborough	9.9	9.7	8.9	8.1	7.6	7.2
Port Arthur	9.7	9.4	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.4
St. Catharines	9.9	9.9	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.5
Sarnia	10.0	9.9	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.0
Sault Ste. Marie	9.9	9.8	8.2	7.2	6.4	6.3
Sudbury	9.0	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.4
Toronto	10.1	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.6
Windsor	10.0	9.8	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9
Manitoba						
Winnipeg	10.0	9.7	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.3
Saskatchewan						
Regina	10.2	10.0	9.0	8.3	7.8	7.3
Saskatoon	10.3	10.0	8.9	8.4	8.0	7.2
Alberta						
Calgary	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.2	8.7	8.0
Edmonton	10.3	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.4	7.6
British Columbia						
Vancouver	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.0
Victoria	10.4	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7

from that of an industrial city which attracts semi-skilled personnel. This difference can be expected to influence the city school system somewhat over the years and the length of time children remain at school.

Table 18 gives a percentage distribution by years of schooling for the population 20 years of age and over who were not enrolled in school during the school year 1950-51, for cities of 30,000 and over.

The medians given in the following tables, the figure above which and below which half of the cases were found, assumes that all cases are included. Actually about 3.0 p.c. of the population 20-29 years of age were still at school during the school year and would graduate with 13 or more years of schooling to raise the median slightly. This makes the medians for the 20-29 age group appear somewhat low but affects the 30-39 group much less since there were relatively few persons of these ages still at school.

The medians shown in Table 19 for the respective age groups from ages 30-39 and up drop rather uniformly for all cities indicating, as previously noticed, that the level of schooling has been steadily increasing during the past 50 years of more throughout Canada. Differences from city to city ranged from 8.2 years in Hull to 10.5 in Kingston for

the 20-29 year group, and from 8.2 years in Hull and Sherbrooke to 10.6 for Kingston and Ottawa in the 30-39 year group. By ages 40-49 there was a general drop which continued for the older age groups. Federal or Provincial Government cities held up very well as did Outremont with its large Jewish population, Kingston with Queen's University and the Royal Military College, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Since these data were for the cities proper rather than for the metropolitan areas, medians for both were computed and are shown in Table 20 for the population 5 years of age and over. For the most part differences between the city and metropolitan areas were not large. The greatest differences were in St. John's and in Ottawa, which is a union of Ottawa, Hull and some smaller areas. In both of these the medians for the cities proper were one-half year higher than for the metropolitan areas. The Toronto metropolitan area was 0.2 p.c. higher than the city proper, three other cities had metropolitan areas 0.1 p.c. higher, five were identical, the others had higher medians for the city proper.

Table 5 of the appendix gives a percentage distribution of the population 20 years of age and over not attending school by years of schooling for selected age groups in urban centres of 30,000 and over.

TABLE 20. Median Years of Schooling of the Population 5 Years of Age and Over, Not At School, in the Metropolitan Areas and Cities Proper, 1951

	Metropolitan Area	City Proper
Calgary	9.7	9.7
Edmonton	9.4	9.5
Halifax	9.2	9.3
Hamilton	8.9	8.8
London	9.3	9.3
Montréal	7.9	7.8
Ottawa	9.3	9.8
Québec	8.0	8.3
Saint John (N.B.)	8.3	8.5
St. John's (Nfld.)	7.9	8.4
Toronto	9.3	9.1
Vancouver	9.5	9.5
Victoria	9.7	9.6
Windsor	8.7	8.7
Winnipeg	9.0	9.0

VI

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH NO SCHOOLING

Literacy and school enrolment are closely related topics and to a certain extent go hand in hand. Both have shown improvement in Canada decade by decade. Each of the Canadian provinces has accepted the responsibility for providing schools and services for the children within its borders, while the Federal Government, the churches or local committees have undertaken to provide schools for inhabitants of the territories outside the provinces wherever possible. As a combined result of this, of compulsory education, of family allowances, and a favourable attitude of society toward education, the degree of illiteracy in Canada has been relatively low and decreasing for years. It was so low in fact that for the 1941 and 1951 Censuses a question on illiteracy was not considered of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion when compared with other questions which might be asked, and considering that only a limited number of items could be included.

In 1931 when a question on illiteracy was last included it was found that there were 309,396 persons or 3.8 p.c. of the population 10 years of age and over who could neither read nor write. Age 10 was used as it was considered that some children for various reasons would not have learned to read and write before that age and that comparatively few would learn after age 10.

In both 1941 and 1951 a question was substituted which asked for the number of years spent in school. This provides a distribution showing level reached for those still in school and years at school for all others who had completed their schooling. Answers to this question provided data on the number not at school who had no schooling, those with 1-4 years at school, etc. It indicated, for example, that by the end of the decade, fewer attended at ages 5 and 6, more at the upper high school level and beyond, and the number and percentage at school increased for most compulsory school years.

A steady improvement in literacy was noted, in ascending from the lowest to the highest age groups. Less than 1 p.c. of both males and females in age groups 10-14, 15-24 and 25-29 reported having had no schooling. Table 22 shows that the groups 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44 reported less than 2 p.c. with no schooling. For the succeeding groups the percentages increased until the group 70 and over reported 7 p.c. of males and 5.3 p.c. of females with no schooling. Most of these would be classed as illiterate.

Persons reporting from 1 to 4 years of schooling may not have learned to read and write or may have later forgotten what they had learned. Some from this group would have been included in a count of illiterates if such had been made.

While the percentages for both these categories are small the numbers are appreciable. Since illiterates are found in all ages, with a majority in the upper age groups, it can be expected that time will reduce the overall percentage with no schooling. There are still problems, however, among those children who are growing up functionally illiterate. Some of these children are to be found in outlying areas where there are no schools, some are physically handicapped or mentally unable to benefit from schooling, and a limited number may be found among immigrants of all ages. The majority could benefit from education.

Our provincial compulsory attendance laws require attendance from age 6 to age 14, 15 or 16, depending on the province, which for pupils making normal progress ensures that they will have at least passed through the elementary grades and many of them will have completed one or two years of high school. Those having had no schooling, or 1 to 4 years are well below what is normally expected from present compulsory attendance laws.

The following paragraphs and tables deal mainly with persons 10 years of age and over who reported that they had spent no time at school.

In 1951 there were 208,539 persons, or 1.9 p.c. of the Canadian population 10 years of age and over, who had never attended school. Table 21 shows a percentage distribution of these age groups. Of the total number with no schooling, 54.8 p.c. were male and 45.2 p.c. female, and of the total, almost 60 p.c. were 50 years of age or older.

The per cent of persons with no schooling for Canada is given by sex and age groups for rural farm, rural non-farm and urban areas in Table 22.

There were proportionately more males than females with no schooling in all age groups, with the exception of the 10-14 year and 40-44 year groups where the proportion of males and females was equal, and the 45-49 year group in which the proportion of females with no schooling was slightly higher than that for males.

In the rural non-farm groups the proportion of persons with no schooling in all age groups was higher than that found in rural farm and urban areas. In the rural non-farm groups there were proportionately more males than females with no schooling in all age groups. Among the older members of the farm population the proportion of females with no schooling was higher than that of the males.

While a percentage distribution of the population 10 years of age and over with no schooling for all provinces (Table 23) does not indicate the de-

gree of illiteracy, it shows in which provinces persons with no schooling were found. Quebec and Ontario actually accounted for 41 p.c. of all Canadians 10 years and over who had never attended school although both provinces reported lower percentages of their population with no schooling than any of the other provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Greater percentages with no schooling were found in rural than in urban areas in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario where the largest percentages with no schooling were found in urban centres. When only the rural areas were considered, in some provinces the percentage of persons with no schooling was higher in the farm areas while in other provinces it was higher in the non-farm areas.

TABLE 21. Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Population 10 Years of Age and Over with No Schooling, by Age Groups, 1951

Age Groups	Total	Male	Female
10-14 years	4.3	2.3	2.0
15-19 "	3.7	2.0	1.7
20-24 "	4.3	2.4	1.9
25-29 "	4.5	2.5	2.0
30-34 "	4.3	2.4	1.9
35-39 "	5.1	2.8	2.3
40-44 "	6.6	3.4	3.2
45-49 "	8.0	4.1	3.9
50-54 "	9.0	4.7	4.3
55-59 "	10.2	5.5	4.7
60-64 "	10.5	5.9	4.6
65-69 "	10.4	6.0	4.4
70+ years	19.1	10.8	8.3
10-70+ years	100.0	54.8	45.2

TABLE 22. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over with No Schooling, by 5-Year Age Groups, Male and Female, Rural and Urban, Canada, 1951

Age Group	Total		Rural				Urban	
			Farm		Non-farm			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10-14 years	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.5
15-19 "	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.4
20-24 "	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.3
25-29 "	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.4
30-34 "	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.4
35-39 "	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.5
40-44 "	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.8	3.5	0.9	1.0
45-49 "	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.5	4.4	1.3	1.4
50-54 "	2.9	2.8	3.8	4.3	5.4	5.2	1.9	1.9
55-59 "	3.9	3.5	4.9	5.2	7.1	6.0	2.7	2.5
60-64 "	4.7	4.0	5.8	5.9	7.5	6.4	3.5	2.9
65-69 "	5.5	4.5	6.8	6.6	8.3	7.2	4.1	3.3
70+ years	7.0	5.3	8.3	8.0	10.8	9.4	5.0	3.5

TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Population 10 Years of Age and Over with No Schooling, Rural and Urban, by Sex, Canada and Provinces, 1951

		Population 10 Years of Age and Over	Population 10 Years of Age and Over with No Schooling												
		Canada	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total	T.	100.0	100.0	9.0	0.3	3.8	5.4	17.6	23.5	10.2	10.3	8.7	8.0	0.3	2.9
	M.	50.5	54.8	5.4	0.2	2.3	3.4	9.8	13.1	5.0	5.1	4.4	4.5	0.1	1.5
	F.	49.5	45.2	3.6	0.1	1.5	2.0	7.8	10.4	5.2	5.2	4.3	3.5	0.2	1.4
Rural, farm	T.	19.5	23.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.9	3.9	2.0	—	—
	M.	10.7	12.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.0	—	—
	F.	8.8	10.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.0	—	—
Rural, non-farm	T.	17.4	36.0	6.4	0.1	1.5	2.0	5.0	6.3	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.7	0.3	2.8
	M.	9.2	20.4	3.8	0.1	0.9	1.3	2.9	3.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.4
	F.	8.2	15.6	2.6	1	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.4
Urban	T.	63.1	41.0	2.2	0.1	1.6	1.2	9.9	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.2	3.3	1	0.1
	M.	30.6	21.6	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	5.1	7.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.0	1	0.1
	F.	32.5	19.4	0.9	1	0.7	0.5	4.8	6.9	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1	1

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

Table 24 shows the percentages that the population 10 years of age and over with no schooling were of the total not attending school, for the provinces and for the rural and urban areas in 1951. Newfoundland had the highest rate among the provinces

with 9 p.c. of its population 10 years and over never having attended school. Manitoba and Saskatchewan came next with 4 p.c. each. Prince Edward Island reported the smallest proportion, 0.9 p.c.

TABLE 24. Per Cent that the Population with No Schooling was of the Total Not Attending for the Population 10 Years of Age and Over, Rural and Urban, by Provinces, 1951

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total	2.2	9.0	0.9	1.9	3.6	1.4	1.5	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.0	9.9	54.2
Rural, farm	2.8	9.5	0.8	2.0	5.4	1.3	1.4	5.0	4.1	3.9	6.0	9.7	9.5
Rural, non-farm	4.7	12.1	1.3	2.7	4.8	3.0	3.0	7.7	6.2	5.6	3.2	12.4	64.1
Urban	1.4	5.2	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.2	3.2	10.4

In all provinces except Quebec there was a smaller proportion with no schooling in the urban than in the rural farm or rural non-farm areas. For Quebec the per cent of the population with no schooling was only slightly higher in the urban than in the rural farm areas. In the rural areas of all provinces, except New Brunswick and British Columbia there was a greater percentage of the non-farm than of the farm population with no schooling.

A table giving the actual numbers with no schooling by age groups and sex for rural and urban areas is given in the Appendix, Table 7.

Table 14 in the preceding section gives the percentage with no schooling for selected age groups for Canada by sex for rural and urban areas. Table 4 of the Appendix gives similar data for the provinces.

VII

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THE POPULATION WITH 13 OR MORE YEARS AT SCHOOL

There is considerable interest in knowing the number and per cent of youth who continue beyond secondary school to post-secondary education. Because of this, this section reports on the population from 18 to 24 years of age with 13 or more years of schooling and the population aged 22 to 24 with 17 or more years of schooling, for Canada and the provinces. While it is impossible to select any specified number of years at school as a line of demarcation between secondary and post-secondary education for all provinces of Canada, it is safe to say that the majority of those who have completed 13 or more years at school were students who had been enrolled at college level. In most Canadian provinces the final year offered in the high schools and collegiates is considered to be the equivalent of first-year university. Students entering college after having completed the final high school year enter second year university. In 1951 both Ontario and British Columbia had 13-year elementary and secondary systems while most of the other provinces provided for the work being done in 12 years although many schools did not offer the full 12 or 13 years of schooling.

The 13th year in Ontario would generally have been taken in high schools in 1951. In British Columbia a majority entered college after grade 12. In Quebec, students entered the second cycle of the classical colleges after 11 years. In Manitoba and in some Maritime universities students might enter after 11 years, elsewhere most students entered second-year college after completing 12 years. In

all provinces some entrants to college would have been accelerated by one or even two years.

In addition a significant percentage of those with 13 years at school were reporting attendance at such education institutions as teacher-training colleges or technical institutes both of which may provide post-secondary courses. In spite of weaknesses inherent in the data, figures are given for those with 13 or more years at school.

Population Aged 18-24 with 13 or More Years of Schooling

Percentages of the age group 18-24 with 13 or more years at school whether still at school or out of school varied considerably from province to province. Percentages for those at school varied from 1.2 p.c. for Newfoundland to 5.8 p.c. in Ontario, and percentages for those out of school varied from 1.8 for Newfoundland to 9.5 in Ontario. Among the provinces the percentages for Ontario and British Columbia were highest both for those at school and those out of school. In part, this can be accounted for since both have 13-year systems and since the completion of high school is the terminal point for many students. Provinces with a 13-year system would make a better showing on this table than those where high school ended at the end of 11 or 12 years. The following statement shows the per cent of the population aged 18-24 with 13 or more years of schooling for those at school and not at school, by provinces in 1951:-

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
At School	1.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.3	5.8	3.9	3.1	3.6	5.5
Not At School	1.8	4.3	4.4	3.0	3.8	9.5	4.8	6.0	6.5	8.1

Population 20-24 Years of Age at School with 17 or More Years of Schooling

Since neither education question on the census discovered level reached in school it was decided to tabulate all those with 17 or more years of schooling for age groups 20-24, whether still at school or among the majority who had left school. It must be noted that by restricting the data to ages 20 to 24 many were still at school at these ages with less than 17 years at school but would complete 17 or more years before leaving school. As a matter of fact a pupil entering school at age 6 and making normal progress will complete high school at age 18 or 19 and the first university degree in 3 or 4 more years or by age 21, 22 or 23. Hence the number at

school for these ages can only be indicative of numbers remaining in school long enough to obtain their first university degree or better.

During the 1950-51 school year there were 8,052 persons 20-24 years of age enrolled in schools in Canada who had received 17 or more years of schooling. This was 0.7 p.c. of the total population 20-24 years of age. Of these 1,619 or one-fifth were female.

The proportion of those of age 20-24 with 17 or more years of schooling and still at school was highest in Ontario, 1.1 p.c., followed by British Columbia, 0.8 p.c. and Quebec, 0.7 p.c. The percentages of females in the group varied from 9.3 p.c. in New Brunswick to 25.6 p.c. in Ontario.

TABLE 25. Population 20-24 Years of Age with 17 or More Years of Schooling and Still At School, by Provinces, 1951

	Total Attending with 17+ Years of Schooling			Per Cent Female	Per Cent of the Provincial Population Age 20-24
	T.	M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
Newfoundland	30	27	3	10.0	0.1
Prince Edward Island	15	12	3	20.0	0.2
Nova Scotia	179	152	27	15.1	0.4
New Brunswick	107	97	10	9.3	0.3
Quebec	2,508	2,198	310	12.4	0.7
Ontario	3,823	2,844	979	25.6	1.1
Manitoba	288	228	60	20.8	0.5
Saskatchewan	185	156	29	15.7	0.3
Alberta	285	232	53	18.6	0.4
British Columbia	624	479	145	23.2	0.8
Yukon	4	4	—	—	0.4
Northwest Territories	4	4	—	—	0.2
Canada	8,052	6,433	1,619	20.1	0.7

Population 20 Years and Over Not At School with 17 or More Years of Schooling

Persons 20 years of age and over who were not enrolled in school in 1950-51, but who had completed 17 or more years of schooling, are shown in Tables 26, 27 and 28. Table 26 gives a percentage distribution by age groups for males and females. Only about 5 p.c. of the population 20-24 years of age had attended school for 17 or more years but since few students 20 or 21 years of age could be expected to have had 17 years of schooling the percentage is necessarily low. Actually 0.5 p.c. of these ages had completed 17 or more years at school and 0.3 p.c. of them were still at school.

There were 170,460 persons in Canada 20 years of age and over who were not attending school in 1951 but who had completed 17 or more years of

schooling. Of these, 72 p.c. were male and 28 p.c. female. Table 27 gives a percentage distribution by provinces for rural and urban areas. Ontario accounted for 47.3 p.c. of the total and Quebec for 25.9 p.c. The majority of these, 65 p.c., resided in urban areas.

Table 28 records the percentage that those 20 years of age and over with 17 or more years of schooling but not at school were of the total of that age group not at school. For Canada this was 1.8 p.c. Among the provinces Ontario had the highest percentage, 2.5 p.c., followed by British Columbia, 2.1 p.c.; Newfoundland with 0.5 p.c. had the smallest proportion. In all provinces as might be expected, there was a higher proportion of urban than rural dwellers with 17 or more years of schooling. Among the rural population the greater number were in non-farm areas.

TABLE 26. Percentage Distribution of the Population 20 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School, with 17 or More Years of Schooling, by Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1951

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
20-24 years	4.6	2.8	1.8
25-29 "	14.2	10.7	3.5
30-34 "	14.1	10.5	3.6
35-39 "	14.5	10.6	3.9
40-44 "	12.4	9.0	3.4
45-49 "	9.9	7.2	2.7
50-54 "	8.3	6.0	2.3
55-59 "	6.5	4.5	2.0
60-64 "	5.4	3.8	1.6
65-69 "	4.1	2.8	1.3
70+ years	6.0	4.1	1.9
20-70+ years	100.0	72.0	28.0

TABLE 27. Population 20 Years of Age and Over, Not Attending School, with 17 or More Years of Schooling, Rural and Urban by Sex, Distributed in Percentages, Canada and Provinces, 1951

		Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total	T.	100.0	0.6	0.3	2.9	1.6	25.9	47.3	3.6	2.9	4.7	10.0	1	0.1
	M.	72.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.2	20.7	32.2	2.7	2.2	3.5	6.7	1	0.1
	F.	28.0	0.2	1	0.9	0.4	5.2	15.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.3	1	1
Rural, farm	T.	2.7	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	—	1
	M.	1.7	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	1
	F.	1.0	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.5	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
Rural, non-farm	T.	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.3	3.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.5	1	0.1
	M.	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	2.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.1	1	0.1
	F.	2.5	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1	1
Urban	T.	86.8	0.4	0.2	2.4	1.2	23.2	42.4	3.1	2.0	3.7	8.1	1	1
	M.	62.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.9	18.5	28.8	2.3	1.5	2.8	5.4	1	1
	F.	24.5	0.1	1	0.7	0.3	4.7	13.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.7	1	1

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

TABLE 28. Per Cent that those with 17 or More Years of Schooling was of the Total Number of Persons 20 Years of Age and Over, Not at School, Rural and Urban, Canada and Provinces, 1951

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5
Rural, farm	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	—	4.8
Rural, non-farm	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1
Urban	2.5	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.1	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.5	3.5

Provincial Differences in Per Cent of Students with Advanced Schooling

Table 29 shows the per cent of the population from age 18 to age 24 who had received 13 or more years of schooling and the percentage of those from age 22 to age 24 who had 17 or more years of schooling in 1951 for each province and for Canada as a whole. When the all-Canada data for those with 13+ years of schooling were examined it was found that the total at school and not at school for age 18, 5.3 p.c., was the lowest of all ages and that for age 19 came next. This was to be expected since a child entering school at age 6 and making normal progress would most likely be 20 by the time he reported having completed 13 years of schooling. From age 20 on, the totals were all about the same, and fell between 11.2 p.c. and 11.9 p.c. However the percentage at school dropped year by year and swelled the percentage not at school.

As was to be expected more variation was found here. Figures for the provinces represented mainly those educated within the province although modified somewhat by those who had migrated in

or out*. For age 24 the range of percentages was from 3.0 p.c. in Newfoundland to 15.2 p.c. in Ontario; the four western provinces fell between 10.4 p.c. and 14.3 p.c.

Per cents for those with 17 or more years of schooling increased from age 22 to 24, with the peak for those at school at age 23 and for those not at school rising to age 24. It is unlikely, however, that the 2.5 p.c. shown for age 24 would have been increased for succeeding years. This group represented essentially those taking honours courses, earning higher degrees or enrolled in or graduated from higher professional courses. Here too there were provincial differences, with Ontario reporting the highest percentage followed by British Columbia and Quebec and with Newfoundland lowest.

Some idea of the number going on to schools of higher learning was shown for those 24 years of age

*In British Columbia for example, 52 p.c. of the residents 20-24 years of age in 1951 were born outside the province. Comparable percentages for Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario were 31 p.c., 22 p.c., and 24 p.c.

by June 1951 where 11.2 p.c. of the population had acquired 13 or more years of schooling and of those, 2.5 p.c. had completed 17 or more years. The first

figure represents for the most part some post-secondary work; the second, honours, professional courses or post-graduate work.

TABLE 29. Per Cent of All Persons Aged 18-24 and 22-24 Who Had Completed 13+ and 17+ Years At School Showing Those Still At School and Those Not At School, Canada and Provinces, 1951

	13+ Years of Schooling							17+ Years of Schooling		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24
Newfoundland:										
At school	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Not at school	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island:										
At school	2.7	4.9	4.9	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not at school	0.9	2.3	3.3	5.1	5.5	7.0	6.1	0.2	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia:										
At school	3.3	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
Not at school	0.7	2.3	3.7	4.9	5.9	6.7	6.9	0.4	0.7	0.9
New Brunswick:										
At school	1.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
Not at school	0.4	1.5	2.7	3.5	4.4	4.1	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.4
Quebec:										
At school	2.0	5.0	5.2	4.1	3.2	2.4	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.3
Not at school	0.8	2.0	3.2	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.2	0.5	0.8	1.1
Ontario:										
At school	7.4	10.0	8.2	5.9	4.2	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2
Not at school	2.3	5.9	9.1	10.8	12.1	12.8	13.3	1.1	1.8	2.4
Manitoba:										
At school	2.9	6.2	6.3	5.0	3.2	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Not at school	0.5	1.8	3.6	5.4	6.7	7.6	7.8	0.4	0.6	0.9
Saskatchewan:										
At school	2.6	5.2	5.0	3.4	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4
Not at school	0.6	2.4	5.6	7.0	8.2	9.1	9.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Alberta:										
At school	2.8	6.3	5.5	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Not at school	0.7	3.1	5.7	7.4	8.7	9.2	10.5	0.4	0.7	1.0
British Columbia:										
At school	5.8	9.7	7.7	5.7	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
Not at school	1.2	4.1	7.6	9.1	10.9	11.1	12.4	0.7	1.3	2.0
Canada (excluding Yukon & Northwest Territories):										
At school	4.1	6.9	6.2	4.7	3.5	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.0
Not at school	1.2	3.4	5.7	7.1	8.2	8.8	9.5	0.6	1.1	1.5

VIII

ACCELERATION AND RETARDATION

Per Cent of Pupils Withdrawing from School who were Not Retarded

Concurrent with the country's rapid expansion there are ever-increasing demands for highly-skilled technicians and professionals particularly in the field of engineering. Consequently it is often said that all pupils who can benefit from advanced education should be enrolled. It is also maintained that our education systems function as selective devices and many who drop out do so because they cannot keep up. It was decided to examine the census data to get some idea of the situation in 1951. At best it could only be expected to tell part of the story, since mental ability, motivation, freedom to continue at school and ability to pay are all factors, but it should provide some data on the percentage dropping out who had not fallen behind.

A possible weakness in the data used hinges on the interpretation placed on "years in school". If it were interpreted by the respondent as years in attendance rather than years completed successfully it is likely that the data given here include many cases of retardation and any conclusions based on levels reached become open to question. Even a casual glance however indicates that this is not generally true unless one wishes to argue that the majority who left school at age 14 with 7 or more years of schooling were mainly those who began school at age 5 or younger. For Ontario this would amount to 19.8 p.c. of boys and 26.9 p.c. of girls leaving school at age 14.

It is also possible that some of these pupils have been moved along more or less according to chronological age, a grade a year, but recognizing that they are not keeping up in accomplishment, they drop out. It is assumed in this report that the majority of cases included moved along at the regular pace, or reported otherwise. Those aged 15 who were retarded would have had less than 8 years of schooling.

Table 30 covers only ages 14 to 19 as compulsory education operates below that level and census data indicate that enrolment holds up well for the younger ages. It was assumed that the average pupil entered Grade 1 at age 6 and advanced one grade a year so that at age 14 he would enter Grade 9, at age 15; Grade 10 and so forth. However, since pupils spend ten months in each grade, and since the census was taken in June and many of the pupils would have had a birthday between September and June, it was considered that pupils 14 years of age with 8 years of schooling would be at age. For ages 15 to 19, inclusive, available data made it possible to add one year at the beginning, an advantage since almost half as many are to be found at that age as in the year accepted. Those more than one year below average however may be-

gin to feel old for their grade and become discouraged. Similarly pupils aged 14 who have 9 or more years of schooling and aged 15 with 10 or more years of schooling can be considered to be accelerated for their age. The usual age-grade distribution for a province is skewed with many more over-age than under-age pupils, and pupils below the average for their grade are generally the laggards.

All of the provinces in the table are shown on the same basis although it might well be argued that the pace of the average student through the grades may vary by a year or two. Nova Scotia, for example, shows about as many 14 year olds in Grade 7 as in Grade 8, possibly because there is a primary year before Grade 1 while Ontario reports almost as many of that age in Grade 9 as in Grade 8. Since there is no intention of making comparisons between provinces this is not serious. It is an easy matter for anyone to move the standard according to provincial reports in determining those under-age, at-age and over-age for any province.

The table indicates that the percentage of drop-outs of 14-year-olds who were at-age or advanced ranged from about 21 p.c. to 57 p.c. for boys and 22 p.c. to 66 p.c. for girls. The others who withdrew were for the most part one or more years retarded.

When the table was examined to discover the percentages at-age or younger for the farm and non-farm rural areas and urban areas there was wider variation. Percentages for the farm areas were generally lower than for the non-farm and urban centres, indicating a larger percentage below average for all provinces. Also percentages for girls were generally higher than those for boys although there were exceptions in all groups in a majority of the provinces. It would appear that of the pupils 14 years of age who left school there was a greater percentage of girls than boys who were as young as or younger than the average members of their grade and that a greater proportion of drop-outs was more likely to be found in the urban than in the rural areas; in fact the percentages were well over 50 p.c. for all provinces from Ontario west. This would indicate that in many cases youth do not leave school at this age because they have been dropping behind or because they live on a farm away from school facilities.

The situation at age 15 was similar. There was still considerable variation from province to province which may be related in part to difference in promotion policies of the provinces. Percentages for urban youth were generally higher than those for the non-farm rural groups which in turn were above those for farm populations. Likewise more of the girls than of the boys were at age or advanced among those dropping out of school.

The data for ages 16 to 19 inclusive follow a similar pattern although the percentages leaving school who were at-age or younger were lower in most cases.

There is no suggestion here that all youth should stay in school until they are 19 or older but only an interest in determining whether or not they might have benefited from further education.

TABLE 30. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade when they Withdrew from School, Canada and Provinces

Age ¹	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canada (10 Provinces)									
14 ²	8 years	25.4	25.6	20.5	22.0	19.1	20.8	32.0	29.7
	9+ "	10.0	11.9	3.9	4.7	5.8	8.4	16.9	17.8
	Total	35.4	37.5	24.4	26.7	24.9	29.2	48.9	47.5
15	8 years	26.5	26.1	29.3	29.9	21.7	23.6	25.4	24.5
	9 "	13.6	15.6	7.9	9.8	11.4	13.4	21.4	20.5
	10+ "	5.2	7.1	1.7	2.5	3.9	4.4	10.0	11.3
16	Total	45.3	48.8	38.9	42.2	37.0	41.4	56.8	56.3
	9 years	17.0	18.1	13.6	14.8	14.3	16.2	21.1	20.3
	10 "	10.4	13.0	5.0	6.8	7.9	9.7	16.1	17.3
17	11+ "	3.0	4.9	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.7	5.5	7.3
	Total	30.4	36.0	19.4	23.1	24.1	28.6	42.7	44.9
	10 years	13.7	17.1	8.4	10.4	11.2	14.2	18.3	20.5
18	11 "	5.7	9.4	2.2	4.7	4.4	6.4	8.7	12.1
	12+ "	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.3	3.7	5.7
	Total	21.6	30.6	11.3	16.6	16.8	22.9	30.7	38.3
19	11 years	8.5	13.3	4.0	8.1	7.3	10.6	11.5	15.6
	12 "	5.5	9.1	2.0	4.5	3.8	6.0	8.2	11.2
	13+ "	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.5
20	Total	15.2	24.3	6.3	13.4	11.8	17.6	21.6	29.3
	12 years	8.4	12.9	3.6	7.1	6.6	9.1	11.3	15.3
	13+ "	3.3	4.5	1.1	2.4	2.1	2.8	4.8	5.5
21	Total	11.7	17.4	4.7	9.5	8.7	11.9	16.1	20.8
	Newfoundland								
	12 ²	8 years	14.1	18.1	9.1 ³	40.0 ³	13.6	15.1	15.9	21.6
9+ "		6.8	4.1	—	10.0 ³	5.9	1.7	10.1	8.0
Total		20.9	22.2	9.1	50.0	19.5	16.8	26.0	29.6
15	8 years	19.5	21.7	20.3	34.1	18.8	20.0	21.1	22.1
	9 "	8.4	12.0	5.1	9.1	8.4	10.5	9.5	15.0
	10+ "	3.0	3.1	1.7	—	2.9	2.7	3.5	4.3
16	Total	30.9	36.8	27.1	43.2	30.1	33.2	34.1	41.4
	9 years	12.0	16.7	10.9	11.3	10.2	14.5	15.6	20.2
	10 "	5.6	8.9	7.6	6.5	5.4	8.6	5.5	9.5
17	11+ "	1.5	3.4	—	3.2	1.2	3.1	2.4	3.8
	Total	19.1	29.0	18.5	21.0	16.8	26.2	23.5	33.5
	10 years	7.6	11.7	10.2	16.9	5.6	10.7	10.6	12.4
18	11 "	5.4	6.7	6.3	4.8	4.0	5.6	7.5	9.2
	12+ "	0.6	2.6	—	1.2	0.4	2.0	1.0	3.3
	Total	13.6	21.0	16.5	22.9	10.0	18.3	19.1	24.9
19	11 years	7.2	10.8	10.7	6.7	5.2	10.0	10.1	11.8
	12 "	2.2	4.8	—	—	1.5	2.9	3.6	6.8
	13+ "	0.7	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5
20	Total	10.1	16.2	10.7	6.7	7.3	13.5	14.7	19.1
	12 years	3.6	6.7	1.7	1.1	2.3	4.1	5.7	9.2
	13+ "	1.1	1.0	1.7	—	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.3
21	Total	4.7	7.7	3.4	1.1	3.0	4.9	7.4	10.5

TABLE 30. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade when they Withdrew from School, Canada and Provinces - Continued

Age ¹	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prince Edward Island									
14 ²	8 years	20.0	22.4	21.2 ³	28.0 ³	26.3 ³	11.1 ³	7.7 ³	20.0 ³
	9+ "	12.3	16.3	15.2 ³	12.0 ³	10.5 ³	22.2 ³	7.7 ³	20.0 ³
	Total	32.3	38.7	36.4	40.0	36.8	33.3	15.4	40.0
15	8 years	26.9	31.8	30.8	37.3	18.0	27.3	26.2	25.9 ³
	9 "	15.6	17.4	15.8	20.9	14.0	15.9	16.7	11.1 ³
	10+ "	1.9	5.8	1.7	6.0	2.0	6.8	2.4	3.7 ³
	Total	44.4	55.0	48.3	64.2	34.0	50.0	45.3	40.7
16	9 years	18.9	20.1	21.7	25.2	16.2	15.8	12.8	16.3
	10 "	7.7	14.4	7.9	18.1	3.6	12.9	12.8	10.2
	11+ "	1.9	2.8	0.4	1.3	3.6	5.0	5.1	3.1
	Total	28.5	37.3	30.0	44.6	23.4	33.7	30.7	29.6
17	10 years	13.0	21.1	10.4	26.9	15.0	18.2	19.8	16.5
	11 "	3.5	8.8	1.6	6.7	3.0	6.5	11.5	13.5
	12+ "	0.3	4.5	0.3	2.4	—	3.2	1.0	8.2
	Total	16.8	34.4	12.3	36.0	18.0	27.9	32.3	38.2
18	11 years	6.1	11.3	4.4	12.5	7.0	11.7	9.9	9.4
	12 "	3.1	6.4	1.8	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	8.9
	13+ "	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	—	0.6	1.5	1.9
	Total	10.2	18.8	7.5	18.8	11.9	16.8	16.0	20.2
19	12 years	5.4	8.6	2.4	8.9	8.5	6.4	9.7	9.9
	13+ "	1.8	3.4	0.5	0.4	3.5	1.3	3.0	8.1
	Total	7.2	12.0	2.9	9.3	12.0	7.7	12.7	18.0
Nova Scotia									
14 ²	8 years	19.5	25.9	16.5	34.0	18.7	24.5	22.1	24.6
	9+ "	10.5	18.7	8.9	5.7	7.8	10.5	14.5	29.9
	Total	30.0	44.6	25.4	39.7	26.5	35.0	36.6	54.5
15	8 years	20.3	23.8	22.6	23.1	20.6	28.8	19.4	20.4
	9 "	11.9	16.2	10.4	14.9	10.5	13.4	15.0	18.7
	10+ "	6.4	9.8	1.3	1.0	4.6	7.9	12.5	13.6
	Total	38.6	49.8	34.3	39.0	35.7	50.1	46.9	52.7
16	9 years	15.9	18.5	18.2	23.2	14.2	18.4	15.9	17.5
	10 "	8.9	12.8	8.9	13.6	8.1	11.7	9.5	13.2
	11+ "	2.3	5.4	1.3	5.3	1.2	3.5	3.9	6.6
	Total	27.1	36.7	28.4	42.1	23.5	33.6	29.3	37.3
17	10 years	13.4	18.7	14.7	20.7	11.7	18.4	14.2	18.3
	11 "	5.5	10.6	4.9	11.7	3.8	8.3	7.6	11.6
	12+ "	1.5	3.2	0.3	2.4	0.8	1.8	2.9	4.1
	Total	20.4	32.5	19.9	34.8	16.3	28.5	24.7	34.0
18	11 years	8.0	13.9	5.5	16.1	5.6	9.9	11.1	15.2
	12 "	4.1	7.6	2.1	8.6	1.9	4.4	6.7	8.7
	13+ "	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.1
	Total	12.5	23.0	7.7	24.9	7.7	14.9	18.5	26.0
19	12 years	5.6	10.3	2.7	7.7	4.5	5.6	8.0	12.7
	13+ "	1.5	3.8	1.4	4.7	0.7	2.4	2.0	4.2
	Total	7.1	14.1	4.1	12.4	5.2	8.0	10.0	16.9

TABLE 30. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age who were as Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade when they Withdrew from School, Canada and Provinces - Continued

Age ¹	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New Brunswick									
14 ²	8 years	25.1	21.1	18.0	15.8	26.7	14.0	31.4	32.8
	9+ "	8.1	12.9	4.5	3.8	3.0	10.3	17.9	25.4
	Total	33.2	34.0	22.5	19.6	29.7	24.3	49.3	58.2
15	8 years	23.1	27.2	24.6	29.1	23.3	29.9	19.9	21.4
	9 "	12.1	15.4	8.2	6.7	8.9	13.0	23.5	30.2
	10+ "	3.7	6.6	0.8	2.8	1.3	3.5	12.0	15.2
	Total	38.9	49.2	33.6	38.6	33.5	46.4	55.4	66.8
16	9 years	14.5	17.2	13.2	15.5	14.0	16.7	17.8	19.4
	10 "	8.0	11.0	4.3	6.8	6.5	8.9	17.0	17.5
	11+ "	2.2	3.0	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.9	5.9
	Total	24.7	31.2	18.3	23.8	22.1	27.2	40.7	42.8
17	10 years	9.2	13.3	7.3	8.1	8.2	12.1	13.5	17.9
	11 "	5.4	9.6	2.6	6.4	4.1	7.4	11.6	13.6
	12+ "	0.8	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	2.0	2.9
	Total	15.4	24.7	10.2	15.6	12.6	20.6	27.1	34.4
18	11 years	8.0	17.4	4.2	12.5	6.7	12.1	17.3	23.3
	12 "	3.0	6.4	1.4	3.8	2.4	3.8	5.5	9.6
	13+ "	0.3	0.7	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4
	Total	11.3	24.5	5.6	16.4	9.3	16.2	23.6	34.3
19	12 years	4.9	9.1	2.6	5.9	4.1	6.2	8.3	12.5
	13+ "	1.3	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.7	1.4
	Total	6.2	11.2	3.2	7.1	4.7	7.1	11.0	13.9
Quebec									
14 ²	8 years	19.4	20.1	14.0	15.8	16.3	18.0	25.8	24.0
	9+ "	4.9	5.2	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.8	9.1	8.0
	Total	24.3	25.3	15.6	17.9	18.7	21.8	34.9	32.0
15	8 years	20.7	23.6	18.6	22.8	19.6	21.7	23.6	24.6
	9 "	9.4	10.8	4.4	6.7	8.7	8.9	15.5	14.2
	10+ "	2.7	2.8	0.7	0.8	2.5	1.6	5.1	4.6
	Total	32.8	37.2	23.7	30.3	30.8	32.2	44.2	43.4
16	9 years	13.5	14.3	7.3	9.1	11.5	12.3	19.1	17.4
	10 "	6.4	14.0	2.1	3.5	5.1	5.6	10.2	9.7
	11+ "	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.8	2.9
	Total	21.4	30.3	9.7	13.2	17.3	18.2	32.1	30.0
17	10 years	9.0	10.8	3.2	4.8	7.7	9.1	12.9	13.5
	11 "	3.4	5.3	0.8	2.6	2.5	4.2	5.2	6.7
	12+ "	1.5	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.5	2.7
	Total	13.9	18.1	4.2	8.1	10.8	14.4	20.6	22.9
18	11 years	6.0	9.0	1.6	5.9	5.5	8.2	8.3	10.2
	12 "	3.4	4.9	0.6	2.3	2.0	3.8	5.3	6.0
	13+ "	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.2
	Total	9.9	14.9	2.4	8.6	8.0	12.7	14.9	17.4
19	12 years	4.8	7.2	0.8	3.7	2.8	5.5	7.1	8.6
	13+ "	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	3.4	2.9
	Total	6.9	9.5	1.1	4.5	4.0	6.8	10.5	11.5

TABLE 30. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade when they Withdrew from School, Canada and Provinces - Continued

Age 1	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ontario									
14 ²	8 years	36.9	38.6	36.5	41.4	23.3	30.1	41.0	40.0
	9+ "	19.8	26.9	7.5	12.3	9.3	14.7	29.2	36.0
	Total	56.7	65.4	44.0	53.7	32.6	44.8	70.2	76.0
15	8 years	34.4	29.6	44.2	40.8	27.3	27.2	29.1	25.4
	9 "	20.8	24.5	11.9	14.8	16.8	9.6	29.3	30.4
	10+ "	11.4	17.7	4.2	6.3	6.5	9.6	19.0	25.4
	Total	66.6	71.8	60.3	61.9	50.6	46.4	77.4	81.2
16	9 years	19.8	21.2	15.3	16.8	17.4	18.6	22.9	23.0
	10 "	17.1	22.4	8.5	12.1	11.5	15.9	23.3	26.9
	11+ "	5.9	10.8	1.5	4.1	3.2	5.3	9.0	13.9
	Total	42.8	54.4	25.3	33.0	32.1	39.6	55.2	63.6
17	10 years	19.6	24.5	12.4	16.3	15.5	19.2	23.7	27.2
	11 "	8.5	13.9	3.8	7.7	5.0	8.1	11.4	16.3
	12+ "	3.8	8.0	1.6	3.8	1.8	3.8	5.3	9.7
	Total	31.9	46.4	17.8	27.8	22.3	31.1	40.4	53.2
18	11 years	10.4	15.5	5.2	9.3	8.6	10.1	12.8	17.4
	12 "	7.4	12.4	3.0	7.2	4.8	7.7	9.7	14.0
	13+ "	2.3	3.9	0.7	2.4	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.4
	Total	20.1	31.8	8.9	18.9	14.6	20.0	25.7	35.8
19	12 years	10.2	15.7	5.3	5.3	7.1	11.0	12.5	17.2
	13+ "	5.7	8.1	2.1	5.3	3.3	5.0	7.4	9.0
	Total	15.9	23.8	7.4	10.6	10.4	16.0	19.9	26.2
Manitoba									
14 ²	8 years	25.5	33.3	22.9	34.6	11.6	20.7	35.8	39.0
	9+ "	11.1	13.2	3.6	8.3	4.2	10.9	23.3	18.1
	Total	36.6	46.5	26.5	42.9	15.8	31.6	59.1	57.1
15	8 years	33.8	32.8	40.0	42.7	16.3	18.0	29.3	25.1
	9 "	13.9	17.0	9.1	9.8	9.4	14.6	28.9	30.3
	10+ "	3.1	6.8	1.8	2.5	1.5	4.5	7.7	15.3
	Total	50.8	56.6	50.9	55.0	27.2	37.1	65.9	70.7
16	9 years	17.7	20.0	16.7	17.9	10.3	17.1	23.7	23.4
	10 "	8.1	13.8	4.6	7.2	5.0	10.3	16.5	21.8
	11+ "	2.4	3.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	3.0	5.5	7.1
	Total	28.2	37.5	22.1	25.7	17.1	30.4	45.7	52.3
17	10 years	14.8	19.4	10.3	11.3	10.3	14.2	22.6	26.2
	11 "	6.1	12.1	2.0	5.7	4.7	7.8	12.0	17.4
	12+ "	0.9	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.0	3.6
	Total	21.8	33.9	12.5	17.8	15.7	23.8	36.6	47.2
18	11 years	13.1	20.4	7.4	10.0	8.9	12.1	20.3	26.7
	12 "	4.6	7.2	1.6	4.5	4.8	4.4	7.4	7.9
	13+ "	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9
	Total	18.3	28.3	9.2	14.9	14.4	16.8	28.6	35.5
19	12 years	8.6	11.9	3.3	8.0	9.6	9.9	12.3	13.6
	13+ "	1.6	2.5	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.6	2.7
	Total	10.2	14.4	3.8	9.5	10.9	12.8	14.9	16.3

TABLE 30. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age who were as Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade when they Withdrew from School, Canada and Provinces - Continued

Age ¹	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Saskatchewan									
14 ²	8 years	31.7	34.1	35.5	35.7	16.5	24.2	38.4	38.0
	9+ "	9.2	16.1	7.5	8.9	4.4	12.9	18.6	30.4
	Total	40.9	50.2	43.0	44.6	20.9	37.1	57.0	68.4
15	8 years	45.5	43.3	53.1	52.9	22.6	26.8	31.5	28.7
	9 "	13.0	18.7	10.7	14.5	12.4	22.6	25.9	28.1
	10+ "	2.7	5.8	1.2	3.4	3.2	6.7	10.5	12.6
	Total	61.2	67.8	65.0	70.8	38.2	56.1	67.9	69.4
16	9 years	17.8	22.1	18.3	21.7	14.9	19.6	18.5	25.9
	10 "	7.6	9.9	6.3	7.0	7.2	8.6	15.7	20.9
	11+ "	1.6	1.9	0.7	0.5	2.7	2.7	5.9	5.6
	Total	27.0	33.9	25.3	29.2	24.8	30.9	40.1	52.4
17	10 years	12.1	16.9	10.9	13.7	12.4	15.8	17.5	23.6
	11 "	3.7	7.6	1.9	3.6	4.7	7.3	10.7	15.3
	12+ "	1.3	2.7	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.3	4.5	5.6
	Total	17.1	27.2	13.3	18.1	18.8	26.4	32.7	44.5
18	11 years	7.1	13.1	4.2	7.1	8.9	16.6	14.1	18.5
	12 "	6.4	11.0	3.0	4.9	6.9	9.3	15.8	19.6
	13+ "	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.5
	Total	13.9	25.3	7.4	12.5	16.4	26.4	30.9	40.6
19	12 years	10.9	18.1	4.8	9.4	13.9	17.9	23.3	26.5
	13+ "	2.0	3.7	9.0	2.5	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.7
	Total	12.9	21.8	13.8	11.9	16.8	21.8	27.5	31.2
Alberta									
14 ²	8 years	33.1	32.8	31.4	35.9	19.7	18.8	41.3	38.2
	9+ "	16.0	24.8	11.7	10.7	11.8	23.8	22.0	34.9
	Total	49.1	57.6	43.1	46.6	31.5	42.6	63.3	73.1
15	8 years	35.2	28.5	43.4	39.3	19.5	14.6	26.3	21.4
	9 "	20.7	28.6	18.0	24.7	12.8	21.2	31.0	36.9
	10+ "	7.3	10.4	4.2	5.4	7.4	5.1	14.0	19.0
	Total	63.2	67.5	65.6	69.4	39.7	40.9	71.3	77.3
16	9 years	24.4	28.5	25.3	30.5	16.5	24.7	27.3	27.5
	10 "	9.9	16.0	6.7	10.3	9.8	11.7	17.7	24.8
	11+ "	2.5	5.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	2.0	6.4	12.0
	Total	36.8	50.4	32.8	43.1	29.0	38.4	51.4	64.3
17	10 years	13.8	17.6	10.4	12.9	11.7	17.4	21.8	21.8
	11 "	5.8	11.4	2.7	4.4	6.3	7.9	11.4	18.9
	12+ "	1.9	3.4	0.9	0.9	2.1	3.6	3.9	5.7
	Total	21.5	32.4	14.0	18.2	20.1	28.9	37.1	46.4
18	11 years	9.5	17.1	5.5	8.6	8.7	13.6	15.3	23.2
	12 "	6.1	12.0	2.8	5.3	5.4	9.9	10.8	16.6
	13+ "	5.7	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.0
	Total	21.3	30.5	8.7	14.5	14.8	24.3	27.0	41.8
19	12 years	12.0	19.0	5.9	8.3	10.9	13.6	19.1	25.9
	13+ "	2.8	4.7	1.9	3.3	2.4	5.2	3.9	5.3
	Total	14.8	23.7	7.8	11.6	13.3	18.8	23.0	31.2

TABLE 30. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age who were as Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade when they Withdrew from School, Canada and Provinces - Concluded

Age ¹	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia									
14 ²	8 years	37.9	37.6	24.6	32.7	29.6	27.4	44.6	42.2
	9+ "	18.9	26.1	12.3	12.7	13.9	22.1	22.7	30.2
	Total	56.8	63.7	36.9	45.4	43.5	49.5	67.3	72.4
15	8 years	27.9	24.7	29.8	28.2	25.8	27.1	28.4	22.5
	9 "	26.6	30.8	14.7	16.8	18.6	24.6	37.2	37.8
	10+ "	10.0	17.7	4.1	8.4	8.6	10.3	13.5	23.9
	Total	64.5	73.2	48.6	53.4	53.0	62.0	79.1	84.2
16	9 years	25.7	25.8	21.4	17.3	21.9	22.9	29.7	28.9
	10 "	20.5	26.7	9.7	13.5	14.3	15.7	28.3	34.1
	11+ "	5.1	8.4	2.3	3.4	3.5	4.7	7.1	11.1
	Total	51.3	60.9	33.4	34.2	39.7	43.3	65.1	74.1
17	10 years	20.7	28.4	12.9	17.7	16.1	20.0	25.9	33.4
	11 "	9.8	14.9	4.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	12.3	18.5
	12+ "	4.2	7.0	1.8	4.1	3.1	3.3	5.5	8.9
	Total	34.7	50.3	19.4	29.4	27.4	32.2	43.7	80.8
18	11 years	11.0	17.4	6.9	9.0	10.1	14.0	12.4	19.6
	12 "	12.4	20.9	8.1	11.1	7.7	12.4	15.6	25.0
	13+ "	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.8
	Total	24.8	40.5	15.6	20.5	19.1	27.4	29.8	47.4
19	12 years	17.4	27.9	11.8	17.1	13.0	16.3	20.4	32.4
	13+ "	4.3	5.5	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.8	5.3	6.2
	Total	21.7	33.4	13.8	20.0	16.1	20.1	25.7	38.8

1. Note that the age given is that at the census date. The individuals 15 or over may have withdrawn one or more years previous to that date.

2. Those with 7 years of schooling were included in the group with 5-7 years of schooling.

3. Percentages marked are unreliable since they are based on totals of less than 40 and can be unduly influenced by even one or two cases.

Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age At School who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grades

The data for those leaving school indicated that a large percentage of them were at-age or accelerated when compared with the average youngster at school. It was pointed out that there was a possibility that some retardation was concealed in the data as years-at-school might not have been interpreted as years successfully completed. It was also noted that, depending on the province, from 49 p.c. to 79 p.c. of those leaving school were one or more years retarded according to our standard, but that from a practical standpoint these figures cannot be taken at face value. A pupil probably only feels retarded where his friends and acquaintances leave him behind whether one or more years, depending also upon the difficulty he has with new adjustments he must make, and how his parents and friends look at it. Progress through the schools is not uniform in all provinces and what is considered retardation in one province may not be considered so in another.

We now turn to the other side of the picture in an attempt to discover the percentages at-age and accelerated among those at school. Table 31 assumes that on the average pupils enter school at age 6 in September and are promoted one grade a year so that by age 15 in June they would have completed 9 years, although possibly 8 or 10 would still be normal progress. It is assumed here that those having completed 10 or more years at school are accelerated.

It may be argued that a certain degree of retardation is inherent in a system in order to maintain grade standards, considering differences in ability and application. It can equally well be argued that the same amount of acceleration is desirable if the bright are not to be retarded.

As time and space did not warrant a complete analysis of all the data in the tables our information has been restricted to the 15- and 18-year olds. At age 15 the most noticeable characteristic was that for all provinces a higher percentage of girls than boys had been accelerated, indicating one of several

things: that girls were generally better students whether due to earlier maturity, application or diligence; they did better on examinations; they were more tractable; or present schools were more suited to girls than to boys. For all Canada 15.6 p.c. of the boys were accelerated as compared with 21.8 p.c. of the girls and the difference varied from 2.7 p.c. in Quebec to 9.0 p.c. in Nova Scotia and averaged 6.2 p.c. for all provinces.

When the data for the provinces were distributed as rural and urban it was found that in all cases more girls than boys were accelerated and the percentages of accelerated were highest in the urban centres followed by the rural non-farm and farm areas. In the urban centres, 27.2 p.c. of the girls and 20.8 p.c. of the boys were accelerated. In the rural non-farm areas 18.9 p.c. of the girls and 12.4 p.c. of the boys were at least one grade in advance while for the farm areas the percentages were 17.4 for the girls and 11.1 for the boys.

Considering those at age 18 similarly, it was found that for all Canada 12.9 p.c. of the males and 13.9 p.c. of the females were accelerated. Percentages for the provinces varied for males from 6.8 in Newfoundland to 28.2 in Ontario and for females from 3.5 in Newfoundland to 32.8 in Ontario, differences related to promotion policies in the provinces.

In the urban centres, at age 18 about 14.7 p.c. of the males and 17.5 p.c. of the females were accelerated. Differences for the provinces were much less than at the 14-year level and, by contrast, the percentages for males were higher than for females in two provinces and equal in a third. Averages for those accelerated in the rural non-farm areas of all provinces are 9.7 p.c. for males and 9.3 p.c. for females and for the farm areas 9.8 p.c. for males and 9.0 p.c. for females. Higher percentages of males than females, accelerated one year or more, were reported by three provinces in the rural non-farm areas and by five provinces in the farm areas.

Just as at age 18, when it was found that generally the percentage of boys remaining in school was equal to or better than that for girls, it was found that by age 18 the percentage of boys accelerated was much closer to the percentage of girls. Since it is not likely that many pupils received double promotions or skipped a year in high school it would appear that selection of some sort was at work: the brighter and younger ones were more likely to continue in school.

When Tables 30 and 31 are considered together there is some indication that the school system is still selective and that there is still considerable retardation. There is also support for the idea that many pupils who leave school have not fallen behind and could benefit from more years in school.

TABLE 31. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age, At School, who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade, Canada and Provinces

Age		Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canada (10 Provinces)										
14 ¹	8 years	41.1	42.7	38.1	41.5	38.5	40.4	43.7	44.1	
	9+ "	16.6	22.5	10.6	16.5	13.4	18.9	20.9	26.8	
	Total	57.7	65.2	48.7	58.0	51.9	59.3	64.6	70.9	
15	8 years	26.6	23.1	33.2	28.6	23.0	25.4	23.0	19.9	
	9 "	38.3	40.5	34.0	39.4	28.6	37.5	41.0	42.1	
	10+ "	17.3	23.7	11.4	17.3	10.1	19.5	21.3	28.0	
	Total	82.2	87.3	78.6	85.3	61.7	82.4	85.3	90.0	
16	9 years	23.4	20.0	28.6	24.4	25.7	21.9	21.1	17.6	
	10 "	41.0	43.2	37.5	42.0	37.6	41.3	43.1	44.3	
	11+ "	17.5	24.2	11.3	18.2	13.3	19.4	20.8	28.0	
	Total	81.9	87.4	77.4	84.6	76.6	82.6	85.0	89.9	
17	10 years	24.1	21.9	29.0	26.8	27.1	24.5	22.1	19.3	
	11 "	39.8	41.6	37.9	41.3	36.6	41.1	41.1	41.9	
	12+ "	19.8	24.7	12.6	17.3	15.2	19.6	22.9	28.9	
	Total	83.7	88.2	79.5	85.4	78.9	85.2	86.1	90.1	
18	11 years	22.6	22.2	27.7	27.0	24.8	26.0	20.9	19.8	
	12 "	43.3	45.2	40.4	43.9	42.0	43.7	44.2	45.9	
	13+ "	17.5	19.0	9.8	11.5	11.9	13.2	20.5	22.8	
	Total	83.4	86.4	77.9	82.4	78.7	82.9	85.6	88.5	
19	12 years	27.4	28.9	36.0	41.7	28.7	30.4	25.4	27.1	
	13+ "	52.9	50.9	35.7	43.0	45.2	42.4	57.6	55.6	
	Total	80.3	79.8	71.7	84.7	73.9	72.8	83.0	82.7	

TABLE 31. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age, At School, who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade, Canada and Provinces - Continued

Age	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Newfoundland									
14 ¹	8 years	28.6	31.9	37.2	27.4	26.7	25.6	29.7	34.0
	9+ "	10.8	13.0	3.3	10.8	10.3	9.5	12.5	15.1
	Total	39.4	44.9	40.5	38.2	37.0	35.1	42.2	49.1
15	8 years	31.1	31.0	35.2	32.8	34.3	32.1	26.9	29.5
	9 "	27.8	28.9	24.6	26.1	25.1	26.6	31.2	32.0
	10+ "	10.8	15.3	7.4	17.6	8.5	13.1	13.9	17.7
	Total	69.7	75.2	67.2	76.5	67.9	71.8	72.0	79.2
16	9 years	28.8	28.3	36.7	29.4	29.7	29.5	26.9	27.0
	10 "	29.9	32.1	20.0	30.6	27.4	30.0	33.5	34.3
	11+ "	10.4	15.1	11.1	10.6	9.0	12.8	11.9	17.7
	Total	69.1	75.5	67.8	70.6	66.1	72.3	72.3	79.0
17	10 years	29.1	33.8	33.3 ²	39.5 ²	27.5	34.9	30.0	32.6
	11 "	30.1	34.0	33.3 ²	36.8 ²	26.0	28.7	33.0	37.8
	12+ "	8.8	10.8	—	2.6 ²	7.4	9.2	10.3	12.6
	Total	68.0	78.6	66.6	78.9	60.9	72.8	73.3	83.0
18	11 years	38.5	38.5	29.4 ²	31.3 ²	36.1	36.8	40.6	40.0
	12 "	21.2	28.3	23.5 ²	25.0 ²	19.4	21.6	22.1	33.1
	13+ "	6.8	3.5	—	—	6.1	2.6	7.7	4.4
	Total	66.5	70.3	52.9	56.3	61.6	61.0	70.4	77.5
19	12 years	19.2	36.4	33.3 ²	60.0 ²	18.1	20.6	18.8	42.6
	13+ "	30.2	15.8	22.2 ²	—	22.2	10.3	36.6	18.7
	Total	49.4	52.2	55.5	60.0	40.3	30.9	55.4	61.3
Prince Edward Island									
14 ¹	8 years	41.8	43.4	55.8	45.2	40.9	42.4	35.7	39.6
	9+ "	13.0	21.2	8.0	19.0	14.0	20.8	24.7	27.4
	Total	54.8	64.5	63.8	64.2	54.9	63.2	60.4	67.0
15	8 years	29.9	28.6	33.5	29.8	27.7	34.8	23.8	19.2
	9 "	35.7	39.7	36.5	41.5	37.2	38.8	32.7	36.5
	10+ "	16.2	20.8	12.1	17.8	14.2	19.7	26.8	28.7
	Total	81.8	89.1	82.1	89.1	79.1	93.3	83.3	84.4
16	9 years	23.4	29.5	25.9	30.8	34.4	31.4	9.8	25.2
	10 "	39.3	40.9	38.1	44.5	35.5	36.3	44.6	36.2
	11+ "	13.5	17.0	7.9	12.7	6.5	22.5	28.6	22.8
	Total	76.2	87.4	71.9	88.0	76.4	90.2	83.0	84.2
17	10 years	32.7	31.9	34.9	32.5	34.6	32.8	28.8	30.4
	11 "	32.2	35.8	31.4	38.8	28.8	26.2	35.6	37.0
	12+ "	17.1	17.6	14.0	15.0	9.6	18.0	26.0	21.7
	Total	82.0	85.3	80.3	86.3	73.0	77.0	90.4	89.1
18	11 years	28.9	33.1	31.9	43.0	22.2 ²	35.5 ²	29.6	20.0
	12 "	39.1	37.1	27.7	34.2	51.9 ²	29.0 ²	42.6	44.6
	13+ "	14.8	14.9	21.3	7.6	7.4 ²	9.7 ²	13.0	26.2
	Total	82.8	85.1	80.9	84.8	81.5	74.2	85.2	90.8
19	12 years	26.3	39.3	29.6 ²	35.7 ²	31.6 ²	38.3 ²	20.0 ²	42.9
	13+ "	52.6	38.2	44.4 ²	39.3 ²	52.6 ²	16.7 ²	60.0 ²	42.9
	Total	78.9	77.5	74.0	75.0	84.2	50.0	80.0	85.8

TABLE 31. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age, At School, who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade, Canada and Provinces — Continued

Age	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia									
14 ¹	8 years	31.9	35.1	34.0	36.1	34.0	36.7	29.8	33.7
	9+ "	17.0	24.2	13.0	20.5	13.7	17.8	21.0	29.4
	Total	48.9	59.3	47.0	56.6	47.7	54.5	50.8	63.1
15	8 years	25.2	24.4	30.6	25.9	27.3	26.5	21.8	22.7
	9 "	30.4	31.9	32.8	35.6	32.6	34.6	28.2	28.9
	10+ "	16.4	25.4	14.4	21.5	12.2	20.3	19.3	29.7
	Total	72.0	81.7	77.8	83.0	72.1	81.4	69.3	81.3
16	9 years	25.9	22.3	30.2	26.7	30.8	25.8	22.0	19.2
	10 "	30.4	34.6	33.0	38.7	32.0	37.8	28.7	31.6
	11+ "	14.4	24.2	9.4	18.4	10.1	17.3	18.3	29.4
	Total	70.7	81.1	72.6	83.8	72.9	80.9	69.0	80.2
17	10 years	28.2	25.4	34.6	29.3	26.2	28.0	26.9	22.6
	11 "	30.7	35.5	33.1	36.2	31.4	35.9	29.7	35.0
	12+ "	14.6	21.8	8.1	15.3	10.5	16.7	18.1	26.8
	Total	73.5	82.7	75.8	80.8	68.1	80.6	74.7	84.4
18	11 years	28.1	31.1	31.6	38.3	33.3	30.6	25.4	28.8
	12 "	27.8	30.7	32.2	28.3	28.6	29.4	26.3	32.0
	13+ "	14.5	14.8	8.5	7.5	9.0	11.4	18.1	18.4
	Total	70.4	76.6	72.3	74.1	70.9	71.4	69.8	79.2
19	12 years	24.5	28.0	35.1	32.7	25.7	26.9	21.8	27.0
	13+ "	39.3	40.2	26.6	26.2	35.8	36.6	43.1	44.8
	Total	63.8	68.2	61.7	58.9	61.5	63.5	64.9	71.8
New Brunswick									
14 ¹	8 years	38.5	42.7	37.8	42.0	37.3	42.0	40.1	43.8
	9+ "	13.7	17.8	8.8	12.9	12.0	16.2	20.2	23.9
	Total	52.2	60.5	46.6	54.9	49.3	58.2	60.3	67.7
15	8 years	27.4	25.9	30.9	32.4	28.9	26.5	23.1	20.1
	9 "	33.4	38.3	30.2	33.3	33.0	38.0	36.6	42.7
	10+ "	13.0	17.7	10.6	14.5	9.5	14.7	17.8	22.6
	Total	73.8	81.9	71.7	80.2	71.4	79.2	77.5	85.4
16	9 years	23.0	22.0	26.8	26.4	23.3	23.7	20.2	18.1
	10 "	37.8	40.2	35.8	38.1	39.0	36.9	38.4	43.5
	11+ "	14.8	20.8	10.9	16.8	11.3	17.9	19.6	25.2
	Total	75.6	83.0	73.5	81.3	73.6	78.5	78.2	86.8
17	10 years	27.7	27.3	28.2	28.9	27.6	28.9	27.4	25.7
	11 "	39.7	42.9	42.5	39.3	36.8	46.3	39.5	43.2
	12+ "	10.9	13.6	7.8	11.7	8.2	12.1	13.6	15.4
	Total	78.3	83.8	78.5	79.9	72.6	87.3	80.5	84.3
18	11 years	31.7	36.6	32.4	41.5	26.5	35.6	33.5	34.6
	12 "	33.4	36.8	30.8	33.2	30.9	34.9	35.5	39.3
	13+ "	8.7	7.6	3.8	3.1	10.5	6.8	10.0	10.0
	Total	73.8	81.0	67.0	77.8	67.9	77.3	79.0	83.9
19	12 years	24.2	33.1	25.5	27.6	24.3	31.0	23.6	35.5
	13+ "	41.2	31.3	34.5	30.3	35.7	28.6	46.2	32.6
	Total	65.4	64.4	60.0	57.9	60.0	59.6	69.8	68.1

TABLE 31. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age, At School, who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade, Canada and Provinces - Continued

Age	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Quebec									
14 ¹	8 years	37.8	40.9	30.7	36.7	37.3	40.3	40.9	42.6
	9 + "	10.0	12.1	4.9	8.0	6.6	9.3	13.0	14.4
	Total.....	47.8	53.0	35.6	44.7	43.9	49.6	53.9	57.0
15	8 years	30.5	29.0	34.7	32.8	34.4	32.2	28.6	27.2
	9 "	36.1	39.5	26.8	33.9	34.3	35.7	39.0	42.0
	10 + "	10.6	13.3	6.0	9.4	6.5	11.2	12.7	15.0
	Total.....	77.2	81.8	67.5	76.1	75.2	79.1	80.3	84.2
16	9 years	27.0	24.8	30.0	27.8	29.7	25.7	25.9	23.9
	10 "	39.9	43.7	31.8	39.5	36.2	42.6	42.1	45.0
	11 + "	11.2	15.3	8.0	11.0	6.7	12.3	12.7	17.0
	Total.....	78.1	83.8	69.8	78.3	72.6	80.6	80.7	85.9
17	10 years	27.8	27.0	29.9	31.1	30.6	31.3	27.1	25.2
	11 "	38.1	40.4	31.2	35.2	33.0	38.2	39.9	42.0
	12 + "	13.8	15.6	9.7	10.9	11.5	12.1	14.7	17.3
	Total.....	79.7	83.0	70.8	77.2	75.1	81.6	81.7	84.5
18	11 years	23.1	28.5	22.9	25.8	23.3	34.2	23.1	28.0
	12 "	44.2	40.6	32.3	33.5	44.1	38.0	45.7	42.2
	13 + "	13.7	11.8	10.7	7.3	9.3	6.6	14.7	13.3
	Total.....	81.0	80.9	65.9	66.6	76.7	78.8	83.5	83.5
19	12 years	27.7	30.6	28.6	33.5	26.3	25.0	27.8	30.8
	13 + "	52.6	40.5	38.6	21.8	54.7	34.5	53.9	43.3
	Total.....	80.3	71.1	67.2	55.3	81.0	59.5	81.7	74.1
Ontario									
14 ¹	8 years	44.9	43.9	43.7	43.5	41.4	42.7	46.2	44.3
	9 + "	24.3	32.8	18.7	27.2	19.6	26.8	27.3	35.8
	Total.....	69.2	76.7	62.4	70.7	61.0	69.5	73.5	80.1
15	8 years	22.3	18.3	27.5	22.0	26.2	22.6	20.0	16.3
	9 "	41.0	40.9	39.0	42.2	38.2	37.8	42.3	41.2
	10 + "	25.1	33.5	18.6	26.8	17.8	27.1	28.5	36.5
	Total.....	88.4	92.6	85.1	91.0	82.2	87.5	90.8	94.0
16	9 years	19.3	15.5	23.9	18.0	23.1	19.1	17.5	14.1
	10 "	42.7	42.7	42.4	43.2	37.9	40.5	43.8	43.0
	11 + "	24.9	32.9	17.5	28.5	19.2	26.2	27.5	35.3
	Total.....	86.9	91.1	83.8	89.7	80.2	85.8	88.6	92.4
17	10 years	19.4	16.5	23.0	19.3	24.4	20.4	17.9	14.9
	11 "	39.9	39.5	41.1	43.0	36.2	38.2	40.4	38.8
	12 + "	29.5	36.0	20.5	27.9	22.0	27.7	32.3	39.6
	Total.....	88.8	92.0	84.6	90.2	82.6	86.3	90.6	93.3
18	11 years	17.3	13.7	21.4	19.5	19.7	15.1	16.3	12.2
	12 "	42.4	44.2	45.4	44.5	37.8	42.4	42.7	44.3
	13 + "	28.2	32.8	18.8	23.5	20.2	17.0	30.9	35.5
	Total.....	87.9	90.7	85.6	87.5	77.7	74.5	89.9	92.0
19	12 years	21.3	20.5	24.4	26.1	18.6	21.2	21.3	18.8
	13 + "	64.7	68.7	57.3	57.7	55.2	61.6	66.8	71.5
	Total.....	86.0	89.2	81.7	83.8	73.8	82.8	88.1	90.3

TABLE 31. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age, At School, who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade, Canada and Provinces - Continued

Age	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manitoba									
14 ¹	8 years	41.1	44.2	36.9	44.3	36.8	37.6	46.3	46.7
	9 + "	14.8	21.3	9.5	15.3	9.8	15.0	21.3	28.6
	Total	55.9	65.5	46.4	59.6	46.6	52.6	67.6	75.3
15	8 years	26.3	21.7	35.2	38.0	24.2	21.3	20.9	17.3
	9 "	40.5	43.2	34.7	42.8	36.9	35.6	45.6	46.4
	10 + "	14.8	22.1	10.0	15.9	10.6	17.1	19.4	28.6
	Total	81.6	87.0	79.9	86.7	71.7	74.0	85.9	92.3
16	9 years	24.9	20.8	31.1	25.5	23.8	20.6	22.0	18.1
	10 "	44.9	46.5	38.8	44.4	42.5	40.5	48.7	49.6
	11 + "	14.1	20.6	8.8	14.4	9.4	17.6	18.3	25.0
	Total	83.9	87.9	78.7	84.3	75.7	78.7	89.0	92.7
17	10 years	24.9	24.2	27.9	30.1	28.7	28.7	22.7	21.4
	11 "	46.2	49.0	41.6	46.9	39.1	39.1	49.7	50.7
	12 + "	12.5	16.3	7.5	10.7	12.8	12.8	14.4	19.5
	Total	83.6	89.5	77.0	87.7	80.6	80.6	86.8	91.6
18	11 years	31.9	29.6	36.9	32.9	28.5	32.8	31.1	27.7
	12 "	38.9	41.9	33.8	41.3	44.6	40.6	39.4	42.3
	13 + "	10.3	14.0	3.8	8.4	6.2	8.3	13.2	17.4
	Total	81.1	85.5	74.5	82.6	79.3	81.7	83.7	87.4
19	12 years	27.7	30.2	34.0	40.4	37.2	37.9	24.6	25.8
	13 + "	44.5	44.9	21.6	21.7	31.4	41.4	52.8	52.6
	Total	72.2	75.1	55.6	62.1	68.6	79.3	77.4	78.4
Saskatchewan									
14 ¹	8 years	40.7	43.0	38.5	41.6	41.0	43.0	45.8	46.0
	9 + "	12.9	19.4	8.8	13.6	13.7	21.5	22.6	30.8
	Total	53.6	62.4	47.3	55.2	54.7	64.5	68.4	76.8
15	8 years	33.6	27.9	41.2	35.2	28.4	24.2	21.5	16.8
	9 "	35.4	41.2	31.2	36.8	37.9	43.8	42.6	47.5
	10 + "	13.2	19.2	8.5	14.3	13.9	18.9	22.7	29.0
	Total	82.2	88.3	80.9	86.3	80.2	86.9	86.8	93.3
16	9 years	27.7	24.1	33.0	28.4	24.4	21.8	22.5	19.3
	10 "	39.9	43.9	34.9	41.8	43.7	45.9	44.3	45.6
	11 + "	13.0	18.0	8.3	13.1	13.8	18.0	19.5	25.7
	Total	80.6	86.0	76.2	83.3	81.9	85.7	86.3	90.6
17	10 years	29.2	25.0	33.3	32.0	30.9	22.1	23.4	19.0
	11 "	40.2	44.0	35.4	41.6	41.8	47.0	44.7	44.6
	12 + "	14.1	20.1	10.0	12.5	12.7	21.1	20.0	28.5
	Total	83.5	89.1	78.7	86.1	85.4	90.2	88.1	92.1
18	11 years	29.5	26.6	35.1	30.3	30.7	31.9	23.5	19.4
	12 "	44.2	50.3	38.9	48.0	47.5	48.8	47.2	53.6
	13 + "	7.6	9.2	4.2	5.1	7.3	6.3	11.0	15.1
	Total	81.3	86.1	78.2	83.4	85.5	87.0	81.7	88.1
19	12 years	42.7	45.0	48.6	46.1	46.2	45.1	35.7	44.4
	13 + "	30.1	33.7	20.3	21.9	24.1	31.6	42.2	41.7
	Total	72.8	78.7	68.9	68.0	70.3	76.7	77.9	86.1

TABLE 31. Per Cent of the Population 14-19 Years of Age, At School, who were As Young As, or Younger Than the Average for Their Grade, Canada and Provinces - Concluded

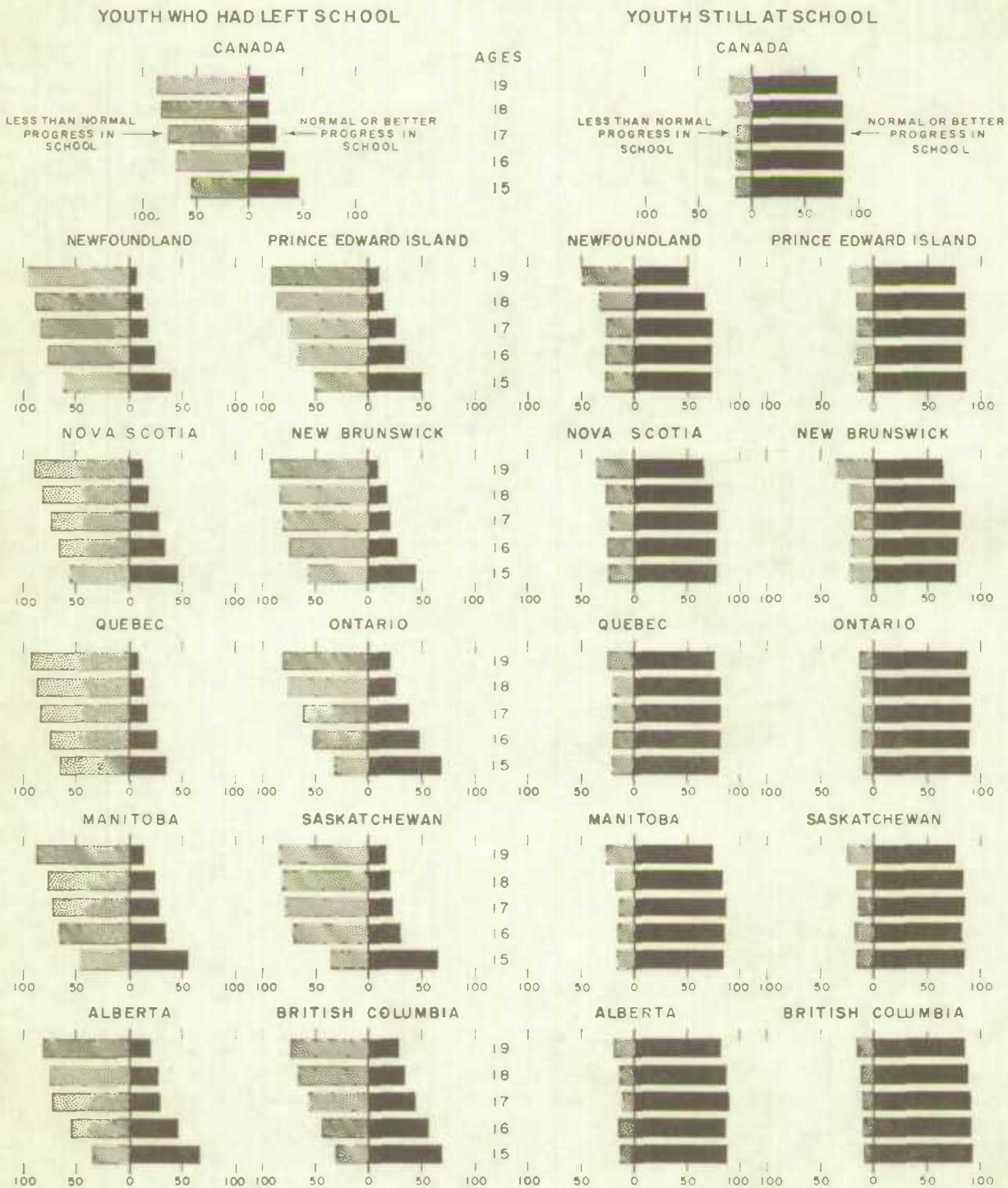
Age	Years of Schooling	Total		Rural farm		Rural Non-farm		Urban	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alberta									
14 ¹	8 years	44.2	45.8	41.6	45.1	42.0	40.1	49.0	49.0
	9 + "	16.5	24.1	10.2	17.2	19.1	26.7	24.1	31.9
	Total	60.7	69.9	51.8	62.3	61.1	66.8	73.1	80.9
15	8 years	27.7	22.8	33.1	29.1	26.3	22.6	21.2	15.4
	9 "	41.2	44.1	37.9	43.8	39.9	41.1	45.8	45.8
	10 + "	15.0	22.8	9.0	13.9	15.0	24.5	22.6	32.4
	Total	83.9	89.7	80.0	86.8	81.2	88.4	89.6	93.6
16	9 years	25.4	19.9	30.0	25.7	24.1	18.5	21.3	14.3
	10 "	40.9	45.5	37.4	42.3	39.2	47.9	44.8	48.0
	11 + "	17.1	23.8	10.6	17.5	19.3	20.3	22.7	31.8
	Total	83.4	89.2	78.0	85.5	82.6	86.7	88.8	94.1
17	10 years	25.6	22.0	33.2	26.3	24.9	20.8	20.3	18.6
	11 "	42.3	45.7	37.2	43.7	43.3	49.0	45.6	46.3
	12 + "	17.5	22.0	10.6	16.5	18.8	20.7	21.9	27.4
	Total	85.4	89.7	81.0	86.5	87.0	90.5	87.8	92.3
18	11 years	25.4	23.1	29.7	29.6	27.5	19.2	21.6	19.4
	12 "	52.1	55.6	45.7	48.6	51.7	62.4	56.8	58.8
	13 + "	7.3	10.6	5.4	8.1	5.9	10.2	9.1	12.6
	Total	84.8	89.3	80.8	86.3	85.1	91.8	87.5	90.8
19	12 years	44.6	40.7	50.0	43.6	51.4	43.3	39.3	38.1
	13 + "	35.8	40.1	27.3	33.6	31.0	38.6	42.2	44.5
	Total	80.4	80.8	77.3	77.2	82.4	81.9	81.5	82.6
British Columbia									
14 ¹	8 years	50.0	50.4	46.1	47.0	45.5	45.2	53.0	53.6
	9 + "	20.0	28.4	14.3	22.3	14.9	25.1	23.7	31.5
	Total	70.0	78.8	60.4	69.3	60.4	70.3	76.7	85.1
15	8 years	21.5	15.6	29.0	20.5	24.4	16.9	18.5	13.8
	9 "	46.3	48.4	41.2	48.5	41.0	44.2	49.6	50.1
	10 + "	21.2	28.2	15.2	22.5	16.1	22.1	24.6	32.0
	Total	89.0	92.2	85.4	91.5	81.5	83.2	92.7	95.9
16	9 years	19.0	14.2	23.1	19.0	21.7	16.5	17.2	12.2
	10 "	47.7	49.8	46.4	47.3	40.7	45.2	50.5	52.0
	11 + "	20.6	27.8	12.5	20.8	16.4	22.5	24.3	31.3
	Total	87.5	91.8	82.0	87.1	78.8	84.2	92.0	95.5
17	10 years	18.9	15.9	22.5	23.7	23.3	17.9	17.0	13.7
	11 "	45.5	45.5	46.8	42.7	41.5	43.3	46.3	46.8
	12 + "	24.1	30.6	16.5	21.7	18.3	25.1	27.3	34.1
	Total	88.5	92.0	85.8	88.1	83.1	86.3	90.6	94.6
18	11 years	17.2	13.6	21.7	14.9	18.7	16.9	16.0	12.6
	12 "	51.9	58.6	52.0	59.6	52.6	57.1	51.7	58.8
	13 + "	17.6	19.4	11.7	10.6	14.8	13.9	19.3	22.6
	Total	86.7	91.6	85.4	85.1	86.1	87.9	87.0	94.0
19	12 years	26.2	26.9	40.6	34.4	21.2	27.8	25.1	25.5
	13 + "	57.1	59.7	32.3	43.4	57.2	52.8	60.7	63.7
	Total	83.3	86.6	72.9	77.8	78.4	80.6	85.8	89.2

1. Those with 7 years of schooling were included in the group with 5-7 years of schooling.

2. Percentages marked are unreliable since they are based on totals of less than 40 and can be unduly influenced by even one or two cases.

CHART-7

PER CENT OF YOUTH AGED 15-19 WHO WERE OLDER, AND THE
SAME AGE OR YOUNGER THAN THE NORMAL AGE FOR THEIR SCHOOL GRADE



It was not possible to construct an age-grade table for Canada and the provinces from these data nor was it too desirable since most provinces publish their own. An examination of any one of these shows much the same sort of distribution as given here. Such a table for any one province would pro-

vide a better gauge than given here for those who are over-age, at-age and under-age for their grade or year at school, but would not produce as much evidence covering grade level of those who leave school.

IX

RACIAL EXTRACTION AND SCHOOLING

Racial Extraction and Schooling

It is of some interest to know the number of years of schooling possessed by immigrants to Canada from other countries and the amount received by the children and grandchildren of those immigrants as they are assimilated. Data collected by the census were not tabulated in such a way as to show such detail. The measures used in this section are crude because they are not distributed adequately by age and do not separate, for example, first generation from second generation Canadians or other nationals living in Canada. The entrance to Canada of immigrants has never been a steady flow but varies from country to country and year to year. As a result the age composition for the population of many ethnic groups is not normal for their country nor for the Canadian population. For example the Chinese population is largely made up of adult males while those of French, British and Jewish extraction are normal. Similarly a larger percentage of some groups than others were born in Canada. At best the figures provided can be considered to be indicative of the situation at the time of the Censuses, 1941 and 1951.

Keeping in mind the limitations of the data given and avoiding unfair comparisons, available data on school attendance are given in Table 32. It gives statistics for children and youth in 17 selected racial categories showing the number aged 5-19; the number at school for all ages, most of whom fall between ages 5 and 19; and the percentage classed as urban in 1951 according to the 1951 definition.

If one attempts to obtain a measure of attendance by computing the percentage that all enrolled in school were of the total aged 5-19 he will find

considerable variation from group to group. Part of this is probably a genuine difference but in part it is affected by the age distribution. Considering those of British and French extraction as normal since they are in the majority, we find only the Japanese, Jewish and Chinese show an appreciably larger percentage at school than those of British origin. The others fall within the range found for those of British and French stock except the native Indians and Eskimos. While data for these people are more difficult to obtain, available data indicates that their percentage increased by 11 points during the decade and in 1951 half of those aged 5 to 19 were in school. It is of interest that relative enrolment increased for almost all of the groups from the one census to the next which is indicative of the importance placed on education by those of various extractions probably depending somewhat on the occupation of the parent, availability of schools and other socio-economic factors.

There is considerable variation, depending on the racial origin, in percentage classed as urban among those of school age. In 1951 about 98.6 p.c. of those of Jewish origin were classed as urban. The next highest percentage was 88.1 for the Chinese followed by 87.5 for the Italian. Seven other racial groups were from 51 to 60 p.c. urban leaving 5 groups between 33 and 47 p.c. urban namely, German, Netherlands, Russian, Scandinavian and Ukrainian and a sixth, native Indian and Eskimo, with 5.8 p.c. urban. Apart from the native Indians and Eskimos, percentages for the predominantly rural ethnic groups were on the average not too much below those for predominantly urban groups, and there was considerable overlapping of individual percentages.

TABLE 32. Number of Youth Aged 5-19, Number at School for All Ages and Number of Youth Aged 5-19 classed as Urban by Origin, Canada 1941 and 1951

	Total 5-19 ¹		At School All Ages		Percentage of 5-19 Urban
	1941	1951	1941	1951	1951
All Races.	3,266,732	3,586,580	2,175,031	2,468,881	54.9
British Isles Origin.....	1,392,129	1,526,341	998,672	1,121,252	60.1
French.....	1,164,941	1,308,403	710,852	822,303	53.7
Austrian, n.o.s.	11,137	7,053	7,319	5,097	51.1
Czech and Slovak	12,936	15,476	8,863	11,503	53.7
Finnish.....	8,298	8,196	5,466	5,922	51.4
German	139,075	164,875	91,609	116,071	36.9
Hungarian	17,442	14,488	11,323	10,029	47.2
Italian	37,792	35,339	25,476	23,537	87.5
Jewish.....	39,772	36,351	31,333	29,693	98.6
Netherlands	64,532	74,478	42,429	51,736	32.9
Polish	52,037	49,588	34,212	34,765	54.5
Russian.....	27,080	22,014	17,546	15,423	42.9
Scandinavian	64,950	70,286	45,113	51,660	42.3
Ukrainian	100,252	100,213	65,557	70,996	41.5
Chinese.....	3,560	5,872	2,834	4,585	88.1
Japanese.....	2	5,786	2	4,859	53.4
Native Indian & Eskimo	44,752	60,301	18,919	31,199	5.8
Other and not stated	86,047	81,520	57,508	58,251	66.8

1. In 1951, 2.8 p.c. of the 5-19 year olds were born outside Canada. Of these 35,057 were born in the British Isles, 1,724 in other Commonwealth Countries, 13,328 in the United States, 45,236 in Europe, 3,118 in Asia, and 1,084 in other countries.

2. Included in "other and not stated."

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT AND VOCATION

Education Level and Potential Income

While earning a higher income is only one and perhaps not the most important result of going to school, it is one that receives considerable attention and adds impetus to pupils' work in school. It is also a factor which lends itself to measurement by the census. Hence this section is given to discovering whether or not census data indicate a positive relationship between level attained in school and income earned afterwards. As a corollary some relationship is shown between level of education and industries and occupations where those levels are generally found.

In general, higher incomes are associated with more years in school and with those occupations or professions requiring higher education qualifications for entrance, or having a higher percentage of employees with a high school or college education. However, education is only one of the factors used for employee selection and promotion, and to determining wages or salaries paid. Other factors operating are age, personality, intelligence, class rank in school and college, participation in extra-curricular activities, family socio-economic status and geographical location, all of which can help determine college attendance, success on the job and lifetime earnings. The fact that a person is able to complete high school may reflect both native ability and a persistence that in itself could result in increased earnings. More education generally ensures higher income; the chances are that one's lifetime earnings will be increased for each year of schooling successfully completed. Other benefits claimed for education such as wider interests and a greater appreciation of the world in which we live were not a part of the present discussion.

The Census of 1951 provided data on income for wage-earners 14 years of age and over distributed according to occupations and industries and to selected numbers of years at school. Since these data are for salary and wage-earners only they are generally lower than would be the case if own-account and entrepreneurs were included. This is particularly true of such professions as law, medicine, dentistry and others where the majority of the members operate their own establishment and generally earn more than they would if working for some individual or firm.

A second factor which lowers the median is the number in a profession working for little or no pay, whether due to working for a parent, serving an apprenticeship or internship or having membership in a religious fraternity where only a nominal salary or honorarium is received. This results in low medians, although a table showing the complete distribution should reflect the true situation with respect to money paid to employees in a profession or group of professions.

A third factor is that the medians given are for all workers of all ages in the occupation field or category shown. If data distributing the groups by age were available, the 40-50 year age group would give a more valid distribution and it would be possible to compute lifelong earnings for those over age 20 for groups with different years of schooling.

Minimum wage laws in most provinces provide for wages of \$1,000 or more for experienced male factory workers with apprentices receiving about three-quarters of that amount. However the market is such that most salaries have gone well above the minimum set, for example, in June 1951 the average earnings of factory workers was two to three times the minimum adopted here. Nevertheless, it was decided to show two medians on the chart, one including all wage-earners, the other for all employees earning \$1,000 or more. An exception was made in the case of agriculture workers since board and room are usually an integral part of the remuneration. For agricultural workers the second median shown is for workers earning at least \$500 a year.

In 1951 the Canadian labour force was composed of 4,130,802 youth and men representing 82.3 p.c. of the male population 14 years of age and over and 1,168,823 females or 23.7 p.c. of females 14 years of age and over. A large majority, some 80.6 p.c. of the male labour force, were in industries other than agriculture or 10.5 p.c. who were employers and owners, another 0.2 p.c. received no pay, and 69.9 p.c. as wage-earners. Most farmers operated their own farms with little outside help. Of the 19.2 p.c. of the labour force on farms 13.1 p.c. were farm operators, 3.1 p.c. were unpaid farm workers and only 3.0 p.c. were paid employees, mostly farm labourers.

Of the 23.7 p.c. of females in the labour force about 96.6 p.c. were in industries other than agriculture. The greater part of these, 91.2 p.c. were wage-earners, another 1.3 p.c. received no pay and 4.1 p.c. were owners and employers. There were only 35,099 female farm workers, representing 3.0 p.c. of the female labour force, and of these 0.7 p.c. were employers and owners, 0.7 p.c. wage-earners and 1.6 p.c. helped on the farms but received no wages. Housekeepers with no outside employment were excluded in all cases.

Since the census was taken as of the first of June it is likely that a number of college students, normal school graduates and such were at home helping on the farm while waiting to return to school or to begin professional or other work in the fall. The majority, however, of those 30 years of age or over were probably just living on the farm working for their father but receiving no regular wages.

CHART-8

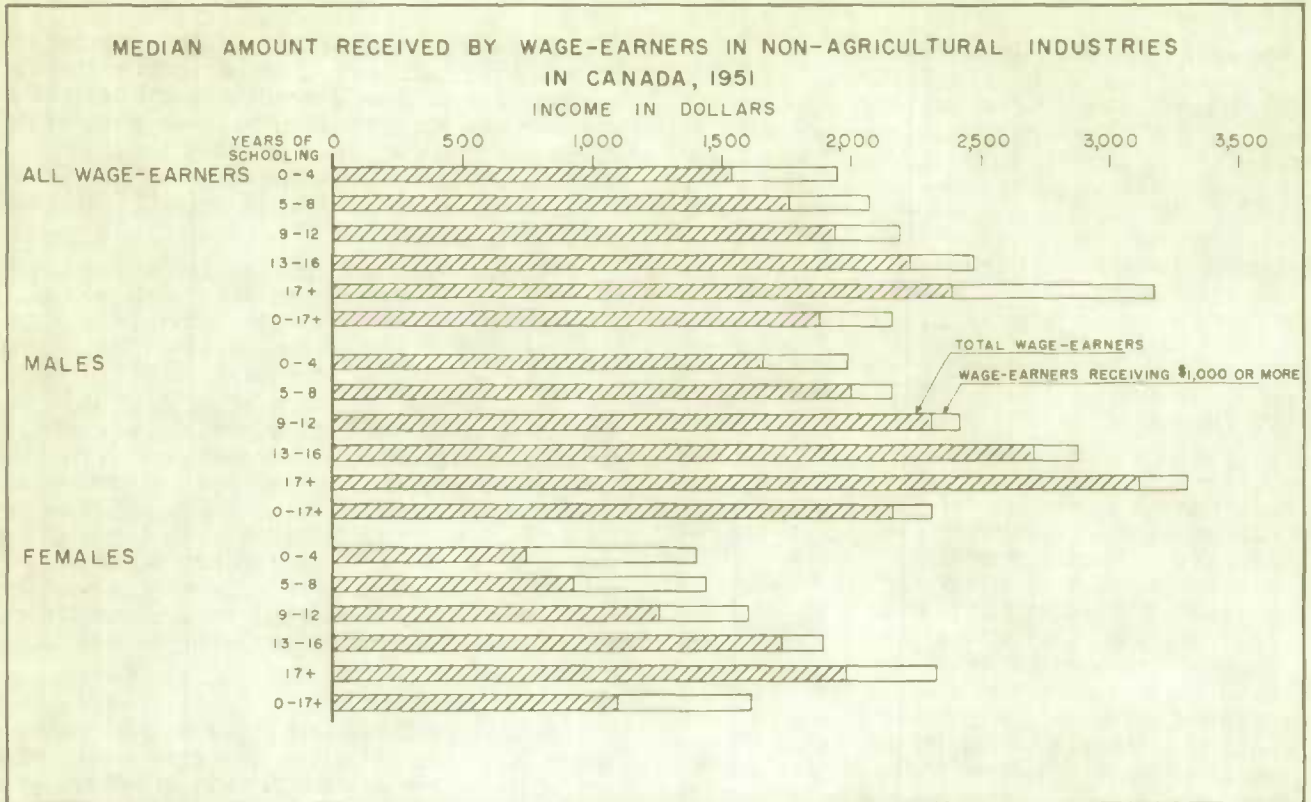
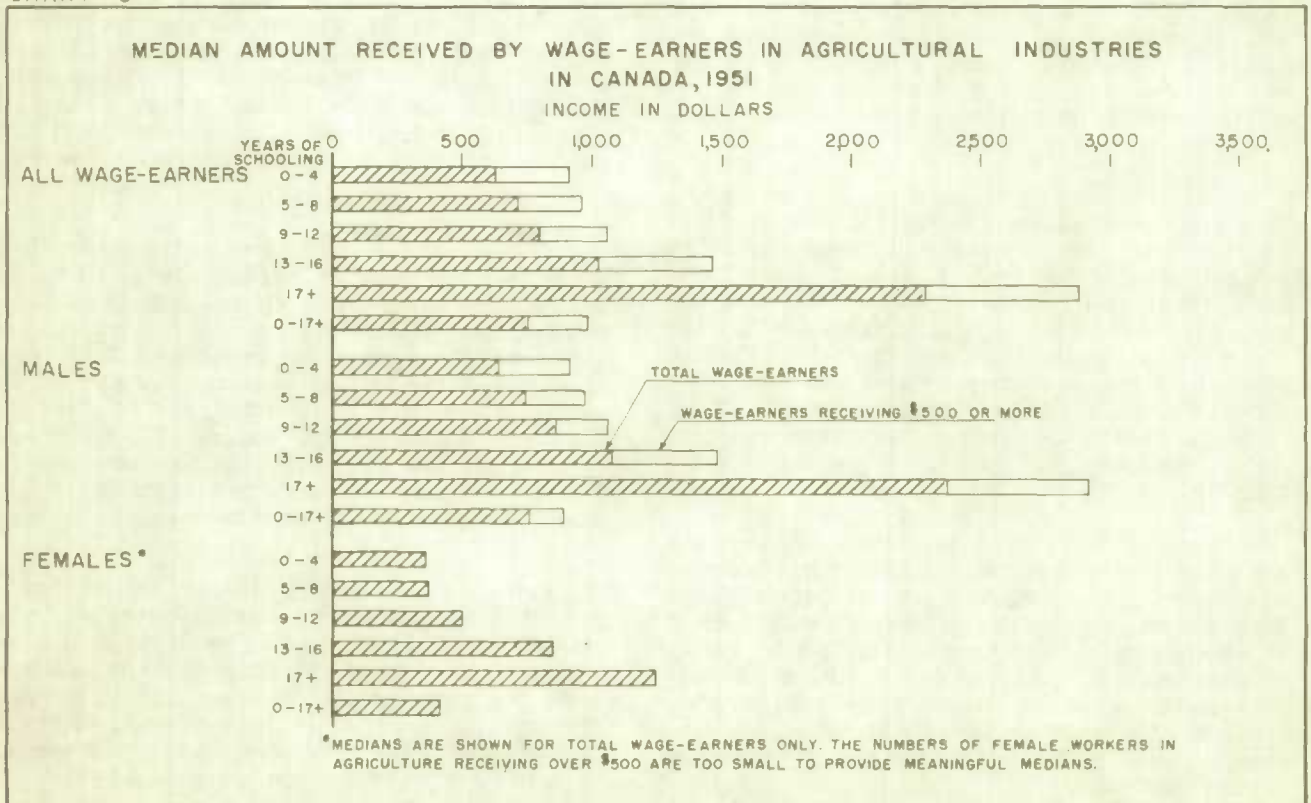


CHART-9



Average (median) earnings for male and female employees in agriculture and in all other industries, by selected number of years of schooling are shown in charts 8 and 9, for all wage-earners generally, for all wage-earners receiving \$1,000 or over in all industries other than agriculture, and for all wage-earners in agriculture receiving \$500 or more.

In all cases the medians increase with additional years of schooling but the relative size of increase varied. For agriculture, medians ranged from \$627 to \$2290 where all wage-earners were included or from \$914 to \$2,879 for the groups earning \$500 or more, for successive stages of years at school. Considering male agricultural workers it was found that those with 0-4 years of schooling who received more than \$500 a year averaged \$917 for the year; those with from 5-8, 9-12 and 13-16 years of schooling averaged \$968, \$1,065 and \$1,485, respectively. Then came the largest jump to those with 17 or more years of schooling who earned an average of \$2,910 indicating that for the most part these were specialists in agriculture but probably not living on farms.

Some 4,648 women in agriculture either received no wages or less than \$500 a year. This group includes many who worked on farms helping mainly with housework. If we consider only the remaining 3,707, less 569 "not stated", the numbers in some of the categories were too small to provide meaningful medians; hence medians are shown for total wage-earners only. If all wage-earners are considered, the increase is from \$361 for those with from 0-4 years of schooling to \$1,250 for those with 17 or more years of schooling.

For the total wage-earners in non-agricultural industries both medians show increases for each increment of schooling. The increments ranged from \$160 to \$292, step by step, when all were included and were \$125, \$116, \$284 and \$707 when only those earning \$1,000 or more were considered.

Considering medians for male and female groups separately, it was found that each succeeding group increased somewhat. The increments for male ranged from \$338 to \$405 when all were included, and were \$174, \$256, \$453 and \$429 when only those making \$1,000 or more were considered. It appears that while there is some advantage in completing the elementary school, a high school education, university education and advanced study ensure greater remuneration on the average to those who complete such courses.

For female workers there was a similar increase for each additional step up the school ladder but the increases were not so regular, the greatest increase being found between those with from 13-16 years of schooling and those with 17 or more.

These data do not take into consideration number of weeks worked per year, years of experience or age of worker. If they did, it is likely that there would not be as great a difference between median salaries of men and women. The charts indicate that on the average, years of schooling is related to yearly earnings.

It is also of interest to note that the average worker in 1951 had more education than the worker of 1941, as can be readily seen from the following table.

TABLE 33. Per Cent of Workers by Years of Schooling for 1941 and 1951

Years at School	Males		Females	
	1941	1951	1941	1951
0- 4 years	11.9	8.3	4.1	3.0
5- 8 "	51.6	46.7	34.9	31.0
9-12 "	30.1	35.6	49.7	52.7
13-16 "	4.9	6.5	10.1	11.4
17+ "	1.5	2.9	1.0	1.9

Two points stand out. In the first place both men and women show an increase in years at school from 1941 to 1951. The average number of years of schooling in the years 1951 and 1941, for the women was 9.3 years and 9.1 years, and for the men 7.8 years and 7.6 years, respectively, in each case. Second, although both show an increase during the decade, averages for the women workers were at least 1.5 years above those for the males for both years. Another way of looking at the same data is to note the percentages of men and women who had at least some high school training, 37 p.c. and 45

p.c. of the men in 1941 and 1951, respectively, and 61 p.c. and 66 p.c. of the women for the same years. It is safe to assume that year by year the average number of years spent at school by both men and women will increase and as schooling increases it will become a more important factor in selection. If this is the case, many classes of workers will need more and more education or training to compete successfully; and it is likely that in many cases this education will have to be related to the selected field.

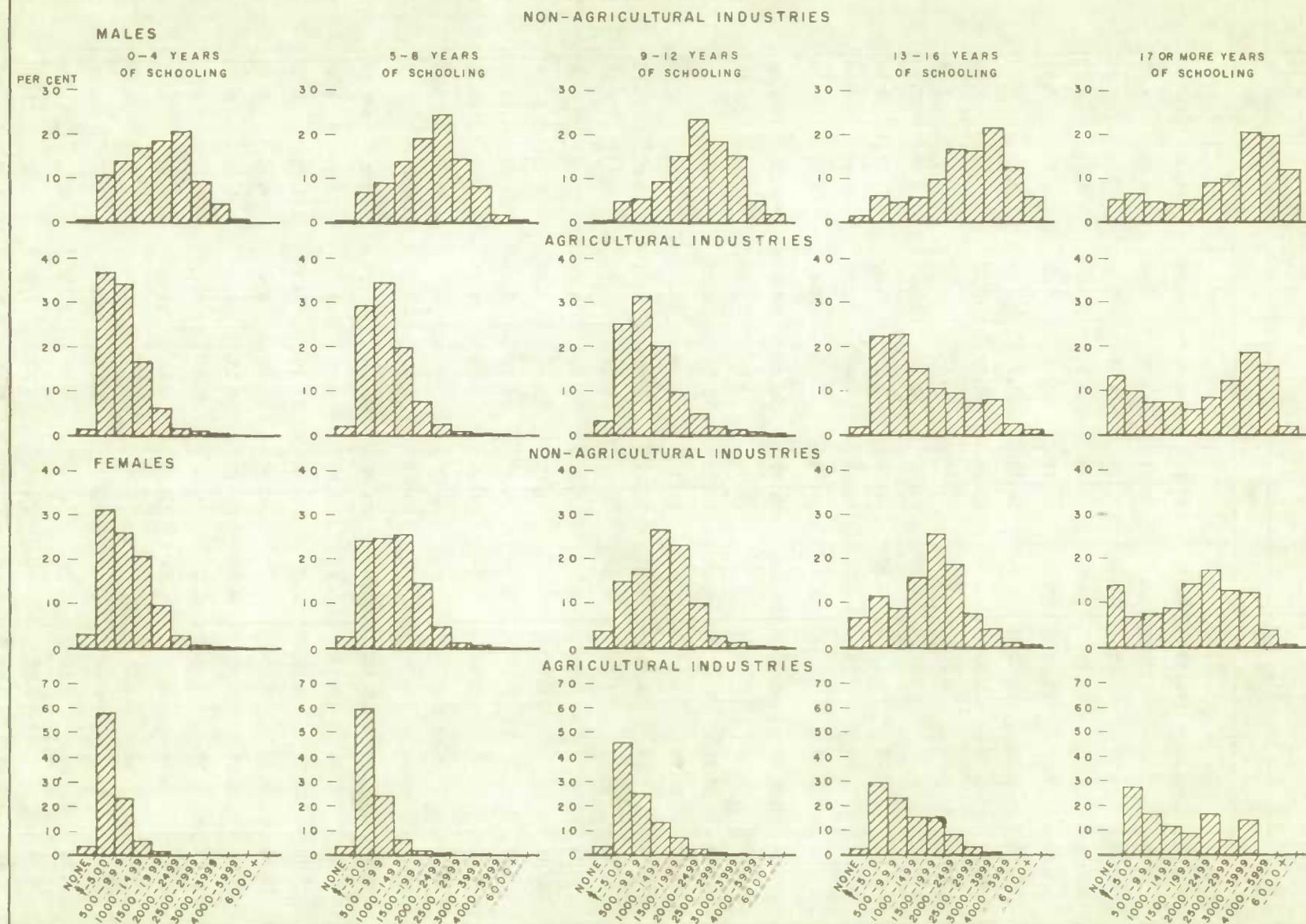
TABLE 34. Per Cent of Wage-Earners in Specified Earnings Groups by Years of Schooling and Sex, 1951

No.	Earnings Group	Total Wage-Earners		
		T	M	F
1	All Industries	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	None	1.33	0.50	3.67
3	-\$ 500	9.74	6.98	17.50
4	\$ 500- 999	10.85	8.25	18.14
5	\$1,000-1,499	14.73	11.44	23.95
6	\$1,500-1,999	16.91	15.86	19.85
7	\$2,000-2,499	18.38	21.70	9.08
8	\$2,500-2,999	11.65	14.88	2.61
9	\$3,000-3,999	8.77	11.49	1.11
10	\$4,000-5,999	2.99	3.99	0.20
11	\$6,000+	1.09	1.46	0.03
12	Not Stated	3.56	3.45	3.86
13	Agriculture Industries	100.00	100.00	100.00
14	None	2.05	2.01	2.75
15	-\$ 500	29.79	28.25	52.88
16	\$ 500- 999	32.24	32.80	23.79
17	\$1,000-1,499	18.42	19.07	8.51
18	\$1,500-1,999	7.39	7.64	3.56
19	\$2,000-2,499	2.74	2.85	1.21
20	\$2,500-2,999	0.96	1.01	0.34
21	\$3,000-3,999	0.63	0.66	0.14
22	\$4,000-5,999	0.24	0.25	0.01
23	\$6,000+	0.04	0.05	—
24	Not Stated	5.50	5.41	6.81
25	Non-Agriculture Industries	100.00	100.00	100.00
26	None	1.31	0.43	3.68
27	-\$ 500	9.06	6.05	17.22
28	\$ 500- 999	10.13	7.18	18.10
29	\$1,000-1,499	14.60	11.11	24.07
30	\$1,500-1,999	17.23	16.22	19.98
31	\$2,000-2,499	18.91	22.52	9.14
32	\$2,500-2,999	12.02	15.48	2.62
33	\$3,000-3,999	9.04	11.97	1.12
34	\$4,000-5,999	3.09	4.15	0.21
35	\$6,000+	1.12	1.53	0.03
36	Not Stated	3.49	3.36	3.83

TABLE 34. Per Cent of Wage-Earners in Specified Earnings Groups by Years of Schooling and Sex, 1951

Years of Schooling										No.
0-4		5-8		9-12		13-16		17 +		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
0.30	2.79	0.28	2.45	0.34	3.46	1.01	6.32	4.93	13.56	2
11.96	31.27	7.95	24.49	5.23	14.71	5.84	11.30	6.36	6.52	3
15.13	25.37	10.33	24.46	5.69	16.81	4.36	8.47	4.43	7.22	4
16.86	20.06	13.97	24.90	9.37	26.08	5.39	15.20	3.91	8.52	5
17.98	9.21	18.27	14.04	14.85	22.63	9.62	25.17	4.73	13.89	6
19.30	2.53	22.95	4.26	22.79	9.78	16.24	18.17	8.85	17.06	7
8.91	0.38	13.42	0.73	17.81	2.42	15.90	7.11	9.91	12.18	8
3.94	0.11	7.61	0.18	14.74	0.74	20.86	3.59	20.28	12.11	9
0.54	0.02	1.41	0.03	4.71	0.12	12.12	0.54	19.68	3.37	10
0.08	—	0.26	0.01	1.49	0.03	5.57	0.05	11.58	0.37	11
5.00	8.26	3.55	4.45	2.98	3.22	3.09	4.08	5.34	5.20	12
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13
0.93	3.24	1.70	2.79	2.92	2.73	1.30	1.97	12.87	—	14
36.10	57.51	28.87	59.27	24.74	45.16	21.98	28.93	9.75	27.03	15
33.53	22.70	34.21	23.57	31.06	24.61	22.11	22.75	6.82	16.22	16
16.05	5.46	19.63	5.60	19.87	12.90	14.54	14.89	6.82	10.61	17
5.08	0.68	7.28	1.02	9.39	6.68	10.07	14.89	5.65	8.11	18
0.98	—	2.22	0.20	4.32	2.06	9.05	7.58	8.09	16.22	19
0.21	—	0.51	—	1.59	0.59	6.66	2.53	11.89	5.40	20
0.05	—	0.17	0.04	0.83	0.10	7.39	0.56	18.32	13.51	21
0.02	—	0.04	—	0.18	0.03	2.11	—	15.21	—	22
0.01	—	0.01	—	0.04	—	0.48	—	1.46	—	23
7.04	10.41	5.36	7.51	5.06	5.14	4.31	5.90	3.12	2.70	24
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	25
0.26	2.78	0.19	2.44	0.26	3.47	1.01	6.33	4.84	13.58	26
10.38	30.71	6.65	23.99	4.70	14.56	5.60	11.25	6.33	6.49	27
13.94	25.42	8.85	24.47	4.99	16.77	4.09	8.43	4.40	7.21	28
16.91	20.37	13.62	25.18	9.07	26.15	5.25	15.20	3.87	8.52	29
18.82	9.39	18.95	14.23	15.00	22.71	9.61	25.19	4.72	13.90	30
20.48	2.59	24.24	4.32	23.30	9.82	16.35	18.20	8.86	17.06	31
9.47	0.39	14.22	0.74	18.26	2.43	16.04	7.12	9.88	12.19	32
4.21	0.11	8.07	0.18	15.13	0.74	21.06	3.60	20.30	12.10	33
0.58	0.02	1.50	0.03	4.84	0.12	12.27	0.55	19.73	3.38	34
0.09	—	0.27	0.01	1.53	0.02	5.64	0.05	11.70	0.37	35
4.86	8.22	3.44	4.41	2.92	3.21	3.08	4.08	5.37	5.20	36

PER CENT OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AMOUNT
EARNED DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1951



The charts show only average (median) earnings. Since half of each group earns more and half less than the median, the earnings are dispersed over a wide range. Consequently there is much overlapping from one group to the next and most of the members of any group earn less than the average for the group above. A few, however, in any group may earn as much as any in the group above. Such situations are to be expected since education in only one of many factors that determine a man's income. Education in itself does not guarantee a high earning power but it increases the probability of earning more.

Table 34 and Chart 10 which precede give a better idea of the percentage of workers making from \$0 to \$6,000 and more, for the same groups as shown in the previous diagrams. While the distributions here were based on years of schooling, other considerations such as age, experience and such, are important factors in determining the shape of each distribution. For example, there are more young workers in some industries than others, as in the case of farm workers where farm youths often remain on the farm for some years after they leave school before they begin farming on their own or move to the towns and cities to get work. Youths generally receive lower wages than older workers and this affects the percentage though it is partially hidden in the diagrams. Similarly other factors help to determine the shape of the graph but none of these is great enough to counteract the relationship of years of schooling to income.

Education Level and Occupation

Additional information available from the census concerns the number of years of schooling of the total labour force in the various occupations*. Table 35 does not show this but does give the percentages with various years of schooling for men and women in the main occupation groups. Entries are in order of descending percentages of personnel with 9 or more years of schooling.

While these are broad groupings, each containing a wide range of positions, they still reflect selection on the basis of education as well as other factors. This information is of some value to anyone interested in entering a profession although a better evaluation would be achieved if percentages for a single occupation were considered rather than for the occupation group. Positions in unskilled labour are often filled with little or no consideration of education, whereas in the professions, high school or college completion may be a prerequisite for entrance to the specialized training required for entrance. The census data are of more interest in comparing professions where there are no standard education requirements for entrance.

*Volume IV, Table 11, Census 1951, gives years of schooling, marital status, class of worker and age distribution of some 275 classes of male occupations, and 218 for females for Canada and provinces.

TABLE 35. Percentage Distribution of Labour Force, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Years of Schooling and Sex, 1951

Occupation Class	Number ¹	Years of Schooling				
		0-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males						
Professional.....	210,735	0.2	3.1	28.0	31.8	36.9
Financial	30,755	0.9	16.0	55.7	21.5	5.9
Clerical	243,900	1.2	22.8	60.7	13.1	2.2
Commercial	189,776	2.3	28.5	55.9	11.1	2.2
Proprietary and Managerial	369,934	4.2	28.3	48.1	14.4	5.0
Communication.....	40,011	2.1	31.0	57.6	8.4	0.9
Service	271,743	7.8	43.3	42.2	5.5	1.2
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	668,956	6.1	50.6	39.2	3.6	0.5
Electric Light and Power Production, Stationary Enginemen	61,617	7.8	52.6	35.5	3.5	0.6
Transportation	339,606	7.5	53.9	36.0	2.4	0.2
Construction	298,713	8.3	53.9	34.6	2.9	0.3
Mining and Quarrying	65,273	13.7	55.7	27.5	2.7	0.4
Labourers, (not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining)	330,267	15.1	58.6	23.9	2.1	0.3
Agriculture	797,874	11.9	64.2	22.0	1.6	0.3
Logging.....	101,020	24.8	59.6	14.2	1.2	0.3
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	50,679	33.5	51.2	14.7	0.6	0.0

TABLE 35. Percentage Distribution of Labour Force, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Years of Schooling and Sex, 1951 — Concluded

Occupation Class	Number ¹	Years of Schooling				
		0-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Females						
Professional.....	165,945	0.2	2.9	48.6	38.7	9.6
Clerical.....	321,809	0.2	9.2	75.6	13.9	1.1
Financial	1,550	1.1	11.0	60.4	22.5	5.0
Communication.....	31,107	0.3	17.2	77.2	5.0	0.3
Transportation	2,583	1.9	31.2	58.9	7.2	0.8
Commercial	118,797	1.3	33.5	60.2	4.6	0.4
Proprietary and Managerial	37,257	4.0	31.7	51.4	10.7	2.2
Service	245,039	6.8	53.2	37.0	2.7	0.3
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	172,412	4.6	57.6	35.8	1.8	0.2
Labourers, (not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining)	20,939	6.5	59.2	32.9	1.4	0.0
Agricultural	32,567	12.4	59.9	24.9	2.6	0.2

1. Omitted are between 1 and 2 p.c. of the labour force whose occupations were unknown or in categories with fewer than 1,000 entries.

CENSUS INFORMATION ON TEACHING PERSONNEL

What additional information on teachers beyond that published by the Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics* is obtained from census data? Information on teachers collected through the census is similar to that collected for all other occupations. This includes age, place of birth, racial origin, earnings, weeks employed during the year, and marital status. Some of this is similar to that compiled by the Education Division, D.B.S., but the Division does not report on age, place of birth, origin, or weeks employed.

The count of teaching personnel reported in the census is not identical with that reported by the Education Division in that the former count is based on replies to questions asked of all inhabitants of Canada over 14 years of age related to occupations, while the latter is based on reports from schools and universities which give the number of teachers regularly employed by them. The census data should include all the regularly employed teachers in public and private schools, colleges and universities, many part-time teachers, as well as teachers in sanatoria, mental hospitals, private kindergartens and such, listed under 'teachers-school', and 'college professors and principals'. It does not include trainers and instructors shown separately as 'teachers and instructors n.e.s.'

The Education Division reported 93,089 regular and permit teachers in the public elementary and secondary schools for 1951, 5,729 in private schools, 934 in business colleges, and 7,078 full-time and 4,050 part-time professors and instructors in colleges and universities. Figures are not available, for example, for technical institutes, and trade schools which would be included in census data.

*The Education Division, D.B.S. publishes a bulletin, *Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications*, annually which reports on teachers of public and separate schools and provides tables showing distribution of the following wherever data are available: (1) Salary distributions of teachers in all schools, city schools, town and village schools, rural schools of from 2 to 5 rooms and one-room rural schools; elementary and secondary teachers in 16 selected cities, and administrative and supervisory personnel; (2) a classification of teachers according to certificates held, total teaching experience, experience under their present board according to the location of the school whether city, town or rural; (3) a distribution of teachers who transferred from another province according to length of previous experience; (4) teachers with university degrees classified by level of teaching; (5) teaching load as indicated by number in class, and special subjects taught, and; (6) turnover, losses and acquisitions of new teachers.

A distribution showing the numbers falling within specified salary groups is given for deans, professors, lecturers and instructors in colleges and universities for the Western, Central and Maritime Provinces in the D.B.S. biennial *Survey of Higher Education*. The Education Division also collects data on salaries and qualifications of teachers in private schools and business colleges.

The census reported 102,578 teachers, 2,540 others teaching and instructing, and 5,422 professors and college principals outside of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The total reported by the Education Division was 106,830, exclusive of the 4,050 part-time college teachers, that by the census was 110,540.

Number and Age of Teaching Personnel

Although certain categories, or bounds of the categories, have been altered somewhat from census to census many of the figures over the years can be compared directly to show trends. Changes in number and age of teaching personnel probably reflect real changes in number of personnel and average age for the years considered, although employment of personnel for several of these years was affected by war, depression, expansion and such.

There are a number of factors which affect the age distribution of teachers in a province, such as age at entrance, turnover in the profession, success in attracting experienced teachers from other provinces, degree of urbanization of the province, and percentage of married women in the profession. As a crude measure a small percentage in the group aged 24 and under and a fairly even distribution across the table is an indication of stability in the profession and relative adequacy of salary. However, this is at best a poor substitute for an analysis of conditions within any province.

Table 36 gives the distribution of teaching personnel by age groups for census years from 1921 to 1951 and provides a means of comparing these with the totals for all occupations.

There is hardly sufficient change in the age of men teaching at the college level to show a trend, certainly nothing to indicate that a recent recruitment of large numbers of young men reduced the average age by 1951. At that date the average age of the female college teachers was about the same as that for men. The median ages for both male and female teachers has risen appreciably during the last three census years. In 1951 the average age of male teachers was a little below the age of the average working man while average age of female college instructors was almost 4 years above that of the average working women.

From 1921 to 1951 both the number and the median age of school teachers increased. The number of male teachers showed increases of 65.5 p.c., 20.3 p.c. and 28.5 p.c. decade by decade for the census years of that period. The number of females teaching did not change so regularly. From 1921 to 1931 it rose 30.0 p.c., dropped 0.4 p.c. in 1941, and rose 15.3 p.c. in 1951.

TABLE 36. Percentage Distribution of Teaching Personnel, by Age Groups, Census Years 1921-1951

		Age Groups									
		14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +
Males											
Professors and College Principals	1951	—	0.1	3.6	31.8	31.8	18.7	5.9	4.8	2.3	1.0
	1941	—	—	5.1	35.1	29.0	16.4	5.6	4.6	2.5	1.7
	1931	—	0.3	8.3	36.1	25.5	16.2	9.6		2.6	1.4
						35-49		50-64		65 +	
(Professors and Lecturers)	1921	—	—	9.5	31.8	33.7		16.1		8.9	
Teachers — school	1951	0.2	2.1	14.3	28.1	29.8	16.3	4.6	3.0	1.1	0.5
	1941	0.1	1.3	14.0	41.6	22.8	12.2	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.5
	1931	0.4	3.2	23.4	33.9	19.0	11.4	6.6		1.4	0.7
						35-49		50-64		65 +	
	1921	0.9	6.2	21.4	30.2	26.4		12.8		2.1	
Other Teachers and Instructors	1951	1.7	3.5	7.5	28.3	27.5	18.4	5.9	3.7	2.5	1.0
All Occupations	1951	3.4	4.1	12.0	24.9	22.2	16.7	6.4	5.2	3.3	1.8
Females											
Professors and College Principals	1951	—	0.6	8.8	27.8	28.1	22.4	4.9	4.5	1.7	1.2
	1941	—	—	3.2	22.7	31.8	25.3	8.7	3.6	2.5	2.2
	1931	—	—	16.2	35.9	28.2	12.7	5.8		1.2	—
						35-49		50-64		65 +	
(Professors and Lecturers)	1921	—	—	22.0	32.7	30.9		12.6		1.8	
Teachers — school	1951	0.7	6.9	23.3	22.0	22.1	16.3	4.8	2.4	0.9	0.6
	1941	0.3	3.7	23.5	37.1	18.9	10.7	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.5
	1931	0.9	7.1	34.2	32.5	13.7	7.0	3.3		0.7	0.6
						35-49		50-64		65 +	
	1921	2.1	10.8	36.7	29.3	14.8		5.2		1.1	
Other Teachers and Instructors	1951	5.7	8.9	22.5	27.1	17.2	11.3	3.2	2.0	1.6	0.5
All Occupations	1951	6.6	10.3	22.1	23.1	17.2	11.9	3.9	2.6	1.5	0.8

For the same census years, 1921 to 1951, the median age of women teachers increased steadily from 25.0 years to 33.7 years, in part because of a reduction in turnover but affected in part through the return of an appreciable number of married women into the profession during the last decade. The age of men teaching was slightly lower in 1931 than in 1921, probably affected by the depressed thirties. It rose slightly in 1941, a war year, and increased considerably in 1951 despite the fact that the number of male teachers almost doubled between 1944 and 1951.

Table 37, gives the percentage of male and female teachers found in selected age groups and median ages of teachers for the 10 provinces and Canada. Newfoundland had the greatest percentage 24 years of age or less for both men and women.

Quebec had the greatest percentage of men aged 25-34 and Saskatchewan and Alberta each had just under 26 p.c. of women in that age range. In Ontario 60.5 p.c. of the men were between the ages of 35 and 65 and 1.6 p.c. of male teachers were over age 65. British Columbia was a little behind, followed by Alberta. Ontario had 55 p.c. of its female teachers between the ages of 35 and 65 followed by British Columbia with 52.5 p.c. and Alberta with just under 50 p.c.

Median experience for teachers in the publicly-controlled schools for the year ending June 1951 gave Newfoundland 3.9 years, Prince Edward Island 6.1 years, Nova Scotia 8.7 years, New Brunswick 7.4 years, Manitoba 8.4 years, Saskatchewan 10.1, Alberta 10.0 years and British Columbia 10.8, indicating some relationship between age of teachers and experience.

TABLE 37. Per Cent of Teachers in Selected Age Groups by Sex, Canada and Provinces, 1951

Province	Male						Median Age
	-25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
Canada	16.5	28.1	29.8	16.3	7.6	1.7	37
Newfoundland	44.1	24.8	19.2	9.0	2.8	0.1	29
Prince Edward Island	23.8	25.4	26.9	17.7	6.2	—	35
Nova Scotia	24.2	28.9	29.5	12.6	4.0	0.8	33
New Brunswick	31.7	26.6	23.9	14.8	2.3	0.7	32
Quebec	15.0	31.5	29.1	16.0	6.4	2.0	36
Ontario	12.3	25.6	32.4	18.9	9.2	1.6	39
Manitoba	22.1	24.4	26.2	14.8	10.0	2.5	35
Saskatchewan	26.0	27.6	24.8	14.1	6.3	1.2	34
Alberta	14.9	28.7	30.9	15.0	8.5	2.0	37
British Columbia	9.2	29.5	33.9	17.1	8.3	2.0	38
	Female						Median Age
	- 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
Canada	30.9	22.0	22.2	16.3	7.2	1.4	34
Newfoundland	55.8	20.2	13.6	6.6	2.6	1.2	26
Prince Edward Island	40.2	20.2	18.1	13.8	5.3	2.4	30
Nova Scotia	28.6	21.9	24.3	16.2	7.7	1.3	35
New Brunswick	34.1	20.9	22.3	15.1	6.7	0.9	33
Quebec	36.6	22.0	21.1	13.0	5.5	1.8	31
Ontario	22.8	20.7	23.3	21.5	10.2	1.5	38
Manitoba	31.9	19.8	19.4	18.6	9.1	1.2	34
Saskatchewan	37.6	25.7	19.8	11.5	4.8	0.6	30
Alberta	23.6	25.8	25.8	17.0	6.8	1.0	35
British Columbia	23.4	23.0	25.6	19.7	7.2	1.1	36

Place of Birth and Racial Extraction of Teaching Personnel

It may be of some interest to know the country of birth of teachers and probably less to know their racial extraction. Table 38 classified teaching personnel according to whether they were born in Canada, the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States,

or Asia. It shows that the percentage of college professors born in Canada increased somewhat from 1921 to 1951, while the percentage from all other countries dropped except for males born in Asia, where the number is below 1.0 p.c., and females born in the U.S.A. For school teachers, the number born in Canada increased for both men and women and was lower for those born elsewhere.

TABLE 38. Percentage Distribution of Teaching Personnel, by Place of Birth

	Canada	United Kingdom	Europe	United States	Asia	Canada	United Kingdom	Europe	United States	Asia
	Males					Females				
Professors and College Principals 1951	82.4	6.8	6.0	4.3	0.5	87.1	4.1	3.5	5.1	0.2
1941	82.2	7.8	3.8	5.7	0.5	82.3	5.8	2.9	8.7	0.3
(Professors and Lecturers) 1921	75.1	12.7	7.1	4.8	0.3	79.4	9.4	5.8	4.9	0.5
Teachers - school 1951	88.4	5.3	3.5	2.7	0.1	93.3	2.4	1.2	3.1	1
1941	83.9	8.4	3.8	3.5	0.4	92.5	3.3	1.0	3.1	0.1
1921	73.2	13.3	7.8	5.3	0.4	88.2	5.0	1.6	5.1	0.1
Other Teachers and Instructors 1951	79.1	12.3	3.8	4.6	0.2	87.6	7.1	2.1	3.1	0.1
All Occupations 1951	79.6	8.2	9.1	2.6	0.5	85.4	6.8	5.5	2.2	0.1

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

Some idea of racial extraction is given in Table 39 which shows the percentage of male and female teachers and professors, 1941 and 1951, whose forefathers on the male side came from selected countries of Europe, all of Asia, or were Indians or Eskimos. Percentages for these groups vary widely and changes for the decade are observable. Relative increases of 1 p.c. or more among male college personnel are noted for the British Isles and Jewish origins with a similar drop for the French between 1941 and 1951. For females the pattern was similar. Those of French origin formed a smaller percentage compensated for by an increase for British Isles origin and small increases for a few other origins.

It is of interest to note the relative increase in the percentage of those of European origin other than those specified.

The percentages of both male and female school teachers of British extraction dropped while those of French extraction increased somewhat. Increases are noted in the percentages for various European

origins but none of these is large. Perhaps a better idea of the relative proportion represented in any group may be obtained by comparing the percentage of that group in all occupations with that in teaching.

Men of British extraction have a greater representation among teachers than their numbers warrant but are under-represented among college personnel, while for those of French extraction the opposite condition prevails. This can be accounted for in part because of the classical colleges in Quebec and the number of priests and brothers teaching at the higher levels. With the exception of school teachers of Ukrainian and Netherlands extraction and college man of Jewish extraction, all the other groups are under-represented among education personnel.

Women of French extraction have contributed more than their expected proportion to both college and other teaching staffs while those of British extraction have not been as well represented. None of the other groups made a proportionately representative showing at either level of teaching.

TABLE 39. Percentage Distribution of Teaching Personnel, by Origin, 1941 and 1951

		British Isles Origin	European Origins						
			French	German	Italian	Jewish	Netherlands	Polish	
		Per cent							
Males									
Professors and College Principals	1951	41.6	48.7	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.8	
	1941	37.4	57.7	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	
Teachers—school	1951	55.8	28.1	4.0	0.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	
	1941	60.3	25.3	3.6	0.3	1.6	2.2	0.6	
Other Teachers and Instructors	1951	64.4	24.9	2.6	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	
Total—All Occupations	1951	49.3	28.8	4.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	
		European Origins					Asiatic Origins	Native Indian and Eskimo	
		Russian	Scandinavian	Ukrainian	Other European				
		Per cent							
Professors and College Principals	1951	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.2	—	—	
	1941	0.4	0.5	0.1	—	1	—	—	
Teachers—school	1951	0.5	1.6	4.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	1941	0.4	1.8	3.5	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Other Teachers and Instructors	1951	0.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	—	—	0.1	
Total—All Occupations	1951	0.7	2.3	3.2	3.1	0.8	—	0.3	

TABLE 39. Percentage Distribution of Teaching Personnel, by Origin, 1941 and 1951 — Concluded

		British Isles Origin	European Origins					
			French	German	Italian	Jewish	Netherlands	Polish
		Per cent						
Females								
Professors and College Principals	1951	47.7	46.0	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2
	1941	59.9	34.7	2.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	—
Teachers — school	1951	50.4	38.9	3.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.6
	1941	53.8	38.7	2.7	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.3
Other Teachers and Instructors	1951	62.9	25.5	3.4	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.6
Total — All Occupations	1951	51.5	29.6	4.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8
		European Origins					Asiatic Origins	Native Indian and Eskimo
		Russian	Scandinavian	Ukrainian	Other European			
		Per cent						
Professors and College Principals	1951	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	—	—
	1941	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers — school	1951	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.1	1	0.1
	1941	0.2	1.5	0.9	—	0.1	—	0.1
Other Teachers and Instructors	1951	0.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	—	0.1
Total — All Occupations	1951	0.6	1.7	2.9	2.9	0.5	—	0.2

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

Marital Status of Teaching Personnel

Table 40 gives marital status for college and other teaching personnel. Slightly more than half of the male and about 11 p.c. of female college instructors were married according to the 1951 Census, a higher percentage for both men and women than in 1941 and 1931.

The 1951 Census data indicated that the percentage for both married men and women school teachers had risen sharply. The percentage for men was 60.2 and for women 20.6, an increase for men from 53.1 in 1941 and 41.8 in 1931 and for women from 5.0 in 1941 and 3.5 in 1931.

The increase found in the number of married women teaching reflects, in part, efforts of school boards to attract married women back to teaching positions to meet a general teacher shortage. For the teaching year 1953-54 the D.B.S. reported that for all provinces, except Quebec, 15,672 or 36.2 p.c. of the women teachers were married. This percentage will probably increase as there is little likelihood that the supply of qualified single women teachers will meet the demand.

The percentages of both male and female teachers who were unmarried were higher in Quebec than elsewhere, chiefly because of the numbers teaching who were members of religious orders. For the other

TABLE 40. Percentage Distribution of School Teachers by Marital Status, Canada and Provinces, 1951

Province	Males				Females			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Newfoundland	54.0	45.8	0.2	—	87.9	10.7	1.4	—
Prince Edward Island	48.4	50.8	0.8	—	72.2	24.3	3.3	0.2
Nova Scotia	43.2	56.0	0.8	—	66.4	28.6	4.4	0.6
New Brunswick	49.3	49.9	0.6	0.2	69.4	27.5	2.6	0.5
Quebec	60.8	38.6	0.5	0.1	91.9	6.8	1.2	0.1
Ontario	25.7	73.5	0.7	0.1	67.8	27.9	4.0	0.3
Manitoba	37.9	61.0	1.0	0.1	74.0	21.2	4.3	0.5
Saskatchewan	36.9	62.2	0.6	0.3	66.6	29.9	2.9	0.6
Alberta	27.4	71.5	0.7	0.4	57.2	37.3	4.6	0.9
British Columbia	21.2	77.3	0.7	0.8	63.0	31.1	4.8	1.1
Canada	39.0	60.2	0.6	0.2	76.2	20.6	2.9	0.3

provinces Newfoundland had the largest percentage of single teachers, 54.0 p.c. of the men and 87.9 p.c. of the women, whereas British Columbia reported only 21.2 p.c. of the male teachers single and Alberta the lowest percentage of single women teachers, 57.2 p.c. Between 4 and 5 p.c. of women teaching were widows in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia and only in British Columbia was there more than 1 p.c. of the female teachers who were divorcees.

Years of Schooling of Teaching Personnel

While years of schooling were tabulated for college personnel the number with 12 years or less of schooling was so small as to be negligible and those reported were probably instructors in special schools or special cases for which inclusion could be explained. Comparison by years at school for school teachers was more meaningful since candidates for teachers' certificates are generally required to have only junior or senior matriculation plus one year of professional training and may even be permitted to teach with less training to meet a shortage. A few exceptional cases are shown with

the teachers having 8 years or less of schooling. These were probably "study supervisors" in schools where the pupils used correspondence courses.

The category 9-12 years occupied by 19.4 p.c. and 29.7 p.c. men and 46.9 p.c. and 55.4 p.c. women for the years 1951 and 1941 is a rather broad category. If it could be distributed by single years of age it would show a majority for all groups with 12 years at school followed by a minority with 11 years and a few persons scattered in with 9 and 10 years of schooling.

In 1951, 80 p.c. of men teaching had 13 or more years of schooling compared with 67.4 p.c. in 1941. The percentage of women with 13 or more years of schooling was 52.5 p.c. in 1951 and 40.8 p.c. in 1941. Data published by the D.B.S. indicate that both the number and percentage of fully qualified teachers (Quebec data were not available) have shown steady improvement during the past ten years.

Level of education of teaching personnel is considerably higher than the average for all occupations as can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 41. Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling for Teachers and for All Occupations, 1941 and 1951

	Years of Schooling							
	0-4	5-8	9-12	13+	0-4	5-8	9-12	13+
	Males				Females			
School teachers 1951	1	0.6	19.4	80.0	1	0.6	46.9	52.5
1941	1	2.8	29.7	67.4	1	3.6	55.4	40.8
All occupations 1951	8.3	46.7	35.6	9.4	3.0	31.0	52.7	13.3
1941	11.9	51.6	30.1	6.4	4.2	35.0	49.7	11.1

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

Weeks of Employment of Teaching Personnel

Teaching personnel are generally employed for terms of not less than a school year lasting about ten months. Those in the category "other teachers and instructors" are to be found both in and out of the regular school system and in institutions which in many cases do not operate on a school year. The school year for university teaching usually includes two terms (half-regular school year) and may add a summer school and possibly an intersession between the regular school year and summer school.*

School teachers who reported teaching for 40 or more weeks were considered to have taught for the full year. During the twelve months prior to June 1, 1951, for all Canada 6.5 p.c. of the males and 13.1 p.c. of the female teachers reported that

they had taught for less than that, and of these slightly less than one-third of the males and slightly more than one-third of the females reported teaching for half a year or less. It is of interest that twice as large a percentage of women as men were employed for less than the full year.

For professors and college principals there were 5.0 p.c. of the males and 8.7 p.c. of the females who were employed for less than 40 weeks during the year.

Among other teachers and instructors 3.5 p.c. of males and 8.4 p.c. of females were employed less than 20 weeks, another 6.3 p.c. of the males and 15.5 p.c. of the females were employed from 20 to 39 weeks and the remaining 90.2 p.c. of males and 76.1 p.c. of females were employed for 40 or more weeks.

Provincial differences among school teachers were found varying from 5.0 p.c. to 13.5 p.c. for males and 11.6 p.c. to 16.2 p.c. for females for those employed less than 40 weeks. It was noted

also that differences between percentages of male and female teachers varied considerably, from 2.2 p.c. in Newfoundland to 8.6 p.c. in British Columbia. Provincial differences are shown in Table 42.

TABLE 42. Weeks of Employment for School Teachers during the Twelve Months prior to June 1, 1951

Province	39 weeks or less		40-50+ weeks	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Newfoundland.....	12.1	14.3	87.9	85.7
Prince Edward Island	13.5	16.2	86.5	83.8
Nova Scotia	8.2	12.1	91.8	87.9
New Brunswick	7.9	15.3	91.1	84.7
Quebec	5.0	11.6	95.0	88.4
Ontario	6.2	14.0	93.8	86.0
Manitoba	9.8	14.4	90.2	85.6
Saskatchewan.....	8.0	13.6	92.0	86.4
Alberta	5.2	12.9	94.8	87.1
British Columbia	6.7	15.3	93.3	84.7

Information on Families of Teaching Personnel with Male Heads

A family for census purposes consisted of a husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together in the same dwelling. Only families in which the head was male were included here. In this category the 1951 Census reported 2,172 such families for professors and college principals, 16,770 for school teachers, and 751 for other teachers and instructors.

Table 43 shows that the average number of persons in such families for all occupations was 3.9 compared with 3.5 persons for professors and college principals, 3.6 for school teachers and 3.7 for other teachers and instructors.

The next section showing the number of children staying at home whether in the labour force or still at school may be used to give some idea of length of time children from these groups remain in

school. For all occupations the ratio of those at school to those working was 9 to 10. For professors and college principals it was about 6.6 to 1, for school teachers about 3.2 to 1 and for other instructors and teachers about 10 to 9. It would appear that children of professors are more likely to remain longer in school even allowing for the likelihood of there being more of the children in this group nearer 14 than 24. Actually the children aged 14 to 24 comprised 8.7 p.c. of family membership for professors and college principals and school teachers compared with 10.9 p.c. for other teachers and instructors and 10.7 p.c. for all occupations.

The section on wage-earner families shows that among the male family heads all the college professors and college principals, 99 p.c. of the school teachers, 94 p.c. of other teachers and instructors, and 71 p.c. of those in all occupations were classed as wage-earners. Median earnings of heads ranged from \$2,367 for all occupations to \$2,746 for other teachers and instructors, \$3,133 for school teachers and above \$4,000 for professors and college principals.

TABLE 43. Information on Families with Male Heads

	No. of Families	Persons in Families	Average No. of Persons per Family	Children 14-24 staying at home		Wage Earner Families	Median Earnings of Head
				At School	In Labour Force		
							\$
All occupations	2,737,620	10,610,638	3.9	534,275	597,841	1,936,879	2,367
Professors and College Principals.....	2,172	7,636	3.5	575	87	2,172	4,000+
School Teachers	16,770	60,730	3.6	4,049	1,266	16,595	3,133
Other Teachers and Instructors.....	751	2,747	3.7	158	141	705	2,746

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1. School Population Aged 5-24, by Single Years of Age and Sex, Canada and Provinces, 1951

No.	Age and Sex	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	5 M.	7,169	507	58	1,102	76
2	..... F.	7,414	616	62	1,115	83
3	6 M.	69,326	2,483	575	5,081	2,615
4	..... F.	68,346	2,591	633	5,061	2,631
5	7 M.	130,477	4,216	1,029	6,581	5,519
6	..... F.	125,906	4,098	1,036	6,323	5,434
7	8 M.	133,319	4,061	961	6,526	5,625
8	..... F.	128,067	4,151	908	6,400	5,280
9	9 M.	122,749	3,802	938	6,337	5,317
10	..... F.	117,193	3,656	891	6,119	5,124
11	10 M.	119,461	3,888	933	6,057	5,208
12	..... F.	115,427	3,654	922	5,951	5,091
13	11 M.	108,926	3,531	915	5,511	4,747
14	..... F.	105,533	3,435	905	5,386	4,594
15	12 M.	109,160	3,575	913	5,704	4,849
16	..... F.	104,873	3,537	846	5,584	4,843
17	13 M.	103,369	3,413	921	5,427	4,535
18	..... F.	99,701	3,231	845	5,237	4,462
19	14 M.	94,557	2,979	899	5,297	4,211
20	..... F.	90,082	2,942	836	5,024	4,008
21	15 M.	80,889	2,532	680	4,611	3,548
22	..... F.	78,445	2,450	721	4,499	3,606
23	16 M.	57,346	1,704	394	3,114	2,278
24	..... F.	58,965	1,706	528	3,464	2,661
25	17 M.	37,396	980	211	1,878	1,316
26	..... F.	38,021	944	313	2,288	1,523
27	18 M.	25,081	468	128	1,018	802
28	..... F.	23,009	481	175	1,230	741
29	19 M.	16,194	182	76	616	500
30	..... F.	12,336	228	89	600	402
31	20 M.	11,144	136	56	358	292
32	..... F.	7,470	106	52	322	234
33	21 M.	8,379	81	41	263	222
34	..... F.	4,893	71	26	149	143
35	22 M.	6,429	57	33	190	169
36	..... F.	2,769	34	11	96	58
37	23 M.	4,909	50	19	168	115
38 F.	1,808	18	8	69	38
39	24 M.	3,728	26	14	112	82
40 F.	1,152	13	4	40	39

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1. School Population Aged 5-24, by Single Years of Age and Sex, Canada and Provinces, 1951

Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	No.
1, 133	3, 731	188	150	86	131	4	3	1
1, 201	3, 646	231	205	94	151	6	4	2
17, 246	25, 280	3, 837	3, 414	4, 021	4, 706	37	31	3
17, 113	24, 305	3, 706	3, 555	4, 029	4, 656	38	28	4
41, 089	38, 431	7, 109	7, 716	8, 863	9, 799	80	45	5
40, 237	36, 817	6, 607	7, 222	8, 590	9, 425	76	41	6
42, 612	39, 173	7, 144	8, 319	9, 129	9, 653	51	65	7
41, 143	37, 479	6, 963	7, 682	8, 650	9, 304	49	58	8
39, 752	35, 696	6, 364	7, 352	8, 259	8, 818	62	52	9
37, 583	34, 097	6, 016	7, 253	7, 913	8, 445	48	48	10
38, 234	33, 864	6, 516	7, 928	8, 158	8, 562	54	59	11
36, 832	32, 688	6, 235	7, 517	8, 012	8, 422	53	50	12
34, 478	31, 318	5, 859	7, 159	7, 650	7, 662	47	49	13
33, 411	30, 512	5, 660	6, 758	7, 316	7, 459	48	49	14
34, 275	31, 717	5, 940	7, 139	7, 447	7, 522	44	35	15
32, 631	30, 432	5, 694	6, 795	7, 199	7, 216	44	50	16
31, 501	30, 441	5, 589	7, 107	7, 180	7, 167	38	50	17
30, 028	29, 256	5, 450	6, 985	7, 057	7, 069	46	35	18
27, 022	28, 464	5, 152	6, 744	6, 893	6, 826	36	34	19
24, 914	27, 207	5, 013	6, 694	6, 726	6, 655	29	34	20
20, 812	25, 581	4, 440	5, 968	6, 464	6, 221	12	20	21
18, 544	25, 412	4, 576	6, 060	6, 473	6, 048	33	23	22
14, 047	18, 384	3, 308	4, 365	4, 829	4, 899	14	10	23
12, 485	18, 948	3, 753	4, 938	5, 226	5, 217	27	12	24
9, 234	11, 800	2, 236	2, 881	3, 264	3, 575	16	5	25
7, 683	11, 882	2, 389	3, 615	3, 792	3, 571	13	8	26
6, 286	8, 442	1, 441	1, 875	2, 242	2, 361	13	5	27
4, 568	7, 499	1, 393	2, 331	2, 380	2, 199	10	2	28
4, 540	5, 629	833	1, 020	1, 361	1, 418	11	8	29
2, 666	4, 324	778	1, 070	1, 151	1, 023	2	3	30
3, 341	4, 130	557	549	758	954	7	6	31
1, 756	2, 737	524	565	586	586	—	2	32
2, 591	3, 081	452	342	518	770	10	6	33
1, 167	1, 895	357	366	330	387	1	1	34
2, 015	2, 353	323	312	385	585	6	1	35
730	1, 005	159	212	199	264	1	—	36
1, 583	1, 752	257	227	289	441	6	2	37
532	646	97	112	127	161	—	—	38
1, 262	1, 321	198	147	243	315	2	6	39
347	393	76	67	77	96	—	—	40

TABLE 2. Per cent of Population Aged 5-24 at School, by Single Years of Age and Sex, Canada and Provinces, 1951

No.	Age and Sex	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	5 M.	4.6	8.9	4.8	14.7	1.1
2	..... F.	5.0	10.9	5.6	15.6	1.3
3	6 M.	47.9	51.3	54.8	72.1	43.1
4	..... F.	49.6	55.6	62.8	74.9	45.9
5	7 M.	91.5	90.2	93.6	93.3	91.1
6	..... F.	91.6	90.4	95.8	93.8	91.1
7	8 M.	94.4	95.4	97.3	95.3	94.7
8	..... F.	94.4	95.2	96.7	95.7	94.7
9	9 M.	94.6	95.8	96.8	95.8	95.0
10	..... F.	94.6	96.3	96.4	95.7	95.3
11	10 M.	94.5	95.6	97.0	95.8	94.6
12	..... F.	94.6	95.1	96.1	95.6	95.2
13	11 M.	94.0	95.7	96.5	95.3	94.4
14	..... F.	94.1	95.1	97.4	95.4	95.4
15	12 M.	94.0	95.4	96.7	95.4	94.5
16	..... F.	94.0	95.3	97.1	95.7	95.4
17	13 M.	93.3	94.8	95.9	94.7	94.5
18	..... F.	92.7	94.4	96.9	94.7	93.6
19	14 M.	89.3	92.3	93.3	93.1	90.3
20	..... F.	87.9	91.6	94.5	93.3	90.9
21	15 M.	75.8	78.1	76.2	83.2	77.3
22	..... F.	75.7	77.6	83.9	85.6	80.1
23	16 M.	54.0	54.6	45.8	59.3	52.6
24	..... F.	56.6	55.6	59.9	66.2	58.1
25	17 M.	35.8	32.0	26.2	37.1	32.1
26	..... F.	37.2	31.7	37.0	44.8	36.3
27	18 M.	23.3	15.1	15.5	20.1	19.3
28	..... F.	21.4	16.2	21.4	24.3	17.6
29	19 M.	15.1	6.4	9.6	12.4	12.8
30	..... F.	11.4	7.9	12.4	12.0	9.4
31	20 M.	10.4	4.9	8.0	7.4	8.1
32	..... F.	6.8	3.7	7.9	6.7	5.7
33	21 M.	7.5	2.9	5.5	5.5	6.2
34	..... F.	4.4	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.6
35	22 M.	6.1	2.3	4.9	4.3	5.1
36	..... F.	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.6
37	23 M.	4.5	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.4
38	..... F.	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.0
39	24 M.	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.6	2.4
40	..... F.	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1

TABLE 2. Per cent of Population Aged 5-24 at School, by Single Years of Age and Sex, Canada and Provinces, 1951

Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	No.
2.2	8.4	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	4.5	1.5	1
2.4	8.7	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.5	5.6	1.8	2
35.3	62.4	50.7	41.1	41.1	45.8	37.8	16.8	3
36.6	63.2	52.7	44.1	43.0	47.3	52.8	16.8	4
88.3	93.9	93.5	91.7	92.8	93.5	81.6	23.7	5
88.7	94.0	93.6	91.8	92.9	93.1	81.7	23.8	6
92.7	94.8	95.9	96.3	96.1	95.1	86.4	32.2	7
92.7	95.0	95.6	96.6	95.8	95.6	76.6	30.4	8
93.1	95.2	95.9	96.8	96.0	94.9	83.8	31.7	9
92.8	95.1	96.0	96.7	96.2	95.0	85.7	34.0	10
92.8	94.8	95.7	96.7	96.1	95.3	81.8	37.3	11
92.9	95.1	96.0	96.9	96.2	95.2	86.9	35.2	12
92.1	94.5	95.8	96.5	95.6	94.5	85.5	30.8	13
92.3	94.5	95.6	96.4	95.9	95.1	81.4	30.6	14
91.9	94.6	95.6	96.5	96.1	95.1	86.3	25.5	15
91.6	94.6	95.8	96.7	96.4	95.3	81.5	35.7	16
90.5	94.2	94.9	95.8	95.5	94.5	82.6	30.9	17
88.9	93.9	95.2	96.3	95.4	95.1	86.8	25.7	18
82.2	91.8	91.7	94.5	95.0	94.0	75.0	25.6	19
77.2	91.9	92.6	95.6	95.3	94.0	87.9	25.4	20
62.1	82.0	77.3	83.2	86.3	86.5	63.2	15.6	21
56.6	83.7	82.1	87.5	89.0	88.7	82.5	16.1	22
41.8	58.6	57.8	60.4	64.4	70.1	50.0	7.0	23
37.6	62.3	65.1	70.9	73.6	76.8	57.4	8.9	24
27.8	38.0	39.9	41.5	43.8	51.9	36.4	3.6	25
23.1	39.6	44.0	52.9	54.3	54.4	48.1	6.6	26
18.6	25.5	25.0	27.6	29.1	32.4	24.5	3.5	27
13.0	23.4	23.6	34.5	32.2	30.9	23.3	1.5	28
13.5	16.8	14.6	15.9	17.6	19.2	13.3	3.7	29
7.5	13.2	13.1	16.6	15.8	14.3	3.9	2.4	30
10.1	12.1	10.0	8.7	9.9	12.4	7.1	3.2	31
4.9	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.0	7.6	—	1.5	32
7.6	8.4	7.7	5.3	6.5	9.7	8.8	4.0	33
3.3	5.3	5.7	5.6	4.3	4.9	1.8	0.9	34
6.2	6.8	5.9	4.9	5.1	7.5	4.7	0.5	35
2.1	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.3	1.4	—	36
4.8	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.8	5.6	4.5	0.8	37
1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	—	—	38
4.0	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.2	3.9	1.3	3.1	39
1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	—	—	40

**TABLE 3. Per Cent of the Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban Population in School
5-24 Years of Age, by Single Years of Age and Sex for the Provinces, 1951**

No.			Age								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Newfoundland											
1	Rural, farm	M	11.1	50.7	90.7	98.0	98.4	96.2	97.0	96.1	95.4
2		F	12.1	53.5	88.4	96.3	97.3	94.9	96.7	97.4	96.6
3	Rural, non-farm	M	6.4	48.3	89.5	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.1	94.3	93.3
4		F	7.4	52.3	90.2	94.2	94.9	94.2	93.8	94.0	93.3
5	Urban	M	12.3	55.3	91.0	96.3	97.4	97.1	97.6	96.8	96.8
6		F	15.9	60.1	90.9	96.2	98.0	96.3	96.6	96.8	95.6
Prince Edward Island											
7	Rural, farm	M	6.2	56.7	94.0	97.4	97.9	97.6	96.6	97.0	97.0
8		F	8.1	68.7	97.0	98.2	98.6	97.0	98.5	97.2	98.1
9	Rural, non-farm	M	5.9	59.3	92.5	98.6	95.2	97.1	98.0	97.6	95.5
10		F	4.7	60.1	93.5	95.6	96.2	96.6	96.5	99.2	96.2
11	Urban	M	0.4	42.9	94.5	95.3	96.2	95.5	94.4	94.9	93.7
12		F	0.9	51.1	96.3	95.3	92.2	93.6	95.6	94.3	94.8
Nova Scotia											
13	Rural, farm	M	13.4	69.6	93.2	96.9	97.3	97.7	97.2	96.6	96.0
14		F	16.9	73.0	93.7	97.4	96.6	97.6	97.0	97.9	97.0
15	Rural, non-farm	M	14.2	67.7	91.9	94.7	95.1	95.9	93.9	94.2	94.7
16		F	15.2	70.3	92.5	94.8	95.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	93.4
17	Urban	M	15.4	75.8	94.2	95.1	95.7	94.9	95.4	95.7	94.1
18		F	15.4	78.5	94.6	95.7	95.5	95.2	95.3	95.4	94.5
New Brunswick											
19	Rural, farm	M	1.8	40.3	90.2	95.1	95.8	95.7	95.8	96.4	95.1
20		F	1.8	45.0	89.9	96.1	95.9	96.1	96.8	96.6	94.0
21	Rural, non-farm	M	1.3	42.1	90.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.6	94.9	95.1
22		F	1.2	44.7	90.4	94.6	95.4	95.8	96.5	96.1	94.5
23	Urban	M	0.5	46.4	92.6	94.2	94.3	93.3	92.7	92.0	93.5
24		F	0.8	48.1	92.8	93.5	94.7	93.7	93.1	93.6	92.4
Quebec											
25	Rural, farm	M	1.5	29.5	88.8	95.1	95.6	95.3	94.4	93.9	89.9
26		F	1.9	31.9	89.6	95.4	95.0	95.3	94.6	93.6	89.5
27	Rural, non-farm	M	1.3	28.1	86.4	92.4	93.3	92.5	92.1	92.2	91.0
28		F	1.4	29.2	87.0	92.2	93.0	93.0	92.3	92.2	88.8
29	Urban	M	2.7	39.8	88.7	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.0	90.8	90.6
30		F	2.9	40.7	88.8	91.7	91.8	91.7	91.3	90.5	88.7

**TABLE 3. Per Cent of the Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban Population in School
5-24 Years of Age, by Single Years of Age and Sex for the Provinces, 1951**

Age											No.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
94.2 94.0	67.4 73.0	49.5 57.8	19.1 31.4	11.5 13.3	6.9 5.1	3.4 2.1	3.8 —	2.2 —	— —	— —	1 2
90.1 89.8	73.9 75.5	48.6 51.3	25.0 27.3	10.2 14.9	4.5 5.4	3.6 1.4	1.9 0.9	1.5 0.9	1.4 0.3	0.4 0.3	3 4
94.8 93.5	85.0 80.9	63.5 59.9	42.5 36.1	22.9 17.5	9.0 10.2	6.7 5.8	4.1 4.2	3.2 1.7	2.7 1.1	1.7 0.7	5 6
93.5 94.6	75.2 84.9	40.6 65.9	19.1 43.5	10.9 23.7	6.6 10.2	5.2 7.9	3.5 3.0	4.0 0.5	2.8 —	1.4 —	7 8
92.7 96.3	74.7 80.2	45.6 50.2	28.1 28.4	12.7 14.9	8.7 7.1	5.2 3.0	4.3 1.0	2.2 1.2	3.7 1.1	2.4 1.7	9 10
93.3 91.6	80.0 86.1	58.9 56.4	43.2 35.1	29.2 23.5	18.3 18.0	17.1 10.9	11.5 6.6	9.1 3.6	2.8 2.3	4.0 0.4	11 12
93.7 95.1	80.8 87.8	54.6 76.5	32.9 55.7	17.8 31.5	10.4 16.3	6.2 9.0	4.3 2.8	3.3 2.4	2.3 1.0	1.7 0.6	13 14
90.2 91.0	76.4 82.3	50.7 58.5	25.1 39.5	13.1 20.3	7.4 7.8	4.2 3.5	3.1 1.4	2.7 1.3	1.6 1.1	2.3 0.5	15 16
94.7 93.8	88.2 86.6	66.8 66.4	47.2 43.8	25.7 24.2	16.1 12.6	9.4 7.5	7.2 3.9	5.3 2.4	4.8 1.7	3.0 1.1	17 18
89.4 89.8	72.3 76.5	41.6 54.5	22.5 34.4	12.1 17.6	7.8 7.4	4.9 3.6	3.6 2.2	2.6 1.1	1.9 0.8	1.9 0.7	19 20
90.1 91.6	75.6 78.8	49.5 52.9	26.1 30.6	15.7 13.3	10.6 7.3	5.4 4.8	4.3 2.6	3.7 1.4	3.3 0.8	1.2 1.3	21 22
91.4 91.4	84.2 84.4	67.1 64.7	47.4 41.3	29.5 20.0	19.4 11.5	12.9 7.1	9.6 4.8	7.8 1.8	4.7 1.2	3.7 1.0	23 24
72.8 69.7	38.8 43.1	19.9 26.7	11.6 16.9	7.6 7.9	5.2 3.8	4.2 1.8	2.6 1.1	2.5 0.9	1.9 0.8	1.9 0.4	25 26
84.1 76.3	63.5 55.5	41.0 35.2	23.8 21.6	13.7 11.5	11.0 4.9	6.9 2.6	5.8 1.8	4.1 1.1	3.3 0.7	2.8 0.8	27 28
86.4 80.9	73.5 63.0	52.2 42.4	36.0 25.6	24.3 14.8	17.2 9.1	12.7 6.0	9.5 4.0	7.8 2.5	5.9 1.7	4.7 1.2	29 30

**TABLE 3. Per Cent of the Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban Population in School
5-24 Years of Age, by Single Years of Age and Sex for the Provinces, 1951 - Concluded**

No.			Age								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ontario											
1	Rural, farm	M	5.4	60.0	95.5	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.0	96.9	96.0
2		F	6.2	61.7	95.5	97.4	97.9	97.8	97.3	97.3	96.4
3	Rural, non-farm	M	3.9	55.8	91.8	94.0	94.5	94.3	93.7	93.6	92.9
4		F	4.9	56.2	92.2	94.2	94.6	94.5	93.8	94.1	93.2
5	Urban	M	10.5	64.9	92.5	94.2	94.6	94.0	94.0	94.1	93.9
6		F	10.4	65.6	94.1	94.5	94.5	94.4	93.8	93.8	93.3
Manitoba											
7	Rural, farm	M	4.3	55.1	95.1	98.3	98.2	97.6	97.9	97.4	96.1
8		F	4.8	55.9	95.2	97.8	98.4	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.0
9	Rural, non-farm	M	2.0	42.2	85.0	93.7	93.2	94.4	93.9	94.6	93.8
10		F	2.9	45.6	86.9	93.5	94.2	94.5	94.7	94.4	93.6
11	Urban	M	1.2	50.8	95.4	95.0	95.1	94.8	94.7	94.5	94.3
12		F	1.8	53.1	94.9	94.6	95.0	95.2	94.3	94.6	94.4
Saskatchewan											
13	Rural, farm	M	0.9	35.6	91.6	97.5	98.1	97.7	97.7	97.5	97.0
14		F	2.0	38.4	91.9	97.9	97.7	98.2	97.6	97.9	97.3
15	Rural, non-farm	M	1.4	43.0	89.4	94.2	95.1	95.5	94.8	96.0	94.6
16		F	1.8	45.8	87.1	94.4	95.4	95.8	95.5	95.2	95.7
17	Urban	M	3.5	51.6	94.0	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.2	94.5	94.2
18		F	3.8	54.7	95.7	96.2	95.7	95.1	94.7	95.5	94.6
Alberta											
19	Rural, farm	M	0.8	33.2	92.1	97.7	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.1
20		F	0.9	35.2	92.9	98.0	98.1	97.7	97.9	98.3	97.2
21	Rural, non-farm	M	1.1	38.4	89.8	94.0	93.9	93.2	95.1	94.9	93.5
22		F	1.2	40.8	90.2	93.4	94.9	95.2	94.1	94.0	94.0
23	Urban	M	0.8	50.4	94.8	95.3	94.8	95.4	93.5	94.5	94.4
24		F	1.0	51.8	94.0	94.7	94.7	94.8	94.4	95.1	93.7
British Columbia											
25	Rural, farm	M	0.3	40.0	93.0	96.4	96.6	97.6	96.4	96.3	95.9
26		F	1.2	42.2	93.4	96.1	95.7	96.3	96.8	97.6	96.5
27	Rural, non-farm	M	1.1	40.7	91.2	94.7	94.7	95.2	95.3	94.8	94.3
28		F	1.1	43.4	89.5	94.8	94.8	94.7	94.7	95.1	94.9
29	Urban	M	1.4	49.3	94.5	94.9	94.6	94.8	93.8	95.0	94.3
30		F	1.7	49.9	94.5	95.8	95.0	95.2	94.9	94.8	94.9

**TABLE 3. Per Cent of the Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban Population in School
5-24 Years of Age, by Single Years of Age and Sex for the Provinces, 1951 — Concluded**

Age											No.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
89.0	68.9	42.5	25.3	17.0	9.8	6.2	4.0	3.2	1.7	1.4	1
90.6	79.1	62.1	45.0	30.0	16.2	6.9	3.2	2.3	1.4	0.8	2
91.7	81.0	54.3	29.4	16.6	9.4	7.7	5.2	4.0	3.4	2.0	3
91.0	80.4	58.6	37.3	20.1	10.5	5.3	3.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	4
92.7	86.8	64.8	43.9	30.3	20.5	14.4	10.1	8.2	5.8	4.4	5
92.5	85.9	63.1	38.9	22.7	13.2	8.7	5.9	3.2	2.0	1.2	6
90.9	65.4	41.4	26.0	14.4	8.5	4.3	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	7
93.2	75.5	58.4	40.1	22.7	12.5	5.5	3.5	2.2	1.5	0.7	8
90.4	78.0	58.9	36.3	20.1	8.5	6.1	4.7	2.9	3.6	2.5	9
90.8	82.7	62.5	42.8	23.2	10.7	5.4	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.5	10
92.9	87.7	72.1	52.4	34.3	20.9	14.9	11.4	8.8	6.4	5.0	11
92.8	87.5	70.5	46.5	24.0	13.8	10.3	7.1	2.9	1.8	1.4	12
94.6	78.9	48.5	29.3	18.5	10.2	5.3	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.2	13
95.9	85.2	64.2	46.4	30.7	13.0	6.1	3.3	2.0	1.6	0.8	14
94.1	87.4	72.8	52.5	37.0	20.9	10.8	6.3	5.6	4.7	3.4	15
96.0	89.6	76.5	59.9	39.8	17.4	6.9	4.2	3.0	2.2	1.4	16
94.7	90.1	78.5	61.8	40.1	24.0	13.8	8.5	8.6	6.3	3.9	17
94.5	90.3	79.1	57.4	35.6	19.3	12.5	8.2	4.9	1.7	1.2	18
96.1	83.8	55.9	32.9	23.2	13.8	7.4	4.0	2.7	1.6	1.8	19
96.9	88.7	71.9	53.7	35.2	17.3	6.5	3.4	2.4	1.1	0.8	20
93.6	86.8	65.5	43.9	28.5	15.5	9.2	5.8	4.5	4.0	2.6	21
92.6	88.5	74.5	56.5	31.9	16.0	8.9	3.9	2.3	2.7	0.9	22
94.1	89.6	75.0	57.4	36.0	22.1	12.2	8.8	7.1	5.3	4.4	23
94.3	89.5	75.1	54.0	30.3	14.9	8.4	4.7	2.9	1.8	1.2	24
94.5	81.6	64.7	47.7	29.5	17.4	10.2	8.1	4.9	5.4	2.6	25
95.0	87.9	79.4	58.1	40.2	18.9	12.0	5.7	2.4	1.7	0.9	26
93.9	82.8	62.6	39.4	23.4	12.0	8.1	5.6	4.2	2.1	1.7	27
94.6	87.4	73.7	50.0	25.6	10.7	5.0	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	28
94.0	89.2	74.6	58.0	36.5	22.3	14.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	5.0	29
93.5	89.4	77.3	55.0	30.9	14.6	7.8	5.3	3.9	2.2	1.3	30

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-9	9-12	13-16	17+
Males								
Newfoundland								
Total:								
10-14	5.1	100.0	24.8	32.5	40.4	2.3	—	—
15-19	61.8	100.0	3.0	14.7	54.4	27.4	0.5	—
20-24	97.4	100.0	4.6	17.2	46.4	29.7	1.9	0.2
25-44	99.5	100.0	7.4	21.3	42.3	25.8	2.5	0.7
45-64	99.9	100.0	13.5	27.5	39.0	17.5	1.7	0.8
65+	100.0	100.0	26.9	32.7	28.8	10.1	0.9	0.6
Rural, farm:								
10-14	4.2	100.0	25.6	32.5	41.9	—	—	—
15-19	66.4	100.0	2.3	12.8	58.7	25.8	0.4	—
20-24	97.9	100.0	3.9	19.9	55.3	19.3	1.6	—
25-44	99.7	100.0	6.1	26.3	48.2	18.2	1.0	0.2
45-64	100.0	100.0	13.0	34.4	41.5	10.0	0.9	0.2
65+	100.0	100.0	25.9	36.2	29.5	7.5	0.6	0.3
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	6.7	100.0	28.4	32.4	37.0	2.2	—	—
15-19	67.1	100.0	3.8	16.9	57.0	21.9	0.4	—
20-24	98.2	100.0	6.2	21.9	49.7	21.2	1.0	1
25-44	99.6	100.0	9.9	27.4	44.6	16.4	1.3	0.4
45-64	99.9	100.0	17.4	32.0	38.4	10.9	0.9	0.4
65+	100.0	100.0	31.4	34.6	26.9	6.3	0.6	0.2
Urban:								
10-14	3.3	100.0	15.6	32.4	48.9	3.1	—	—
15-19	54.0	100.0	1.6	11.2	49.4	37.0	0.8	—
20-24	96.3	100.0	2.6	11.1	41.5	41.3	3.0	0.5
25-44	99.4	100.0	4.3	13.6	39.0	37.7	4.2	1.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	8.4	20.5	39.4	27.3	3.0	1.4
65+	100.0	100.0	19.0	28.9	32.1	17.3	1.5	1.2
Females								
Total:								
10-14	5.6	100.0	21.8	30.5	46.3	1.4	—	—
15-19	61.4	100.0	2.0	8.6	49.8	39.1	0.5	—
20-24	98.2	100.0	2.6	9.8	42.7	42.4	2.4	0.1
25-44	99.8	100.0	4.7	16.0	43.1	33.2	2.7	0.3
45-64	99.9	100.0	9.8	22.2	39.9	25.6	2.0	0.5
65+	100.0	100.0	22.5	29.3	30.8	15.8	1.3	0.3
Rural, farm:								
10-14	4.0	100.0	18.9	43.3	32.4	5.4	—	—
15-19	59.5	100.0	1.6	8.5	58.9	31.0	—	—
20-24	99.5	100.0	3.6	11.9	42.7	41.0	0.8	—
25-44	100.0	100.0	4.1	19.1	47.8	27.2	1.7	0.1
45-64	100.0	100.0	11.2	25.4	43.0	18.6	1.6	0.2
65+	100.0	100.0	22.8	33.5	32.3	10.7	0.7	—
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	6.9	100.0	26.0	32.2	41.2	0.6	—	—
15-19	62.4	100.0	3.1	11.8	52.8	31.8	0.5	—
20-24	99.3	100.0	4.2	13.5	48.4	32.4	1.5	1
25-44	99.8	100.0	6.6	21.1	46.4	24.3	1.4	0.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	13.0	26.9	40.4	18.3	1.2	0.2
65+	100.0	100.0	27.9	32.0	28.7	10.3	0.9	0.2
Urban:								
10-14	4.2	100.0	13.5	25.3	58.6	2.6	—	—
15-19	60.5	100.0	1.0	5.2	45.9	47.3	0.6	—
20-24	97.2	100.0	1.1	6.4	37.7	51.2	3.4	0.2
25-44	99.7	100.0	2.7	10.5	39.3	42.8	4.2	0.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	5.7	16.3	39.1	35.1	3.0	0.8
65+	100.0	100.0	14.8	25.0	33.7	24.3	1.8	0.4

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
		Males						
Prince Edward Island								
Total:								
10-14	4.1	100.0	10.7	23.3	61.9	4.1	—	—
15-19	64.3	100.0	0.7	3.8	59.3	35.4	0.8	—
20-24	95.1	100.0	0.9	4.2	51.8	37.2	5.5	0.4
25-44	99.4	100.0	0.7	4.7	52.0	36.7	4.1	1.8
45-64	100.0	100.0	1.2	8.9	56.5	29.6	2.4	1.4
65+	100.0	100.0	2.2	13.2	58.1	23.2	2.1	1.2
Rural, farm:								
10-14	3.7	100.0	14.1	23.9	56.5	5.5	—	—
15-19	68.2	100.0	0.8	3.5	62.3	32.9	0.5	—
20-24	96.5	100.0	1.0	4.2	61.7	31.6	1.4	0.1
25-44	99.6	100.0	0.5	4.1	64.2	29.8	1.2	0.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	0.9	7.7	65.1	25.0	0.9	0.4
65+	100.0	100.0	1.6	12.1	65.1	20.2	0.8	0.2
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	3.8	100.0	10.2	20.4	65.3	4.1	—	—
15-19	66.7	100.0	0.7	5.6	57.2	35.5	1.0	—
20-24	96.4	100.0	0.8	5.4	44.7	39.0	9.5	0.6
25-44	99.5	100.0	1.1	6.3	47.0	37.7	5.2	2.7
45-64	100.0	100.0	1.9	13.3	53.1	27.7	2.8	1.2
65+	100.0	100.0	3.8	17.7	54.5	19.9	2.4	1.7
Urban:								
10-14	5.6	100.0	5.4	25.0	67.8	1.8	—	—
15-19	52.4	100.0	0.4	2.3	52.6	43.5	1.2	—
20-24	90.8	100.0	0.5	2.8	39.9	46.8	9.3	0.7
25-44	99.0	100.0	0.5	3.8	35.4	48.3	8.3	3.7
45-64	100.0	100.0	1.2	7.0	39.2	42.9	5.9	3.8
65+	100.0	100.0	1.7	10.7	43.9	35.3	5.1	3.3
		Females						
Total:								
10-14	3.6	100.0	11.1	21.6	61.7	5.6	—	—
15-19	55.7	100.0	0.5	2.5	42.2	53.5	1.3	—
20-24	96.9	100.0	0.5	1.5	33.9	58.9	5.1	0.1
25-44	99.8	100.0	0.3	2.6	38.1	53.8	4.9	0.3
45-64	99.9	100.0	0.6	4.8	44.5	45.8	3.9	0.4
65+	100.0	100.0	1.2	8.4	53.2	34.7	2.2	0.3
Rural, farm:								
10-14	2.0	100.0	14.9	14.9	64.2	6.0	—	—
15-19	49.7	100.0	0.3	1.6	41.3	56.4	0.4	—
20-24	97.6	100.0	0.6	0.9	37.6	57.9	3.0	—
25-44	99.8	100.0	0.3	2.3	44.1	51.4	1.8	0.1
45-64	99.8	100.0	0.4	3.5	50.4	43.6	1.9	0.2
65+	100.0	100.0	1.2	7.2	61.3	29.3	0.9	0.1
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	3.1	100.0	17.9	30.8	46.2	5.1	—	—
15-19	62.2	100.0	0.9	4.3	48.6	45.7	0.5	—
20-24	98.4	100.0	0.5	1.7	40.0	55.2	2.6	—
25-44	99.9	100.0	0.4	3.2	39.4	51.9	4.6	0.5
45-64	100.0	100.0	0.9	7.9	45.9	41.5	3.4	0.4
65+	100.0	100.0	1.5	10.8	52.5	32.5	2.5	0.2
Urban:								
10-14	5.9	100.0	1.8	23.2	69.6	5.4	—	—
15-19	59.3	100.0	0.4	2.1	37.9	56.6	3.0	—
20-24	95.1	100.0	0.4	1.7	26.2	62.6	8.8	0.3
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.3	2.6	26.6	58.6	9.3	0.6
45-64	100.0	100.0	0.7	4.4	33.1	53.0	7.8	1.0
65+	100.0	100.0	1.0	8.4	39.8	46.1	4.2	0.5

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
		Males						
Nova Scotia								
Total:								
10-14	5.1	100.0	11.5	24.6	60.9	2.9	—	—
15-19	56.6	100.0	1.0	5.0	53.5	39.9	0.6	—
20-24	95.2	100.0	0.7	5.0	42.8	46.9	4.1	0.5
25-44	99.1	100.0	1.2	6.5	42.3	43.3	4.5	2.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	3.0	12.7	47.1	31.7	3.6	1.9
65+	100.0	100.0	6.3	21.6	49.7	20.1	1.6	0.7
Rural, farm:								
10-14	3.8	100.0	13.0	19.8	64.2	3.0	—	—
15-19	58.2	100.0	1.0	4.8	57.7	36.1	0.4	—
20-24	96.3	100.0	0.9	5.9	51.1	40.3	1.7	0.1
25-44	99.3	100.0	1.5	7.6	51.5	37.5	1.5	0.4
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.5	12.9	55.4	27.5	1.4	0.3
65+	100.0	100.0	4.8	20.2	53.1	20.5	1.0	0.4
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	6.2	100.0	12.3	27.2	58.2	2.3	—	—
15-19	65.1	100.0	0.9	6.1	57.5	35.2	0.3	—
20-24	97.2	100.0	1.0	7.8	51.8	37.2	2.1	0.1
25-44	99.4	100.0	1.9	9.9	48.9	35.8	2.3	1.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.2	16.7	50.2	25.7	2.2	1.0
65+	100.0	100.0	7.6	22.8	46.8	19.7	2.1	1.0
Urban:								
10-14	5.0	100.0	10.5	24.3	61.9	3.3	—	—
15-19	50.6	100.0	1.1	4.2	48.1	45.6	1.0	—
20-24	94.0	100.0	0.5	3.3	35.9	53.7	5.7	0.9
25-44	98.9	100.0	0.8	4.4	36.4	48.6	6.5	3.3
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.2	16.7	50.2	25.7	2.2	1.0
65+	100.0	100.0	5.5	16.1	44.4	27.0	4.3	2.7
		Females						
Total:								
10-14	5.0	100.0	8.5	20.5	65.2	5.8	—	—
15-19	52.9	100.0	0.7	2.2	41.6	53.8	1.7	—
20-24	97.1	100.0	0.5	2.2	32.0	58.3	6.6	0.4
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.8	3.8	33.2	54.7	6.7	0.8
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.0	7.7	38.2	45.8	5.4	0.9
65+	100.0	100.0	4.0	14.0	44.5	34.2	2.8	0.5
Rural, farm:								
10-14	3.6	100.0	15.2	16.4	66.1	2.3	—	—
15-19	41.7	100.0	0.8	2.2	37.8	57.7	1.5	—
20-24	96.7	100.0	0.9	2.1	31.7	60.2	4.9	0.2
25-44	99.6	100.0	1.0	3.9	34.3	56.7	3.9	0.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	1.5	6.7	41.9	47.2	2.5	0.2
65+	100.0	100.0	2.8	13.6	47.3	33.8	2.2	0.3
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	6.2	100.0	10.0	23.2	63.6	3.2	—	—
15-19	56.2	100.0	0.8	3.4	48.1	46.8	0.9	—
20-24	98.5	100.0	0.8	3.7	38.9	52.6	3.8	0.2
25-44	99.8	100.0	1.2	5.5	38.1	51.1	3.8	0.3
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.7	9.7	40.9	42.6	3.7	0.4
65+	100.0	100.0	4.9	14.3	42.3	34.6	3.3	0.6
Urban:								
10-14	5.1	100.0	5.9	19.5	66.2	8.4	—	—
15-19	54.8	100.0	0.6	1.7	39.4	56.1	2.2	—
20-24	96.6	100.0	0.3	1.6	29.1	60.4	8.1	0.5
25-44	99.6	100.0	0.5	3.0	30.8	55.9	8.6	1.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.7	9.7	40.9	42.6	3.7	0.4
65+	100.0	100.0	3.9	10.6	39.4	39.1	5.6	1.4

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
Males								
New Brunswick								
Total:								
10-14	6.3	100.0	13.4	27.4	56.7	2.5	—	—
15-19	60.0	100.0	1.9	10.3	57.7	29.7	0.4	—
20-24	94.9	100.0	2.5	10.2	51.7	31.8	3.5	0.3
25-44	99.4	100.0	3.0	11.8	51.1	28.6	3.8	1.7
45-64	99.9	100.0	5.5	16.9	50.4	22.8	2.8	1.6
65+	100.0	100.0	10.6	21.7	47.6	17.1	2.0	1.0
Rural, farm:								
10-14	5.5	100.0	15.7	30.4	52.0	1.9	—	—
15-19	67.3	100.0	2.1	12.1	64.9	20.8	0.1	—
20-24	96.9	100.0	3.3	14.3	62.9	18.3	1.1	0.1
25-44	99.7	100.0	4.4	17.2	61.8	15.3	0.9	0.4
45-64	99.9	100.0	7.9	22.7	55.2	13.4	0.6	0.2
65+	100.0	100.0	14.2	26.4	47.7	10.7	0.8	0.2
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	5.9	100.0	14.9	33.4	50.8	0.9	—	—
15-19	63.1	100.0	2.4	13.2	58.4	25.8	0.2	—
20-24	96.4	100.0	3.5	14.0	54.5	25.0	2.7	0.3
25-44	99.4	100.0	4.3	15.9	55.5	20.9	2.3	1.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	7.3	21.2	49.6	18.7	1.8	1.4
65+	100.0	100.0	13.5	25.2	43.8	15.1	1.6	0.8
Urban:								
10-14	7.4	100.0	10.5	20.8	64.5	4.2	—	—
15-19	49.7	100.0	1.1	4.6	47.0	46.2	1.1	—
20-24	92.2	100.0	1.0	4.2	40.6	47.8	5.9	0.5
25-44	99.2	100.0	1.2	5.9	41.9	41.5	6.6	2.9
45-64	99.8	100.0	2.8	10.4	47.4	31.8	4.9	2.7
65+	100.0	100.0	5.3	15.1	50.1	24.4	3.3	1.8
Females								
Total:								
10-14	5.8	100.0	11.0	24.2	61.0	3.8	—	—
15-19	59.0	100.0	1.1	4.9	48.4	44.7	0.9	—
20-24	97.4	100.0	1.3	5.3	41.0	48.2	4.1	0.1
25-44	99.6	100.0	1.7	7.4	43.5	42.3	4.6	0.5
45-64	99.8	100.0	3.1	10.7	44.7	37.0	4.0	0.5
65+	100.0	100.0	6.6	15.1	44.7	29.9	3.1	0.6
Rural, farm:								
10-14	5.2	100.0	14.7	27.7	56.0	1.6	—	—
15-19	58.1	100.0	1.8	6.4	59.2	32.3	0.3	—
20-24	93.2	100.0	2.4	8.7	52.1	35.4	1.4	1
25-44	99.6	100.0	2.7	11.3	53.8	30.3	1.8	0.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.1	15.8	50.6	27.9	1.5	0.1
65+	100.0	100.0	9.5	20.5	47.4	20.9	1.5	0.2
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	5.0	100.0	15.1	28.3	53.4	3.2	—	—
15-19	61.6	100.0	1.4	6.7	54.1	37.5	0.3	—
20-24	97.9	100.0	1.9	8.0	48.2	39.0	2.8	0.1
25-44	99.6	100.0	2.4	10.1	49.0	35.0	3.3	0.2
45-64	99.8	100.0	4.9	13.8	46.1	31.8	3.0	0.4
65+	100.0	100.0	9.1	18.1	43.0	26.9	2.6	0.3
Urban:								
10-14	7.1	100.0	5.8	19.2	69.2	5.8	—	—
15-19	57.8	100.0	0.5	2.7	37.2	58.1	1.5	—
20-24	96.7	100.0	0.5	2.3	32.2	58.9	5.9	0.2
25-44	99.6	100.0	0.8	4.2	35.7	51.9	6.6	0.8
45-64	99.8	100.0	1.7	6.4	40.7	44.6	5.8	0.8
65+	100.0	100.0	3.5	10.2	44.0	37.0	4.3	1.0

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17 +
Males								
Quebec								
Total:								
10-14	9.9	100.0	8.0	24.0	66.1	1.9	—	—
15-19	67.3	100.0	1.1	4.9	65.8	27.4	0.8	—
20-24	93.4	100.0	0.8	4.7	56.9	31.9	4.9	0.8
25-44	99.2	100.0	0.8	7.1	52.8	29.5	6.1	3.7
45-64	99.9	100.0	1.9	13.8	52.2	23.7	5.0	3.4
65 +	100.0	100.0	5.2	24.1	49.7	15.5	3.0	2.5
Rural, farm:								
10-14	10.3	100.0	5.2	20.2	73.7	0.9	—	—
15-19	82.7	100.0	0.5	5.6	82.9	10.9	0.1	—
20-24	97.3	100.0	0.5	6.7	80.8	11.3	0.7	1
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.9	11.5	76.5	10.0	0.7	0.4
45-64	100.0	100.0	2.1	20.4	68.1	8.3	0.7	0.4
65 +	100.0	100.0	5.6	30.8	56.7	6.0	0.6	0.3
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	9.4	100.0	16.1	26.7	56.4	0.8	—	—
15-19	69.3	100.0	2.4	7.1	67.8	22.3	0.4	—
20-24	95.4	100.0	2.1	7.2	64.3	23.3	2.8	0.3
25-44	99.5	100.0	2.2	10.7	62.0	19.5	3.5	2.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	3.7	18.0	56.4	16.0	3.2	2.7
65 +	100.0	100.0	7.2	28.6	51.5	9.3	1.7	1.7
Urban:								
10-14	9.8	100.0	7.3	25.3	64.6	2.8	—	—
15-19	60.0	100.0	1.0	3.9	54.9	38.8	1.4	—
20-24	91.9	100.0	0.6	3.5	48.1	40.1	6.6	1.1
25-44	99.0	100.0	0.5	5.5	45.8	35.7	7.8	4.7
45-64	99.9	100.0	1.6	11.5	47.4	28.9	6.4	4.2
65 +	100.0	100.0	4.5	20.8	47.1	20.2	4.0	3.4
Females								
Total:								
10-14	11.1	100.0	6.5	21.5	69.7	2.3	—	—
15-19	72.9	100.0	0.8	3.3	61.7	33.3	0.9	—
20-24	97.4	100.0	0.6	3.1	52.4	39.5	4.1	0.3
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.7	5.7	51.8	36.6	4.4	0.8
45-64	99.9	100.0	1.6	9.6	51.3	32.8	3.8	0.9
65 +	100.0	100.0	3.6	16.3	50.8	25.5	3.0	0.8
Rural, farm:								
10-14	11.0	100.0	4.6	16.6	77.5	1.3	—	—
15-19	78.8	100.0	0.4	3.3	77.2	18.8	0.3	—
20-24	99.0	100.0	0.4	3.9	70.4	24.2	1.0	0.1
25-44	99.8	100.0	0.6	7.4	70.0	21.1	0.9	1
45-64	100.0	100.0	1.1	11.6	65.7	20.5	1.0	0.1
65 +	100.0	100.0	3.5	20.1	61.4	14.2	0.7	0.1
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	11.0	100.0	12.9	22.1	63.3	1.7	—	—
15-19	74.3	100.0	2.3	4.7	64.3	28.2	0.5	—
20-24	98.6	100.0	1.7	4.4	59.5	31.8	2.4	0.2
25-44	99.7	100.0	1.9	6.6	57.6	30.4	3.0	0.5
45-64	99.8	100.0	2.7	10.7	54.4	29.0	2.6	0.6
65 +	100.0	100.0	4.9	18.4	54.3	19.9	2.1	0.4
Urban:								
10-14	11.2	100.0	5.6	23.6	67.8	3.0	—	—
15-19	70.6	100.0	0.7	3.1	55.0	40.0	1.2	—
20-24	96.9	100.0	0.4	2.7	47.5	43.9	5.1	0.4
25-44	99.6	100.0	0.5	5.2	47.7	40.4	5.2	1.0
45-64	99.9	100.0	1.5	9.0	48.0	35.9	4.5	1.1
65 +	100.0	100.0	3.3	15.2	48.0	28.8	3.7	1.0

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
Males								
Ontario								
Total:								
10-14	6.0	100.0	10.6	17.0	66.2	6.2	—	—
15-19	56.4	100.0	0.9	1.9	45.5	49.1	2.6	—
20-24	92.9	100.0	0.6	1.9	39.1	47.5	9.5	1.4
25-44	99.0	100.0	0.7	3.1	39.5	42.2	10.0	4.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.4	8.0	52.6	27.2	6.2	3.6
65+	100.0	100.0	4.4	10.9	57.6	20.5	4.0	2.6
Rural, farm:								
10-14	4.6	100.0	7.9	13.1	74.9	4.1	—	—
15-19	65.8	100.0	0.4	2.2	66.2	30.4	0.8	—
20-24	96.6	100.0	0.5	2.6	61.6	31.1	4.0	0.2
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.7	4.0	65.6	25.8	3.2	0.7
45-64	100.0	100.0	2.0	9.3	71.2	15.1	1.9	0.5
65+	100.0	100.0	4.1	14.0	68.8	11.5	1.2	0.4
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	6.7	100.0	27.2	20.9	49.2	2.7	—	—
15-19	64.1	100.0	2.7	3.8	50.0	42.0	1.5	—
20-24	95.5	100.0	1.8	4.0	48.5	39.4	5.7	0.6
25-44	99.4	100.0	1.9	5.7	47.9	35.2	6.9	2.4
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.3	12.1	55.8	21.1	4.3	2.4
65+	100.0	100.0	6.2	15.2	58.8	15.6	2.6	1.6
Urban:								
10-14	6.2	100.0	6.7	16.8	68.8	7.7	—	—
15-19	51.7	100.0	0.5	1.2	36.3	58.4	3.6	—
20-24	91.5	100.0	0.3	1.3	32.3	52.7	11.5	1.9
25-44	98.8	100.0	0.5	2.3	33.1	46.6	11.8	5.7
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.3	12.1	55.8	21.1	4.3	2.4
65+	100.0	100.0	4.0	9.1	54.4	24.1	5.1	3.3
Females								
Total:								
10-14	6.0	100.0	10.2	14.8	66.6	8.4	—	—
15-19	56.2	100.0	0.8	1.2	32.6	61.4	4.0	—
20-24	96.2	100.0	0.5	1.1	28.3	56.5	12.5	1.1
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.6	2.3	33.6	48.8	12.7	2.0
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.1	5.3	47.4	34.9	8.6	1.7
65+	100.0	100.0	2.8	6.6	56.7	27.1	5.6	1.2
Rural, farm:								
10-14	4.0	100.0	8.9	12.7	72.0	6.4	—	—
15-19	49.8	100.0	0.7	1.4	54.3	41.4	2.2	—
20-24	97.0	100.0	0.5	1.5	46.3	41.6	9.9	0.2
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.6	3.0	52.7	34.8	8.4	0.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	1.6	6.1	63.9	22.4	5.5	0.5
65+	100.0	100.0	2.5	8.5	69.7	16.5	2.5	0.3
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	6.6	100.0	26.0	18.7	50.9	4.4	—	—
15-19	56.7	100.0	3.2	3.5	43.7	47.4	2.2	—
20-24	97.6	100.0	1.8	2.6	39.9	47.1	8.2	0.4
25-44	99.8	100.0	1.6	3.5	41.1	42.8	9.9	1.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.9	6.7	52.9	29.3	7.0	1.2
65+	100.0	100.0	3.6	8.3	61.8	21.7	4.0	0.6
Urban:								
10-14	6.4	100.0	6.2	14.2	69.7	9.9	—	—
15-19	57.5	100.0	0.4	0.7	26.5	67.7	4.7	—
20-24	95.9	100.0	0.3	0.8	24.1	59.9	13.6	1.3
25-44	99.6	100.0	0.5	2.0	29.4	51.9	13.8	2.4
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.9	6.7	52.9	29.3	7.0	1.2
65+	100.0	100.0	2.7	5.9	53.5	30.0	6.4	1.5

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group		Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
			Total	Years of Schooling					
				None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
		Males							
Manitoba									
Total:									
10-14		5.2	100.0	16.2	19.5	60.7	3.6	—	—
15-19		57.1	100.0	1.5	3.2	51.8	42.8	0.7	—
20-24		93.7	100.0	1.1	2.6	40.5	49.6	5.6	0.6
25-44		99.0	100.0	1.4	5.7	42.6	42.8	5.4	2.1
45-64		99.9	100.0	5.3	15.5	45.2	27.9	4.1	2.0
65+		100.0	100.0	11.0	17.8	43.7	22.3	3.6	1.6
Rural, farm:									
10-14		3.9	100.0	11.7	17.2	69.4	1.7	—	—
15-19		67.5	100.0	0.5	2.4	67.9	29.0	0.2	—
20-24		97.7	100.0	0.6	2.6	61.8	33.4	1.6	1
25-44		99.7	100.0	1.2	8.4	64.5	24.6	1.2	0.1
45-64		100.0	100.0	7.5	21.5	53.8	15.9	1.1	0.2
65+		100.0	100.0	16.6	23.7	45.6	12.7	1.2	0.2
Rural, non-farm:									
10-14		6.5	100.0	32.2	25.2	41.5	1.1	—	—
15-19		60.4	100.0	4.5	9.5	49.0	36.3	0.7	—
20-24		96.0	100.0	3.8	6.5	40.5	43.3	5.4	0.5
25-44		99.4	100.0	4.7	9.2	44.1	35.2	5.0	1.8
45-64		100.0	100.0	8.5	17.8	45.2	23.5	3.4	1.6
65+		100.0	100.0	13.6	19.8	45.6	17.3	2.6	1.1
Urban:									
10-14		5.7	100.0	11.4	18.3	64.5	5.8	—	—
15-19		47.5	100.0	1.3	1.3	34.8	61.4	1.2	—
20-24		90.8	100.0	0.6	1.2	27.7	61.5	8.0	1.0
25-44		98.6	100.0	0.7	3.4	31.5	53.6	7.6	3.2
45-64		99.9	100.0	3.4	12.0	41.1	34.8	5.8	2.9
65+		100.0	100.0	8.1	14.9	42.5	27.5	4.8	2.2
		Females							
Total:									
10-14		4.9	100.0	15.7	19.1	61.1	4.1	—	—
15-19		55.0	100.0	1.5	2.2	39.4	55.8	1.1	—
20-24		96.0	100.0	1.0	1.9	30.4	59.8	6.6	0.3
25-44		99.7	100.0	1.4	4.9	36.2	50.8	6.0	0.7
45-64		99.9	100.0	7.0	12.8	38.9	35.7	4.8	0.8
65+		100.0	100.0	12.2	12.9	42.0	28.5	3.7	0.7
Rural, farm:									
10-14		3.2	100.0	12.3	15.5	68.1	4.1	—	—
15-19		54.2	100.0	1.4	1.8	60.7	35.6	0.5	—
20-24		97.3	100.0	0.9	1.9	49.7	43.2	4.3	—
25-44		99.7	100.0	1.3	7.6	54.9	32.7	3.4	0.1
45-64		99.9	100.0	10.4	19.4	44.9	23.1	2.0	0.2
65+		100.0	100.0	22.6	18.7	41.3	16.0	1.3	0.1
Rural, non-farm:									
10-14		6.3	100.0	35.1	23.2	38.5	3.2	—	—
15-19		53.2	100.0	4.8	7.8	44.4	42.0	1.0	—
20-24		97.5	100.0	4.0	6.3	34.7	47.5	7.4	0.1
25-44		99.7	100.0	4.7	7.4	37.6	43.9	5.9	0.5
45-64		99.9	100.0	10.5	14.0	40.1	31.1	3.6	0.7
65+		100.0	100.0	17.2	14.7	43.3	21.8	2.6	0.4
Urban:									
10-14		5.7	100.0	8.4	19.0	68.1	4.5	—	—
15-19		55.9	100.0	0.6	1.0	26.8	70.2	1.4	—
20-24		95.3	100.0	0.4	1.0	23.5	67.6	7.1	0.4
25-44		99.7	100.0	0.8	3.4	29.3	58.6	7.0	0.9
45-64		99.9	100.0	5.0	10.1	36.5	41.2	6.1	1.1
65+		100.0	100.0	8.1	10.8	41.8	33.7	4.6	1.0

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17 +
Males								
Saskatchewan								
Total:								
10-14	4.0	100.0	20.2	21.2	56.0	2.6	—	—
15-19	53.4	100.0	1.5	2.8	55.3	39.7	0.7	—
20-24	95.0	100.0	1.1	2.6	43.0	47.2	5.7	0.4
25-44	99.2	100.0	1.4	5.2	49.7	36.8	5.1	1.8
45-64	99.9	100.0	5.7	17.5	50.0	22.1	3.3	1.4
65 +	100.0	100.0	8.9	16.9	50.6	19.5	3.0	1.1
Rural, farm:								
10-14	3.1	100.0	16.5	18.9	61.9	2.7	—	—
15-19	61.7	100.0	0.7	1.9	64.0	33.1	0.3	—
20-24	97.1	100.0	0.5	2.1	55.3	39.3	2.7	0.1
25-44	99.6	100.0	1.0	6.0	62.1	29.2	1.6	0.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	6.7	21.4	54.8	15.8	1.2	0.1
65 +	100.0	100.0	9.5	18.3	53.3	16.9	1.6	0.4
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	5.0	100.0	35.8	28.7	34.5	1.0	—	—
15-19	43.8	100.0	5.3	7.5	45.5	40.5	1.2	—
20-24	93.9	100.0	4.1	5.9	34.3	46.9	8.4	0.4
25-44	98.9	100.0	3.3	6.5	42.9	38.2	6.6	2.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	6.4	16.9	48.0	23.1	3.9	1.7
65 +	100.0	100.0	10.6	18.2	48.6	18.6	2.9	1.1
Urban:								
10-14	5.1	100.0	11.3	17.6	67.0	4.1	—	—
15-19	41.8	100.0	0.9	1.8	34.1	61.2	2.0	—
20-24	91.8	100.0	0.4	1.3	25.0	62.4	9.8	1.1
25-44	98.7	100.0	0.8	2.8	33.0	49.0	10.3	4.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	3.5	11.3	43.6	31.8	6.4	3.4
65 +	100.0	100.0	6.5	14.0	48.8	23.6	4.9	2.2
Females								
Total:								
10-14	3.6	100.0	20.3	19.9	55.4	4.4	—	—
15-19	46.9	100.0	1.4	2.2	41.8	53.0	1.6	—
20-24	95.8	100.0	1.0	2.0	29.3	57.5	10.0	0.2
25-44	99.6	100.0	1.5	4.5	40.7	43.9	8.8	0.6
45-64	99.9	100.0	7.8	14.0	43.7	28.9	5.0	0.6
65 +	100.0	100.0	11.3	13.3	47.7	23.9	3.3	0.5
Rural, farm:								
10-14	2.6	100.0	16.9	21.0	59.2	2.9	—	—
15-19	48.4	100.0	0.8	1.8	55.2	41.4	0.8	—
20-24	97.3	100.0	0.7	2.0	42.3	48.5	6.4	0.1
25-44	99.7	100.0	1.4	5.7	52.0	35.4	5.4	0.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	9.9	17.6	48.1	21.6	2.6	0.2
65 +	100.0	100.0	14.9	14.7	48.9	19.2	2.1	0.2
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	4.4	100.0	36.5	23.8	36.3	3.4	—	—
15-19	41.9	100.0	4.1	5.6	37.2	51.6	1.5	—
20-24	96.5	100.0	2.6	4.3	26.5	54.0	12.4	0.2
25-44	99.5	100.0	3.2	5.2	37.2	43.9	10.0	0.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	9.0	14.1	42.4	29.1	4.8	0.6
65 +	100.0	100.0	13.0	15.0	46.8	22.3	2.6	0.3
Urban:								
10-14	5.1	100.0	11.2	15.5	66.3	7.0	—	—
15-19	48.3	100.0	0.5	0.8	25.2	70.6	2.9	—
20-24	94.1	100.0	0.3	0.8	18.9	67.4	12.2	0.4
25-44	99.5	100.0	0.7	2.7	28.8	54.3	12.4	1.1
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.4	9.5	39.0	37.8	8.1	1.2
65 +	100.0	100.0	6.8	10.8	47.4	29.3	4.8	0.9

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
Males								
Alberta								
Total:								
10-14	4.3	100.0	17.7	23.2	55.3	3.8	—	—
15-19	52.1	100.0	1.5	2.6	46.4	48.4	1.1	—
20-24	94.3	100.0	0.8	2.0	34.6	55.3	6.8	0.5
25-44	99.1	100.0	1.1	4.1	40.0	45.4	6.9	2.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.4	13.6	46.9	29.0	4.3	1.8
65+	100.0	100.0	7.1	14.5	47.4	25.3	4.0	1.7
Rural, farm:								
10-14	2.7	100.0	14.6	22.8	58.8	3.8	—	—
15-19	56.8	100.0	0.7	2.4	56.1	40.2	0.6	—
20-24	96.4	100.0	0.5	2.6	48.5	44.8	3.5	0.1
25-44	99.5	100.0	1.1	6.1	56.6	33.9	2.0	0.3
45-64	99.9	100.0	5.7	18.5	53.6	20.1	1.8	0.3
65+	100.0	100.0	9.6	17.6	50.5	19.7	2.1	0.5
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	5.9	100.0	35.8	28.7	33.2	2.3	—	—
15-19	54.1	100.0	4.5	5.7	46.3	42.5	1.0	—
20-24	94.7	100.0	2.7	4.2	36.5	48.5	7.6	0.5
25-44	99.1	100.0	3.3	5.8	40.1	41.6	6.6	2.6
45-64	99.9	100.0	6.6	15.0	47.3	25.8	3.7	1.6
65+	100.0	100.0	10.7	16.5	46.0	22.0	3.5	1.3
Urban:								
10-14	5.6	100.0	10.9	20.9	63.8	4.4	—	—
15-19	45.6	100.0	1.0	1.5	32.2	63.5	1.8	—
20-24	92.5	100.0	0.3	0.8	23.0	66.0	9.1	0.8
25-44	98.8	100.0	0.4	2.1	28.3	54.8	10.3	4.1
45-64	100.0	100.0	2.4	8.9	40.8	38.0	6.8	3.1
65+	100.0	100.0	4.2	11.8	45.9	30.1	5.4	2.6
Females								
Total:								
10-14	4.2	100.0	18.0	19.6	56.7	5.7	—	—
15-19	47.2	100.0	1.3	2.4	30.9	63.2	2.2	—
20-24	96.5	100.0	0.7	1.4	23.0	64.8	9.7	0.4
25-44	99.6	100.0	1.2	3.5	31.6	52.8	10.1	0.8
45-64	99.9	100.0	6.0	10.6	39.2	36.8	6.5	0.9
65+	100.0	100.0	8.2	9.8	43.1	32.8	5.2	0.9
Rural, farm:								
10-14	2.4	100.0	14.8	20.9	61.1	3.2	—	—
15-19	42.8	100.0	0.8	2.5	46.0	49.4	1.3	—
20-24	97.2	100.0	0.6	2.3	37.9	52.8	6.3	1
25-44	99.6	100.0	1.6	6.0	46.1	40.5	5.6	0.2
45-64	99.9	100.0	9.5	16.0	45.8	24.8	3.6	0.3
65+	100.0	100.0	15.1	14.0	44.1	23.2	3.1	0.5
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	6.0	100.0	39.4	22.3	33.0	5.3	—	—
15-19	45.5	100.0	4.9	6.6	31.5	54.8	2.2	—
20-24	96.3	100.0	2.6	3.7	24.2	57.4	11.7	0.4
25-44	99.6	100.0	3.0	4.6	33.1	48.8	9.7	0.8
45-64	99.9	100.0	8.5	11.7	39.7	33.2	6.0	0.9
65+	100.0	100.0	14.4	11.8	42.8	26.3	4.0	0.7
Urban:								
10-14	5.5	100.0	9.5	17.5	65.7	7.3	—	—
15-19	51.5	100.0	0.5	1.1	20.4	75.1	2.9	—
20-24	96.2	100.0	0.3	0.5	16.2	71.8	10.7	0.5
25-44	99.7	100.0	0.5	1.8	23.1	60.8	12.7	1.1
45-64	100.0	100.0	3.0	6.8	34.7	45.7	8.6	1.2
65+	100.0	100.0	3.7	7.6	42.7	38.5	6.4	1.1

1. Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over, Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 — Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
Males								
British Columbia								
Total:								
10-14	5.3	100.0	14.3	19.0	62.3	4.4	—	—
15-19	48.3	100.0	1.4	2.6	35.5	58.5	2.0	—
20-24	92.2	100.0	0.6	1.9	29.0	58.3	9.0	1.2
25-44	98.7	100.0	0.8	2.9	33.3	51.1	8.3	3.6
45-64	99.9	100.0	3.2	9.1	42.5	36.3	6.4	2.5
65+	100.0	100.0	4.8	10.6	45.3	31.2	5.7	2.4
Rural, farm:								
10-14	3.9	100.0	27.4	17.7	50.9	4.0	—	—
15-19	49.6	100.0	2.7	4.5	51.4	40.6	0.8	—
20-24	93.4	100.0	1.9	3.8	46.5	42.4	5.2	0.2
25-44	99.3	100.0	2.6	7.1	51.4	34.1	3.9	0.9
45-64	100.0	100.0	7.3	12.7	50.0	25.2	3.9	0.9
65+	100.0	100.0	10.6	13.5	47.2	23.7	3.8	1.2
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	5.3	100.0	19.0	21.6	55.9	3.5	—	—
15-19	56.5	100.0	1.4	4.5	45.3	47.2	1.6	—
20-24	95.7	100.0	0.8	3.7	40.7	48.2	5.9	0.7
25-44	99.3	100.0	1.2	5.1	43.2	42.1	5.9	2.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	4.4	12.0	46.9	30.2	4.8	1.7
65+	100.0	100.0	7.4	12.8	46.0	26.6	5.0	2.2
Urban:								
10-14	5.6	100.0	10.1	18.2	66.8	4.9	—	—
15-19	44.8	100.0	1.0	1.2	26.4	68.9	2.5	—
20-24	90.7	100.0	0.4	0.8	21.7	64.8	10.8	1.5
25-44	98.4	100.0	0.4	1.7	27.8	56.2	9.6	4.3
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.1	7.5	39.7	40.2	7.4	3.1
65+	100.0	100.0	3.3	9.7	44.9	33.4	6.1	2.6
Females								
Total:								
10-14	5.0	100.0	13.3	19.0	61.2	6.5	—	—
15-19	47.6	100.0	1.1	2.2	22.2	71.7	2.8	—
20-24	96.3	100.0	0.6	1.6	19.5	66.7	10.9	0.7
25-44	99.6	100.0	0.9	2.2	25.8	59.2	10.4	1.5
45-64	99.9	100.0	2.8	5.2	34.9	46.5	9.0	1.6
65+	100.0	100.0	3.5	4.9	41.5	41.5	7.1	1.5
Rural, farm:								
10-14	3.6	100.0	30.3	20.7	45.0	4.0	—	—
15-19	38.7	100.0	3.4	4.3	42.8	48.4	1.1	—
20-24	95.4	100.0	2.5	3.8	38.4	47.9	7.3	0.1
25-44	99.6	100.0	3.8	5.3	42.0	41.5	6.6	0.8
45-64	100.0	100.0	8.8	9.8	43.2	31.5	5.9	0.8
65+	100.0	100.0	13.7	8.4	42.1	30.4	4.6	0.8
Rural, non-farm:								
10-14	5.2	100.0	17.5	25.8	51.8	4.9	—	—
15-19	48.7	100.0	1.1	5.4	35.5	56.3	1.7	—
20-24	97.8	100.0	1.0	4.1	30.2	56.3	8.1	0.3
25-44	99.7	100.0	1.4	4.3	32.8	52.0	8.5	1.0
45-64	99.9	100.0	5.1	7.7	37.8	40.3	7.8	1.3
65+	100.0	100.0	9.0	7.1	40.6	35.8	6.2	1.3
Urban:								
10-14	5.3	100.0	8.7	15.9	67.8	7.6	—	—
15-19	49.0	100.0	0.7	0.8	14.8	80.2	3.5	—
20-24	96.0	100.0	0.3	0.6	14.6	71.6	12.0	0.9
25-44	99.6	100.0	0.4	1.3	22.2	63.1	11.3	1.7
45-64	99.9	100.0	1.6	4.0	33.2	49.9	9.6	1.7
65+	100.0	100.0	1.6	4.3	41.6	43.4	7.5	1.6

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
Males								
Yukon								
Total:								
10-14	17.7	100.0	40.4	36.2	21.3	2.1	—	—
15-19	70.9	100.0	16.1	11.8	26.7	42.9	2.5	—
20-24	95.0	100.0	6.1	4.2	30.5	52.5	6.4	0.3
25-44	98.9	100.0	5.0	4.4	28.9	51.2	7.8	2.7
45-64	100.0	100.0	8.0	10.5	39.7	33.8	6.2	1.8
65+	100.0	100.0	17.2	13.3	41.0	20.9	6.4	1.1
Rural:								
10-14	21.2	100.0	52.8	33.3	11.1	2.8	—	—
15-19	75.8	100.0	18.4	11.4	28.4	39.7	2.1	—
20-24	94.9	100.0	6.5	5.2	33.3	48.7	6.3	—
25-44	98.5	100.0	6.0	5.2	27.5	50.5	7.7	3.1
45-64	100.0	100.0	9.6	10.2	41.9	31.9	4.8	1.6
65+	100.0	100.0	20.0	14.8	40.0	18.3	6.6	0.3
Urban:								
10-14	11.5	100.0	—	45.5	54.5	—	—	—
15-19	48.8	100.0	—	15.0	15.0	65.0	5.0	—
20-24	95.8	100.0	4.4	—	18.6	68.1	7.1	1.8
25-44	100.0	100.0	2.2	2.4	32.8	53.1	8.0	1.5
45-64	100.0	100.0	3.0	11.3	33.0	39.9	10.3	2.5
65+	100.0	100.0	4.7	6.2	45.3	32.8	6.3	4.7
Females								
Total:								
10-14	15.4	100.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	—	—	—
15-19	59.1	100.0	13.8	27.6	16.3	41.5	0.8	—
20-24	99.4	100.0	12.0	9.7	16.9	53.2	7.5	0.7
25-44	99.3	100.0	8.3	3.4	19.1	57.1	11.4	0.7
45-64	100.0	100.0	24.8	8.0	23.7	35.5	6.2	1.8
65+	100.0	100.0	40.7	2.7	23.0	20.4	9.7	3.5
Rural:								
10-14	19.4	100.0	47.1	35.3	17.6	—	—	—
15-19	61.8	100.0	19.1	33.3	14.3	32.1	1.2	—
20-24	99.5	100.0	16.0	13.5	15.5	47.5	7.0	0.5
25-44	98.9	100.0	11.6	3.9	16.7	56.5	10.5	0.8
45-64	100.0	100.0	32.3	9.2	22.7	29.7	4.8	1.3
65+	100.0	100.0	52.4	3.5	16.7	16.7	8.3	2.4
Urban:								
10-14	7.1	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
15-19	54.2	100.0	2.6	15.4	20.5	61.5	—	—
20-24	99.1	100.0	4.6	2.8	19.5	63.9	8.3	0.9
25-44	100.0	100.0	2.3	2.5	23.6	58.2	13.0	0.4
45-64	100.0	100.0	9.2	5.5	25.7	47.7	9.2	2.7
65+	100.0	100.0	6.9	—	41.4	31.0	13.8	6.9

TABLE 4. Per Cent of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and Sex, Rural Farm, Rural Non-farm and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Concluded

Age Group	Per Cent Not at School	Population Not at School						
		Total	Years of Schooling					
			None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17 +
Males								
Northwest Territories								
Total:								
10-14	69.7	100.0	92.1	6.7	1.2	—	—	—
15-19	93.7	100.0	64.5	12.8	13.4	8.9	0.4	—
20-24	97.7	100.0	36.5	9.7	14.2	32.9	6.0	0.7
25-44	99.5	100.0	38.8	9.9	17.0	24.9	5.9	3.5
45-64	100.0	100.0	45.5	12.3	22.3	13.8	3.6	2.5
65 +	100.0	100.0	61.7	11.3	12.5	10.4	1.2	2.9
Rural:								
10-14	73.8	100.0	92.1	6.9	1.0	—	—	—
15-19	95.7	100.0	70.6	13.8	10.3	5.0	0.3	—
20-24	97.9	100.0	49.1	11.6	9.8	24.0	5.2	0.3
25-44	99.6	100.0	49.5	11.9	13.6	17.5	4.5	3.0
45-64	99.9	100.0	56.3	12.8	16.5	9.7	2.8	1.9
65 +	100.0	100.0	69.5	10.3	9.4	6.9	1.0	2.9
Urban:								
10-14	25.4	100.0	93.8	—	6.2	—	—	—
15-19	80.8	100.0	16.2	5.0	37.5	40.0	1.3	—
20-24	97.2	100.0	4.0	4.7	25.7	55.8	8.0	1.8
25-44	99.1	100.0	5.7	3.7	27.5	47.6	10.2	5.3
45-64	100.0	100.0	11.9	10.9	40.2	26.4	6.3	4.3
65 +	100.0	100.0	18.9	16.3	29.7	29.7	2.7	2.7
Females								
Total:								
10-14	69.4	100.0	86.4	11.8	1.6	0.2	—	—
15-19	92.7	100.0	70.0	16.6	9.5	3.9	—	—
20-24	99.5	100.0	57.4	14.1	11.3	15.6	1.3	0.3
25-44	100.0	100.0	53.7	11.2	9.0	19.2	6.0	0.9
45-64	100.0	100.0	67.2	10.4	9.5	9.8	2.2	0.9
65 +	100.0	100.0	82.6	12.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.5
Rural:								
10-14	72.9	100.0	86.5	12.1	1.2	0.2	—	—
15-19	95.7	100.0	72.3	16.8	9.3	1.6	—	—
20-24	99.6	100.0	66.4	16.0	9.4	7.6	0.4	0.2
25-44	100.0	100.0	65.7	12.7	6.8	11.2	3.3	0.3
45-64	100.0	100.0	73.1	10.4	6.9	7.5	1.7	0.4
65 +	100.0	100.0	83.2	12.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.6
Urban:								
10-14	25.9	100.0	85.7	—	14.3	—	—	—
15-19	62.1	100.0	33.3	13.9	11.1	41.7	—	—
20-24	98.9	100.0	6.6	2.3	22.0	60.4	6.6	1.1
25-44	100.0	100.0	9.3	5.5	17.3	48.9	16.0	3.0
45-64	100.0	100.0	19.0	10.7	30.9	28.6	6.0	4.8
65 +	100.0	100.0	72.7	—	9.1	9.1	9.1	—

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of the Population 20 Years of Age and Over Not At School by Years of Schooling for Age Groups in Urban Centres of 30,000 and Over, 1951

Age Group	Total	Years of Schooling						Total	Years of Schooling					
		None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+		None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+
St. John's, Nfld.														
20-24	100.0	1.1	4.6	32.6	56.4	4.7	0.6	100.0	0.1	1.6	21.9	59.6	13.9	2.9
25-34	100.0	1.4	6.1	33.1	53.1	5.4	0.9	100.0	0.3	1.6	24.1	54.6	13.4	6.0
35-44	100.0	1.8	7.9	35.7	47.6	5.6	1.4	100.0	0.4	2.0	28.6	53.4	9.6	6.0
45-54	100.0	2.9	11.2	37.8	42.1	4.1	1.9	100.0	0.7	3.0	31.9	48.6	8.9	6.9
55-64	100.0	4.3	14.1	37.6	38.8	3.6	1.6	100.0	2.2	5.7	33.3	45.2	8.1	5.5
65-69	100.0	7.3	19.5	35.2	33.7	3.0	1.3	100.0	3.1	6.6	35.8	42.9	8.1	3.5
70+	100.0	8.6	23.4	35.7	29.1	1.9	1.3	100.0	3.6	7.2	35.8	41.2	7.7	4.5
Halifax, N.S.														
20-24	100.0	0.2	1.3	28.7	59.9	8.8	1.1	100.0	0.2	2.9	43.3	44.5	7.9	1.2
25-34	100.0	0.4	1.8	29.2	54.4	10.7	3.5	100.0	0.1	3.3	40.9	43.8	8.0	3.9
35-44	100.0	0.7	3.1	32.1	50.1	10.0	4.0	100.0	0.2	4.1	43.0	41.0	7.7	4.0
45-54	100.0	1.4	5.0	34.6	45.7	9.6	3.7	100.0	0.3	5.4	42.2	41.0	7.2	3.9
55-64	100.0	2.1	6.9	37.4	42.2	7.9	3.5	100.0	0.6	7.0	44.1	38.6	6.2	3.5
65-69	100.0	3.3	7.5	38.4	38.6	8.4	3.8	100.0	0.9	9.9	45.8	34.8	5.6	3.0
70+	100.0	4.0	8.9	43.0	33.8	6.8	3.5	100.0	1.3	13.7	46.9	31.4	4.3	2.4
Sydney, N.S.														
20-24	100.0	0.3	1.9	31.0	59.3	6.8	0.7	100.0	0.4	2.9	48.2	42.8	5.0	0.7
25-34	100.0	0.3	2.1	30.0	59.5	6.5	1.6	100.0	0.4	5.0	46.6	39.1	6.0	2.9
35-44	100.0	0.7	4.7	33.7	52.8	7.0	1.7	100.0	0.6	6.7	47.1	36.3	5.7	3.6
45-54	100.0	1.4	8.4	38.1	45.3	5.5	1.3	100.0	0.9	7.9	46.2	36.0	5.8	3.2
55-64	100.0	5.4	11.2	39.6	38.6	4.4	0.8	100.0	1.7	11.5	47.0	32.0	4.8	3.0
65-69	100.0	6.0	14.5	41.8	32.2	4.5	1.0	100.0	4.2	15.4	49.1	25.6	2.4	3.3
70+	100.0	6.6	17.1	44.5	26.6	3.9	1.3	100.0	8.0	22.3	42.1	21.4	2.4	3.8
Saint John, N.B.														
20-24	100.0	0.4	2.3	35.7	56.8	4.4	0.4	100.0	0.2	2.6	44.0	45.5	7.1	0.6
25-34	100.0	0.4	3.6	37.5	51.9	5.3	1.3	100.0	0.2	2.8	41.9	44.4	7.8	2.9
35-44	100.0	0.6	4.4	41.4	47.5	4.7	1.4	100.0	0.3	4.8	43.5	41.6	6.8	3.0
45-54	100.0	1.1	6.0	45.7	41.4	4.4	1.4	100.0	0.5	6.4	45.2	39.6	5.4	2.9
55-64	100.0	1.8	6.9	45.7	40.1	4.1	1.4	100.0	0.9	10.5	46.0	35.8	4.5	2.3
65-69	100.0	2.7	7.8	47.4	36.9	3.5	1.7	100.0	1.9	15.2	46.2	29.9	4.3	2.5
70+	100.0	2.6	9.4	50.7	33.1	2.9	1.3	100.0	4.1	20.9	46.0	24.9	2.8	1.3
Hull, Qué.														
20-24	100.0	0.3	4.9	50.5	38.7	5.0	0.6	100.0	0.3	1.2	41.2	52.0	4.9	0.4
25-34	100.0	0.3	5.0	46.3	40.3	6.2	1.9	100.0	0.3	2.1	42.4	48.2	5.5	1.5
35-44	100.0	0.6	7.7	48.0	35.5	5.8	2.4	100.0	0.7	3.7	50.7	38.7	4.7	1.5
45-54	100.0	1.7	11.8	52.1	28.1	4.4	1.9	100.0	1.4	5.1	52.8	35.7	3.9	1.1
55-64	100.0	3.2	18.7	51.1	22.3	3.1	1.6	100.0	2.1	6.3	54.7	32.1	3.8	1.0
65-69	100.0	5.3	24.3	51.1	15.7	2.3	1.3	100.0	2.6	8.9	60.4	24.3	3.3	0.5
70+	100.0	10.3	29.4	43.5	14.2	1.5	1.1	100.0	3.0	12.0	60.7	21.8	1.8	0.7
Verdun, Qué.														
20-24	100.0	0.3	3.2	45.4	44.1	6.2	0.8	100.0	0.2	0.9	33.5	54.7	9.8	0.9
25-34	100.0	0.3	4.7	44.1	41.2	7.1	2.6	100.0	0.2	0.9	35.1	50.8	10.6	2.4
35-44	100.0	0.6	7.3	47.8	35.8	6.0	2.5	100.0	0.2	2.3	41.9	42.8	10.1	2.7
45-54	100.0	1.3	10.2	47.9	32.7	5.5	2.4	100.0	0.9	3.7	53.3	33.4	6.5	2.2
55-64	100.0	2.5	13.4	47.4	29.7	4.9	2.1	100.0	2.1	3.4	55.4	30.3	6.1	2.7
65-69	100.0	4.0	15.6	47.6	26.5	4.5	1.8	100.0	2.5	3.1	60.7	26.6	5.0	2.1
70+	100.0	4.7	20.1	46.0	23.6	3.7	1.9	100.0	2.1	7.0	63.4	20.9	4.6	2.0
Montreal, Qué.														
20-24	100.0	0.3	3.2	45.4	44.1	6.2	0.8	100.0	0.2	0.9	33.5	54.7	9.8	0.9
25-34	100.0	0.3	4.7	44.1	41.2	7.1	2.6	100.0	0.2	0.9	35.1	50.8	10.6	2.4
35-44	100.0	0.6	7.3	47.8	35.8	6.0	2.5	100.0	0.2	2.3	41.9	42.8	10.1	2.7
45-54	100.0	1.3	10.2	47.9	32.7	5.5	2.4	100.0	0.9	3.7	53.3	33.4	6.5	2.2
55-64	100.0	2.5	13.4	47.4	29.7	4.9	2.1	100.0	2.1	3.4	55.4	30.3	6.1	2.7
65-69	100.0	4.0	15.6	47.6	26.5	4.5	1.8	100.0	2.5	3.1	60.7	26.6	5.0	2.1
70+	100.0	4.7	20.1	46.0	23.6	3.7	1.9	100.0	2.1	7.0	63.4	20.9	4.6	2.0
Brantford, Ont.														
20-24	100.0	0.3	3.2	45.4	44.1	6.2	0.8	100.0	0.2	0.9	33.5	54.7	9.8	0.9
25-34	100.0	0.3	4.7	44.1	41.2	7.1	2.6	100.0	0.2	0.9	35.1	50.8	10.6	2.4
35-44	100.0	0.6	7.3	47.8	35.8	6.0	2.5	100.0	0.2	2.3	41.9	42.8	10.1	2.7
45-54	100.0	1.3	10.2	47.9	32.7	5.5	2.4	100.0	0.9	3.7	53.3	33.4	6.5	2.2
55-64	100.0	2.5	13.4	47.4	29.7	4.9	2.1	100.0	2.1	3.4	55.4	30.3	6.1	2.7
65-69	100.0	4.0	15.6	47.6	26.5	4.5	1.8	100.0	2.5	3.1	60.7	26.6	5.0	2.1
70+	100.0	4.7	20.1	46.0	23.6	3.7	1.9	100.0	2.1	7.0	63.4	20.9	4.6	2.0

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of the Population 20 Years of Age and Over Not At School by Years of Schooling for Age Groups in Urban Centres of 30,000 and Over, 1951 - Continued

Age Group	Total	Years of Schooling						Total	Years of Schooling						
		None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+		None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+	
Fort William, Ont.								Ottawa, Ont.							
20-24	100.0	0.7	1.6	24.8	63.0	9.0	0.9	100.0	0.2	0.9	20.8	60.1	15.8	2.2	
25-34	100.0	0.3	2.3	29.2	56.1	10.4	1.7	100.0	0.3	1.1	19.6	55.5	17.1	6.4	
35-44	100.0	1.1	6.2	37.5	42.3	10.3	2.6	100.0	0.5	1.9	24.0	50.1	15.9	7.6	
45-54	100.0	3.0	17.2	41.6	29.6	6.5	2.1	100.0	1.0	3.5	32.0	44.7	12.6	6.2	
55-64	100.0	7.2	18.4	42.3	25.7	5.0	1.4	100.0	2.0	4.9	35.2	40.7	11.8	5.4	
65-69	100.0	9.5	15.3	44.6	24.6	4.7	1.3	100.0	3.0	6.4	40.7	35.3	9.5	5.1	
70+	100.0	9.5	13.9	48.0	23.6	4.0	1.0	100.0	3.7	8.5	45.8	31.6	6.6	3.8	
Hamilton, Ont.								Peterborough, Ont.							
20-24	100.0	0.2	1.0	29.9	56.2	11.0	1.7	100.0	0.1	0.6	29.8	56.3	12.0	1.2	
25-34	100.0	0.2	1.7	29.7	54.6	10.8	3.0	100.0	0.1	0.6	31.1	54.4	11.4	2.4	
35-44	100.0	0.5	3.2	36.7	46.3	10.1	3.2	100.0	0.1	0.9	39.2	45.4	11.2	3.2	
45-54	100.0	1.6	6.5	47.3	35.0	6.8	2.8	100.0	0.5	2.6	48.6	36.6	8.4	3.3	
55-64	100.0	3.3	5.8	48.6	33.7	6.2	2.4	100.0	1.1	3.5	53.3	33.1	6.4	2.6	
65-69	100.0	3.5	5.6	54.8	28.8	5.3	2.0	100.0	0.8	3.6	59.7	29.5	5.2	1.2	
70+	100.0	3.2	6.1	57.7	26.2	4.7	2.1	100.0	1.1	6.0	62.9	22.9	5.3	1.8	
Kingston, Ont.								Port Arthur, Ont.							
20-24	100.0	0.2	0.5	20.5	57.9	18.0	2.9	100.0	1.1	1.2	29.0	57.3	10.6	0.8	
25-34	100.0	0.1	0.7	22.1	51.7	18.4	7.0	100.0	0.9	2.8	31.9	51.3	10.7	2.4	
35-44	100.0	0.4	1.0	28.9	45.5	16.6	7.6	100.0	1.7	6.6	39.3	39.6	9.9	2.9	
45-54	100.0	0.5	1.8	40.0	38.3	12.8	6.6	100.0	5.0	16.7	44.0	25.4	6.7	2.2	
55-64	100.0	0.7	2.8	41.6	39.2	11.0	4.7	100.0	9.8	18.8	40.7	22.7	6.1	1.9	
65-69	100.0	1.0	3.3	46.2	34.1	10.3	5.1	100.0	10.9	16.9	43.3	22.3	5.1	1.5	
70+	100.0	1.3	5.1	50.1	30.8	8.0	4.7	100.0	10.9	18.0	44.9	20.3	5.0	0.9	
Kitchener, Ont.								St. Catharines, Ont.							
20-24	100.0	0.2	0.4	34.7	53.2	10.6	0.9	100.0	0.2	0.7	28.7	56.3	12.7	1.4	
25-34	100.0	0.1	1.0	35.9	48.9	11.5	2.6	100.0	0.1	1.0	30.8	51.4	13.1	3.6	
35-44	100.0	0.2	1.7	45.1	39.4	10.2	3.4	100.0	0.6	3.1	34.2	44.6	13.2	4.3	
45-54	100.0	0.3	4.2	59.3	27.1	6.8	2.3	100.0	1.7	6.6	44.8	34.0	9.5	3.4	
55-64	100.0	1.7	5.1	62.6	23.6	5.2	1.8	100.0	3.1	5.2	47.0	33.5	8.7	2.5	
65-69	100.0	2.2	6.0	67.3	19.7	3.6	1.2	100.0	3.6	5.3	51.2	31.0	6.8	2.1	
70+	100.0	1.5	7.2	66.9	20.3	3.0	1.1	100.0	3.0	6.0	53.9	28.0	6.6	2.5	
London, Ont.								Sarnia, Ont.							
20-24	100.0	0.2	0.5	22.6	58.9	15.6	2.2	100.0	0.1	1.4	28.4	55.4	13.5	1.2	
25-34	100.0	0.2	0.8	22.1	55.2	17.0	4.7	100.0	0.1	1.6	27.3	53.0	14.2	3.8	
35-44	100.0	0.4	1.7	30.1	49.2	13.7	4.9	100.0	0.4	2.9	34.7	46.1	12.3	3.6	
45-54	100.0	0.8	2.6	44.2	39.7	9.1	3.6	100.0	1.0	5.8	50.7	32.0	8.4	2.1	
55-64	100.0	1.0	3.5	49.9	34.4	8.4	2.8	100.0	1.0	7.3	55.4	28.3	6.3	1.7	
65-69	100.0	1.4	4.2	56.4	29.5	6.4	2.1	100.0	1.1	9.1	60.7	23.3	4.8	1.0	
70+	100.0	1.4	5.1	59.6	25.6	6.2	2.1	100.0	1.7	11.1	59.4	21.6	5.3	0.9	
Oshawa, Ont.								Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.							
20-24	100.0	0.2	0.7	35.0	55.8	7.9	0.4	100.0	0.3	1.6	28.5	58.6	10.2	0.8	
25-34	100.0	0.2	1.3	36.3	51.6	9.1	1.5	100.0	0.3	1.9	29.0	54.1	11.6	3.1	
35-44	100.0	0.4	2.7	41.8	43.0	9.7	2.4	100.0	0.9	5.7	35.0	44.0	11.4	3.0	
45-54	100.0	0.8	4.4	52.0	33.7	7.1	2.0	100.0	2.7	15.4	42.8	29.8	6.9	2.4	
55-64	100.0	2.4	5.8	55.4	29.0	5.6	1.8	100.0	7.4	18.7	42.9	23.5	5.6	1.9	
65-69	100.0	3.7	6.1	57.9	26.5	4.0	1.8	100.0	10.6	17.0	45.1	20.3	5.7	1.3	
70+	100.0	2.2	6.7	62.2	23.0	4.8	1.1	100.0	9.7	18.1	49.4	16.7	3.8	2.3	

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of the Population 20 Years of Age and Over Not At School by Years of Schooling for Age Groups in Urban Centres of 30,000 and Over, 1951 - Concluded

Age Group	Total	Years of Schooling						Total	Years of Schooling						
		None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+		None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17+	
Sudbury, Ont.								Saskatoon, Sask.							
20-24.....	100.0	0.2	2.6	40.9	46.8	8.7	0.8	100.0	0.2	0.6	19.1	64.1	14.8	1.2	
25-34.....	100.0	0.5	4.2	41.4	42.1	9.5	2.3	100.0	0.2	1.4	24.3	55.2	15.6	3.3	
35-44.....	100.0	1.1	7.1	42.0	36.4	9.8	3.6	100.0	0.5	3.7	32.3	47.2	12.4	3.9	
45-54.....	100.0	3.2	19.4	45.1	24.0	6.1	2.2	100.0	2.5	8.8	39.2	37.5	8.6	3.4	
55-64.....	100.0	7.1	20.1	43.6	21.7	5.7	1.8	100.0	3.7	7.9	40.8	36.6	8.3	2.7	
65-69.....	100.0	9.5	20.1	41.4	22.5	5.0	1.5	100.0	5.4	7.6	45.5	32.5	6.8	2.2	
70+.....	100.0	9.6	20.2	43.0	21.2	4.0	2.0	100.0	4.4	11.1	51.1	26.4	5.3	1.7	
Toronto, Ont.								Calgary, Alta.							
20-24.....	100.0	0.3	1.2	25.5	57.2	13.7	2.1	100.0	0.1	0.3	16.5	71.1	11.4	0.6	
25-34.....	100.0	0.5	1.7	28.5	52.1	12.8	4.4	100.0	0.2	0.5	16.9	66.2	13.5	2.7	
35-44.....	100.0	1.1	3.8	34.4	45.4	11.2	4.1	100.0	0.4	1.6	25.3	57.6	12.2	2.9	
45-54.....	100.0	2.3	6.2	41.4	37.0	9.3	3.8	100.0	1.0	4.4	34.3	48.7	9.0	2.6	
55-64.....	100.0	3.5	5.3	43.1	35.9	8.6	3.6	100.0	2.3	5.2	36.6	46.1	7.9	1.9	
65-69.....	100.0	3.9	5.5	48.1	32.4	7.2	2.9	100.0	2.4	6.2	41.5	40.7	7.2	2.0	
70+.....	100.0	4.0	6.7	50.4	29.5	6.5	2.9	100.0	2.5	7.0	46.0	35.7	6.6	2.2	
Windsor, Ont.								Edmonton, Alta.							
20-24.....	100.0	0.4	1.1	27.6	55.9	13.4	1.6	100.0	0.2	0.9	18.4	69.8	9.9	0.8	
25-34.....	100.0	0.4	1.7	28.4	52.4	13.8	3.3	100.0	0.3	1.1	21.8	61.0	13.0	2.8	
35-44.....	100.0	0.8	3.9	38.1	42.6	11.2	3.4	100.0	0.6	3.6	28.7	52.7	11.4	3.0	
45-54.....	100.0	1.8	7.8	50.0	31.0	6.8	2.6	100.0	2.8	9.2	35.7	41.1	8.4	2.8	
55-64.....	100.0	3.9	8.4	49.2	29.4	6.6	2.5	100.0	3.9	8.3	35.8	41.5	7.9	2.6	
65-69.....	100.0	4.7	9.4	53.7	25.5	4.7	2.0	100.0	4.0	9.1	40.4	37.6	6.7	2.2	
70+.....	100.0	5.0	11.3	55.9	21.3	4.8	1.7	100.0	5.1	11.2	43.4	31.9	6.0	2.4	
Winnipeg, Man.								Vancouver, B.C.							
20-24.....	100.0	0.2	1.0	23.5	66.3	8.2	0.8	100.0	0.2	0.5	15.9	68.8	12.9	1.7	
25-34.....	100.0	0.4	2.0	26.2	61.5	7.9	2.0	100.0	0.2	0.6	18.8	65.3	11.6	3.5	
35-44.....	100.0	1.0	5.9	32.8	50.7	7.1	2.5	100.0	0.4	2.0	27.8	56.4	10.2	3.2	
45-54.....	100.0	3.2	11.8	37.0	39.2	6.4	2.4	100.0	1.5	5.3	35.4	46.2	8.8	2.8	
55-64.....	100.0	6.0	12.3	35.8	37.7	6.1	2.1	100.0	2.2	6.2	36.5	44.2	8.6	2.3	
65-69.....	100.0	7.5	12.8	37.8	34.5	5.4	2.0	100.0	2.5	6.6	41.7	40.0	7.1	2.1	
70+.....	100.0	8.8	12.5	40.5	30.5	5.6	2.1	100.0	2.8	7.7	44.7	36.2	6.3	2.3	
Regina, Sask.								Victoria, B.C.							
20-24.....	100.0	0.1	0.6	19.1	68.3	11.2	0.7	100.0	0.2	0.6	12.9	73.1	12.6	0.6	
25-34.....	100.0	0.3	0.8	24.5	58.8	13.2	2.4	100.0	0.4	0.7	19.7	65.9	10.8	2.5	
35-44.....	100.0	0.6	2.7	33.4	49.3	10.8	3.2	100.0	0.5	1.7	28.6	56.8	9.6	2.8	
45-54.....	100.0	2.3	9.0	39.6	38.4	8.0	2.7	100.0	0.9	3.8	32.7	50.8	9.5	2.3	
55-64.....	100.0	4.5	10.0	39.0	36.2	7.9	2.4	100.0	1.1	4.7	36.1	46.7	8.7	2.7	
65-69.....	100.0	6.1	11.5	42.5	31.0	6.1	2.8	100.0	1.1	6.1	36.1	45.8	8.6	2.3	
70+.....	100.0	6.6	11.4	45.8	27.3	6.4	2.5	100.0	1.1	7.0	39.5	41.8	7.9	2.7	

TABLE 6. Population 5 Years of Age and Over At School and Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling, for Counties and Census Divisions, 1951

	Population at School						Population Not at School						
	Total	Years of Schooling					Total	Years of Schooling					
		Total	1-4	5-8	9-12	13+		Total	None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13+
	No.	p.c.					No.	p.c.					
Newfoundland.....	76,979	100.0	53.8	34.4	11.0	0.8	225,606	100.0	15.2	19.3	38.6	24.6	2.3
Division 1	32,100	100.0	51.7	34.1	13.0	1.2	95,001	100.0	10.9	14.4	39.8	31.8	3.1
Division 2	5,051	100.0	51.7	36.4	11.5	0.4	13,532	100.0	17.8	22.1	39.8	18.8	1.5
Division 3	4,037	100.0	56.9	35.1	7.7	0.3	13,017	100.0	23.7	27.5	37.0	11.0	0.8
Division 4	3,582	100.0	58.0	34.1	7.7	0.2	9,401	100.0	19.9	22.5	36.5	19.4	1.7
Division 5	6,660	100.0	54.3	34.1	10.9	0.7	16,453	100.0	12.8	16.7	38.4	29.3	2.8
Division 6	6,541	100.0	51.3	35.2	12.1	1.4	16,287	100.0	12.9	14.5	36.3	32.6	3.7
Division 7	6,774	100.0	53.5	35.5	10.7	0.3	23,087	100.0	16.7	25.7	40.6	16.1	0.9
Division 8	7,486	100.0	58.7	34.1	7.0	0.2	23,001	100.0	19.2	24.7	40.4	14.9	0.8
Division 9	3,636	100.0	58.1	33.9	8.0	—	10,305	100.0	26.1	29.7	32.2	11.3	0.7
Division 10	1,112	100.0	65.9	29.0	3.8	1.3	5,522	100.0	27.8	22.6	24.7	21.4	3.5
Prince Edward Island	19,714	100.0	45.7	38.2	14.2	1.9	65,502	100.0	5.6	5.6	46.2	38.5	4.1
Kings	3,516	100.0	45.5	39.6	13.6	1.3	12,057	100.0	5.7	5.8	54.1	32.3	2.1
Prince	8,091	100.0	48.4	37.8	12.4	1.4	24,075	100.0	6.6	7.4	46.3	36.1	3.6
Queens.....	8,107	100.0	43.1	37.9	16.3	2.7	29,370	100.0	4.7	4.1	42.9	42.9	5.4
Nova Scotia.....	132,127	100.0	48.2	35.1	14.6	2.1	427,917	100.0	5.7	7.8	39.1	41.8	5.6
Annapolis	3,965	100.0	46.7	35.3	16.6	1.4	15,267	100.0	4.5	4.9	34.5	50.4	5.7
Antigonish.....	2,623	100.0	49.3	34.4	14.4	1.9	7,593	100.0	7.3	8.1	40.1	39.0	5.5
Cape Breton	27,768	100.0	46.9	37.2	14.0	1.9	75,800	100.0	6.5	9.6	41.5	38.3	4.1
Colchester.....	6,721	100.0	47.9	34.6	15.8	1.7	20,933	100.0	4.8	4.0	33.6	51.4	6.2
Cumberland	39,655	100.0	46.0	37.2	15.5	1.3	26,437	100.0	6.1	7.5	40.7	41.3	4.4
Digby	4,269	100.0	48.5	35.5	14.2	1.8	13,247	100.0	6.3	8.7	44.4	36.9	3.7
Guysborough	3,126	100.0	50.5	37.1	11.7	0.7	9,300	100.0	9.0	14.0	46.3	28.8	1.9
Halifax.....	29,795	100.0	49.6	32.2	14.6	3.6	111,554	100.0	4.7	5.6	34.6	46.1	9.0
Hants	5,428	100.0	48.8	35.2	14.7	1.3	14,916	100.0	4.9	5.7	38.7	46.0	4.7
Inverness.....	4,114	100.0	47.9	36.5	14.5	1.1	11,872	100.0	7.3	14.5	46.9	28.9	2.4
Kings	6,829	100.0	46.7	35.7	15.0	2.6	21,971	100.0	5.0	5.6	33.2	48.6	7.6
Lunenburg	5,877	100.0	49.8	34.8	14.1	1.3	23,883	100.0	4.9	12.4	45.6	33.8	3.3
Pictou	8,933	100.0	47.5	34.7	15.8	2.0	29,631	100.0	4.9	6.1	38.2	46.0	4.8
Queens.....	2,730	100.0	49.6	35.5	13.7	1.2	8,259	100.0	6.4	9.6	40.3	39.4	4.3
Richmond.....	2,165	100.0	51.4	35.5	11.6	1.5	7,131	100.0	10.5	19.1	46.6	21.6	2.2
Shelburne.....	2,998	100.0	51.0	34.8	13.1	1.1	9,479	100.0	5.4	8.6	44.6	38.0	3.4
Victoria	1,597	100.0	50.0	35.6	12.7	1.7	5,589	100.0	7.8	11.5	46.5	30.7	3.5
Yarmouth	4,813	100.0	46.9	35.0	16.6	1.5	15,055	100.0	6.2	7.9	42.6	38.9	4.4
New Brunswick.....	103,800	100.0	48.2	36.5	13.6	1.7	337,028	100.0	9.4	11.3	44.5	30.8	4.0
Albert.....	1,960	100.0	46.6	36.9	14.9	1.6	6,528	100.0	6.2	7.4	45.0	37.7	3.7
Carleton.....	4,289	100.0	45.9	38.9	14.0	1.2	14,854	100.0	6.6	5.7	49.7	34.6	3.4
Charlotte.....	4,477	100.0	43.1	37.7	17.6	1.6	17,688	100.0	4.8	5.0	44.4	41.1	4.7
Gloucester.....	13,087	100.0	53.6	36.6	8.6	1.2	34,150	100.0	17.9	22.7	43.3	14.1	2.0
Kent	5,987	100.0	52.1	39.6	7.8	0.5	16,559	100.0	13.9	19.5	52.4	13.1	1.1
Kings	4,151	100.0	44.7	36.0	17.5	1.8	15,625	100.0	5.1	5.3	43.6	40.6	5.4
Madawaska	7,924	100.0	50.2	34.5	13.0	2.3	20,410	100.0	16.1	19.1	41.0	19.7	4.1
Northumberland.....	9,001	100.0	48.8	37.6	12.5	1.1	27,012	100.0	10.2	13.9	46.5	26.5	2.9
Queens.....	2,835	100.0	48.9	38.2	12.1	0.8	8,696	100.0	7.7	10.6	50.9	28.4	2.4
Restigouche	8,219	100.0	50.0	36.4	12.1	1.5	22,065	100.0	15.4	18.7	40.4	22.6	2.9
St. John	12,476	100.0	45.0	34.9	17.9	2.2	53,228	100.0	5.4	6.0	41.1	42.4	5.1
Sunbury	1,963	100.0	49.5	37.3	11.8	1.4	6,001	100.0	8.4	12.7	53.9	23.2	1.8
Victoria	4,191	100.0	47.6	36.1	15.0	1.3	11,383	100.0	11.0	12.7	48.3	25.0	3.0
Westmorland	15,080	100.0	47.6	35.6	14.8	2.0	53,929	100.0	6.8	8.0	44.1	35.9	5.2
York	8,160	100.0	44.1	37.3	15.7	2.9	28,900	100.0	5.7	5.3	45.3	37.7	6.0
Quebec.....	725,882	100.0	51.4	34.6	11.0	3.0	2,788,275	100.0	7.3	8.7	50.0	28.5	5.5
Abitibi	18,275	100.0	59.8	33.7	5.8	1.1	52,953	100.0	13.4	12.5	54.7	16.2	3.2
Argenteuil	5,103	100.0	48.1	39.5	11.0	1.4	17,455	100.0	8.3	13.4	48.3	24.9	5.1
Arthabaska	7,365	100.0	54.4	34.6	9.4	1.6	23,978	100.0	7.6	6.8	60.4	22.3	2.9
Bagot	3,860	100.0	53.9	37.5	7.1	1.5	12,544	100.0	7.6	5.9	63.9	20.3	2.3
Beauce	11,248	100.0	55.1	36.9	6.7	1.3	34,908	100.0	8.6	8.1	65.2	16.1	2.0
Beauharnois	7,049	100.0	55.2	33.4	9.5	1.9	26,200	100.0	6.9	8.9	54.5	25.1	4.6

TABLE 6. Population 5 Years of Age and Over At School and Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling, for Counties and Census Divisions, 1951— Continued

	Population at School						Population Not at School							
	Total	Years of Schooling					Total	Years of Schooling						
		Total	1-4	5-8	9-12	13+		Total	None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13+	
	No.		p.c.					No.		p.c.				
Quebec — continued:														
Bellechasse.....	5,258	100.0	54.0	36.4	8.1	1.5	16,384	100.0	8.4	10.1	65.5	14.4	1.6	
Berthier.....	4,546	100.0	53.6	36.2	8.7	1.5	16,810	100.0	7.8	8.5	59.7	21.6	2.4	
Bonaventure.....	9,069	100.0	54.2	38.4	6.7	0.7	25,415	100.0	11.0	12.5	61.8	13.3	1.4	
Brome.....	2,301	100.0	50.1	38.0	9.6	2.3	9,443	100.0	8.1	9.4	48.7	28.9	4.9	
Chambly.....	12,343	100.0	55.6	32.2	9.8	2.4	53,601	100.0	7.7	10.2	46.6	30.1	5.4	
Champlain.....	17,812	100.0	50.9	35.3	11.8	2.0	55,298	100.0	8.2	6.4	50.2	30.9	4.3	
Charlevoix														
Charlevoix-Est.....	3,007	100.0	53.8	36.9	7.8	1.5	9,441	100.0	7.6	7.4	66.6	16.4	2.0	
Charlevoix-Ouest.....	2,862	100.0	52.4	35.8	9.6	2.2	9,063	100.0	17.8	4.4	61.8	13.6	2.4	
Châteauguay.....	3,238	100.0	53.0	34.9	10.2	1.9	12,270	100.0	7.1	7.3	50.3	30.8	4.5	
Chicoutimi.....	25,926	100.0	52.7	35.0	10.0	2.3	69,771	100.0	10.1	7.5	53.4	24.8	4.2	
Compton.....	5,040	100.0	50.6	38.0	9.7	1.7	15,246	100.0	8.3	10.8	54.2	23.8	2.9	
Deux-Montagnes.....	3,970	100.0	52.7	35.8	9.7	1.8	14,139	100.0	6.9	6.9	55.2	26.3	4.7	
Dorchester.....	7,045	100.0	55.3	36.3	7.3	1.1	20,964	100.0	8.6	10.2	66.2	13.5	1.5	
Drummond.....	10,579	100.0	52.5	37.1	9.1	1.3	34,137	100.0	8.1	6.3	58.2	24.2	3.2	
Frontenac.....	6,126	100.0	56.2	36.7	6.2	0.9	19,364	100.0	9.8	12.7	62.4	13.8	1.3	
Gaspé														
Gaspé-Est.....	7,457	100.0	58.9	35.5	4.8	0.8	23,716	100.0	11.5	17.6	57.1	12.2	1.6	
Gaspé-Ouest.....	3,193	100.0	56.2	36.9	6.4	0.5	9,088	100.0	11.5	9.5	61.9	15.3	1.8	
Madeleine Islands.....	2,113	100.0	61.0	34.2	4.3	0.5	6,143	100.0	12.3	18.6	58.7	9.4	1.0	
Hull														
Hull.....	9,271	100.0	54.2	33.1	10.4	2.3	39,375	100.0	7.7	10.7	47.1	29.1	5.4	
Gatineau.....	6,983	100.0	54.9	36.1	7.4	1.6	22,947	100.0	14.2	15.7	45.7	19.9	4.5	
Huntingdon.....	2,377	100.0	53.5	36.6	8.7	1.2	9,327	100.0	8.5	10.0	50.3	27.1	4.1	
Iberville.....	2,440	100.0	50.2	37.2	9.5	3.1	9,063	100.0	7.3	5.6	53.9	29.0	4.2	
Joliette.....	7,876	100.0	51.5	35.1	11.1	2.3	24,214	100.0	7.1	7.7	51.1	29.8	4.3	
Kamouraska.....	5,935	100.0	50.3	35.9	11.3	2.5	16,947	100.0	7.6	10.1	60.0	19.3	3.0	
Labelle.....	5,757	100.0	59.4	34.3	5.3	1.0	16,864	100.0	13.5	22.5	49.4	12.2	2.4	
Lac-St-Jean														
Lac-St-Jean-Est.....	7,393	100.0	50.5	37.5	10.5	1.5	18,452	100.0	9.9	9.1	59.2	19.3	2.5	
Lac-St-Jean-Ouest.....	11,437	100.0	53.3	37.8	7.7	1.3	30,716	100.0	10.1	10.6	60.1	17.0	2.2	
Laprairie.....	3,281	100.0	53.5	35.2	9.9	1.4	12,796	100.0	8.5	10.9	55.4	22.6	2.6	
L'Assomption.....	4,266	100.0	52.0	37.2	8.6	2.2	15,591	100.0	7.4	9.6	54.2	25.0	3.8	
Lévis.....	9,133	100.0	50.5	33.8	12.7	3.0	28,932	100.0	6.5	5.4	49.7	32.9	5.5	
L'Islet.....	4,864	100.0	54.5	37.0	7.3	1.2	14,693	100.0	8.3	10.0	64.7	15.3	1.7	
Lotbinière.....	6,359	100.0	53.9	37.3	7.7	1.1	17,229	100.0	9.0	6.5	67.0	15.8	1.7	
Maskinongé.....	3,918	100.0	50.4	37.6	10.7	1.3	12,967	100.0	7.9	6.2	57.2	25.7	3.0	
Matane														
Matane.....	6,304	100.0	54.3	37.6	7.3	0.8	18,683	100.0	10.8	11.0	61.1	15.6	1.5	
Matapédia.....	7,821	100.0	58.0	34.9	6.2	0.9	19,912	100.0	12.0	16.1	58.2	12.4	1.3	
Mégantic.....	9,118	100.0	55.1	35.4	8.2	1.3	29,322	100.0	10.4	9.6	56.4	21.1	2.5	
Missisquoi.....	4,028	100.0	51.1	37.7	9.8	1.4	17,423	100.0	6.8	7.8	52.5	29.4	3.5	
Montcalm.....	3,605	100.0	53.0	36.1	9.4	1.5	11,464	100.0	8.5	12.9	52.4	23.1	3.1	
Montmagny.....	4,711	100.0	57.7	34.1	6.7	1.5	16,359	100.0	7.9	8.0	66.6	15.7	1.8	
Montmorency														
Montmorency No. 1.....	2,777	100.0	53.1	34.3	11.2	1.4	11,802	100.0	7.3	14.0	54.3	21.1	3.3	
Montmorency No. 2.....	984	100.0	44.8	38.9	13.2	3.1	2,826	100.0	7.0	5.5	64.3	20.7	2.5	
Montréal and Jesus Islands														
Jesus Island.....	6,485	100.0	49.8	36.1	11.0	3.1	25,825	100.0	7.2	8.2	51.9	28.0	4.7	
Montréal Island.....	89,518	100.0	46.8	32.8	15.0	5.4	993,683	100.0	4.7	7.8	43.5	35.9	8.1	
Napierville.....	1,823	100.0	55.4	36.6	6.7	1.3	6,140	100.0	7.0	12.0	60.8	17.6	2.6	
Nicolet.....	6,775	100.0	50.5	37.4	10.6	1.5	19,592	100.0	7.0	3.9	57.1	28.2	3.8	
Papineau.....	5,659	100.0	56.3	34.6	8.1	1.0	19,593	100.0	10.7	16.1	50.8	19.2	3.2	
Pontiac.....	3,960	100.0	54.4	36.2	8.3	1.1	13,865	100.0	16.0	18.7	47.2	16.1	2.0	
Portneuf.....	8,652	100.0	50.3	38.2	9.8	1.7	28,754	100.0	7.1	6.8	63.6	20.0	2.5	
Québec.....	43,548	100.0	47.1	32.3	14.9	5.7	179,225	100.0	6.1	7.2	43.2	35.1	8.4	
Richelieu.....	5,224	100.0	55.3	34.1	9.2	1.4	21,316	100.0	6.7	5.8	52.7	30.8	4.0	
Richmond.....	6,920	100.0	54.7	34.8	9.0	1.5	21,771	100.0	8.8	7.5	54.2	26.4	3.1	
Rimouski.....	11,608	100.0	55.2	35.4	7.7	1.7	32,643	100.0	10.0	10.0	57.0	19.8	3.2	
Rouville.....	3,177	100.0	53.7	34.0	9.5	2.8	13,635	100.0	6.7	5.9	53.5	29.5	4.4	
Saguenay.....	7,254	100.0	62.0	31.3	5.5	1.2	28,439	100.0	21.7	14.1	47.6	13.4	3.2	
Shefford.....	8,021	100.0	51.8	37.4	7.8	3.0	29,520	100.0	7.5	8.1	57.3	23.7	3.4	
Sherbrooke.....	11,316	100.0	52.5	30.7	12.9	3.9	42,649	100.0	6.9	8.0	45.6	32.8	6.7	
Soulanges.....	1,722	100.0	49.1	37.1	12.1	1.7	6,388	100.0	6.2	6.5	63.5	20.8	3.0	
Stanstead.....	6,463	100.0	53.2	35.7	9.2	1.9	23,247	100.0	7.9	9.5	52.3	26.3	4.0	
St-Hyacinthe.....	6,349	100.0	50.7	34.8	11.4	3.1	27,036	100.0	5.7	5.2	57.3	26.0	5.8	
St-Jean.....	4,861	100.0	49.4	33.8	13.6	3.2	20,158	100.0	5.7	6.1	47.6	35.0	5.6	
St-Maurice.....	19,694	100.0	46.6	35.4	14.0	4.0	61,869	100.0	6.9	6.0	46.2	34.3	6.6	
Témiscamisque.....	11,844	100.0	54.4	35.0	8.9	1.7	34,390	100.0	10.2	12.2	50.3	22.3	5.0	

TABLE 6. Population 5 Years of Age and Over At School and Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling, for Counties and Census Divisions, 1951 — Continued

	Population at School						Population Not at School						
	Total	Years of Schooling					Total	Years of Schooling					
		Total	1-4	5-8	9-12	13+		Total	None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13+
	No.	p.c.					No.	p.c.					
Quebec — Concluded:													
Témiscouata													
Rivière-du-Loup	7,646	100.0	51.2	36.8	10.3	1.7	23,932	100.0	8.2	8.5	57.7	23.0	2.6
Témiscouata	6,404	100.0	57.1	35.9	6.2	0.8	16,657	100.0	11.0	15.4	58.2	13.8	1.6
Terrebonne	12,001	100.0	55.3	35.3	8.2	1.2	45,735	100.0	8.3	11.6	53.1	23.1	3.9
Vaudreuil	3,005	100.0	52.4	33.5	11.1	3.0	12,126	100.0	6.3	8.1	49.8	28.0	7.8
Verchères	3,422	100.0	52.5	34.5	10.1	2.9	11,860	100.0	7.1	7.8	54.9	24.5	5.7
Wolfe	3,660	100.0	60.1	34.2	5.1	0.6	11,519	100.0	9.9	12.7	61.3	14.5	1.6
Yamaska	3,448	100.0	47.8	37.7	12.3	2.2	10,473	100.0	6.7	4.6	55.6	30.4	2.7
Ontario	751,399	100.0	44.0	34.2	17.0	4.8	3,331,421	100.0	4.7	4.6	41.4	38.3	11.0
Algoma	12,383	100.0	46.0	35.7	15.7	2.6	44,057	100.0	7.2	9.9	41.6	33.6	7.7
Brant	11,678	100.0	44.7	36.0	16.1	3.2	52,557	100.0	4.5	3.0	45.9	37.7	8.9
Bruce	7,555	100.0	46.5	35.7	15.4	2.4	29,089	100.0	4.3	3.6	60.1	26.4	5.6
Carleton	39,640	100.0	41.3	32.2	18.9	7.6	174,527	100.0	4.3	3.4	29.6	45.3	17.4
Cochrane	17,467	100.0	47.7	35.7	14.0	2.6	54,993	100.0	8.8	13.4	43.6	26.5	7.7
Dufferin	2,675	100.0	47.0	35.0	15.4	2.6	10,393	100.0	3.8	3.3	58.5	28.2	6.2
Dundas	2,958	100.0	45.5	37.2	14.1	3.2	11,108	100.0	3.9	3.6	50.1	34.7	7.7
Durham	5,153	100.0	44.0	36.7	16.5	2.8	21,383	100.0	4.2	3.4	48.9	35.1	8.4
Elgin	8,950	100.0	44.2	33.8	17.6	4.4	40,866	100.0	4.0	3.6	45.3	37.2	9.9
Essex	38,311	100.0	43.0	33.8	17.9	5.3	153,195	100.0	4.7	5.1	42.3	37.3	10.6
Frontenac	11,431	100.0	42.5	33.4	16.9	7.2	47,245	100.0	3.9	4.3	39.9	38.4	13.5
Glengarry	3,795	100.0	49.1	36.2	13.2	1.5	11,718	100.0	8.0	10.4	54.3	22.5	4.8
Grenville	3,023	100.0	43.0	37.4	16.5	3.1	12,287	100.0	3.9	3.4	45.9	39.1	7.7
Grey	10,314	100.0	44.6	36.3	16.4	2.7	42,212	100.0	3.8	4.7	57.3	27.4	6.8
Haldimand	4,186	100.0	46.9	33.9	16.4	2.8	17,116	100.0	4.7	2.8	51.4	33.1	8.0
Haliburton	1,521	100.0	48.4	37.5	12.3	1.8	5,217	100.0	6.6	9.5	52.1	26.3	5.5
Halton	7,172	100.0	44.0	34.1	16.9	5.0	31,464	100.0	4.1	2.4	36.9	40.9	15.7
Hastings	13,553	100.0	47.2	34.2	15.9	2.7	51,305	100.0	5.1	5.5	44.7	35.7	9.0
Huron	8,217	100.0	44.7	36.2	16.4	2.7	35,265	100.0	3.8	2.1	52.8	33.1	8.2
Kenora	6,266	100.0	48.8	34.6	14.3	2.3	27,768	100.0	16.3	10.9	36.7	30.5	5.6
Kent	14,467	100.0	44.5	36.3	16.5	2.7	55,395	100.0	4.2	3.7	48.5	35.0	8.6
Lambton	13,358	100.0	44.6	35.5	16.6	3.3	52,600	100.0	4.2	3.3	46.8	36.1	9.6
Lanark	6,472	100.0	44.0	35.1	17.5	3.4	25,258	100.0	4.3	4.0	48.3	34.9	8.5
Leeds	6,742	100.0	42.0	36.0	18.5	3.5	28,106	100.0	4.2	2.9	45.9	37.9	9.1
Lennox and Addington	3,766	100.0	44.4	37.2	15.7	2.7	13,504	100.0	4.7	4.6	53.1	30.0	7.6
Lincoln	15,369	100.0	44.3	33.8	17.7	4.2	63,919	100.0	4.6	4.3	40.2	39.7	11.2
Manitoulin	2,395	100.0	48.3	39.3	10.9	1.5	7,408	100.0	8.3	13.4	52.2	21.9	4.2
Middlesex	24,931	100.0	42.9	32.0	17.9	7.2	119,679	100.0	3.4	2.6	39.3	41.4	13.3
Muskoka	4,736	100.0	43.2	37.1	16.7	3.0	17,175	100.0	5.6	7.2	45.1	33.8	8.3
Nipissing	10,788	100.0	46.7	36.7	13.5	3.1	32,879	100.0	9.6	10.1	42.7	29.1	8.5
Norfolk	8,048	100.0	43.6	37.1	16.2	3.1	29,849	100.0	4.6	4.1	54.5	30.0	6.8
Northumberland	5,997	100.0	43.8	37.6	16.0	2.6	23,799	100.0	4.8	4.5	51.8	31.1	7.8
Ontario	13,084	100.0	44.1	35.7	17.0	3.2	63,965	100.0	4.3	3.3	44.7	39.4	8.3
Oxford	9,780	100.0	43.8	35.4	17.5	3.3	42,650	100.0	4.1	3.1	49.9	34.9	8.0
Parry Sound	5,855	100.0	45.2	39.0	14.0	1.8	18,120	100.0	7.6	10.7	49.0	26.7	6.0
Peel	9,199	100.0	46.4	34.2	15.9	3.5	39,292	100.0	4.6	2.8	39.8	40.9	11.9
Perth	8,629	100.0	45.4	34.7	16.5	3.4	38,228	100.0	3.4	2.1	56.5	30.4	7.6
Peterborough	10,332	100.0	47.2	34.5	15.0	3.3	42,835	100.0	3.9	3.2	46.0	37.5	9.4
Prescott	5,659	100.0	50.9	36.1	11.3	1.7	16,609	100.0	8.0	8.4	57.1	22.1	4.4
Prince Edward	3,053	100.0	47.6	35.3	14.5	2.6	13,276	100.0	4.2	2.9	50.6	34.5	7.8
Rainy River	4,349	100.0	48.4	36.8	13.2	1.6	14,705	100.0	9.0	8.6	44.3	32.3	5.8
Renfrew	12,051	100.0	47.5	35.2	14.5	2.8	45,928	100.0	7.6	10.8	46.5	27.7	7.4
Russell	3,953	100.0	48.9	38.7	11.0	1.4	11,226	100.0	7.9	7.0	57.8	23.4	3.9
Simcoe	18,146	100.0	46.4	35.2	15.7	2.7	76,358	100.0	7.1	4.9	46.4	33.9	7.7
Stormont	9,823	100.0	45.0	36.7	15.9	2.4	32,255	100.0	6.3	7.5	49.2	30.0	7.0
Sudbury	22,080	100.0	47.5	36.2	13.8	2.5	72,202	100.0	7.6	10.8	43.3	30.8	7.5
Thunder Bay	17,025	100.0	45.7	34.6	16.7	3.0	75,472	100.0	7.9	11.2	38.1	34.7	8.1
Timiskaming	10,532	100.0	44.5	37.6	15.4	2.5	32,707	100.0	7.6	9.3	44.2	30.4	8.5
Victoria	4,621	100.0	46.0	35.8	16.2	2.0	19,549	100.0	4.3	4.8	51.7	33.0	6.2
Waterloo	18,944	100.0	45.6	34.6	16.0	3.8	92,774	100.0	3.8	2.4	51.4	34.3	8.1
Welland	21,275	100.0	45.5	34.2	16.6	3.7	87,564	100.0	5.3	5.3	42.1	37.2	10.1
Wellington	11,349	100.0	43.3	34.2	17.1	5.4	48,219	100.0	3.5	2.5	47.9	36.5	9.6
Wentworth	39,639	100.0	44.8	33.6	16.4	5.2	197,848	100.0	3.9	3.8	39.2	42.5	10.6
York	158,704	100.0	40.6	31.5	19.6	8.3	906,302	100.0	3.6	3.4	34.2	44.5	14.3

TABLE 6. Population 5 Years of Age and Over At School and Not At School and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling, for Counties and Census Divisions, 1951 - Concluded

	Population at School						Population Not at School							
	Total	Years of Schooling				Total	Years of Schooling							
		Total	1-4	5-8	9-12		13+	Total	None	1-4	5-8	9-12	13+	
			p.c.						p.c.					
Manitoba	134,998	100.0	45.7	34.7	16.4	3.2	551,566	100.0	8.0	8.5	38.9	38.9	5.7	
Division 1	5,519	100.0	50.8	38.6	10.0	0.6	15,251	100.0	12.8	13.6	58.2	13.7	1.7	
Division 2	8,677	100.0	49.0	37.8	12.0	1.2	25,020	100.0	7.9	8.1	58.5	22.3	3.2	
Division 3	4,538	100.0	45.3	36.2	17.1	1.4	15,621	100.0	5.3	5.5	48.4	37.0	3.8	
Division 4	2,678	100.0	46.5	34.7	16.8	2.0	10,655	100.0	4.7	3.3	44.6	43.1	4.3	
Division 5	9,665	100.0	48.2	35.9	14.3	1.6	36,368	100.0	10.7	12.6	41.5	31.6	3.3	
Division 6	49,374	100.0	41.8	32.2	20.0	6.0	246,884	100.0	5.7	6.7	32.9	46.8	7.9	
Division 7	6,521	100.0	45.1	34.1	18.0	2.8	29,739	100.0	5.2	6.2	38.5	44.5	5.6	
Division 8	3,279	100.0	46.4	35.6	16.8	1.2	13,826	100.0	5.4	4.0	39.5	46.0	5.1	
Division 9	9,991	100.0	46.0	34.2	17.3	2.5	41,338	100.0	6.6	6.4	36.1	45.2	5.7	
Division 10	3,879	100.0	47.7	36.9	14.3	1.1	13,019	100.0	8.5	9.7	48.2	30.5	3.1	
Division 11	4,676	100.0	44.4	36.1	18.0	1.5	17,518	100.0	8.7	9.4	41.1	37.0	3.8	
Division 12	4,797	100.0	49.3	37.9	12.2	0.6	15,755	100.0	13.0	17.0	47.0	20.6	2.4	
Division 13	5,317	100.0	47.7	37.6	14.0	0.7	16,222	100.0	13.7	14.6	43.9	24.4	3.4	
Division 14	4,743	100.0	46.5	38.6	14.1	0.8	15,991	100.0	12.3	15.1	46.4	23.5	2.7	
Division 15	2,508	100.0	46.7	38.3	14.2	0.8	8,390	100.0	10.1	13.4	47.2	26.5	2.8	
Division 16	8,836	100.0	54.6	33.7	9.4	2.3	29,969	100.0	20.1	14.1	36.3	25.1	4.4	
Saskatchewan	162,238	100.0	42.9	36.7	18.1	2.3	569,635	100.0	8.6	8.6	43.3	33.5	6.0	
Division 1	6,931	100.0	41.9	38.7	18.0	1.4	24,107	100.0	6.1	5.8	46.5	37.0	4.8	
Division 2	6,486	100.0	41.0	37.5	19.6	1.9	24,377	100.0	9.2	8.9	41.4	35.2	5.3	
Division 3	5,771	100.0	40.7	36.7	20.3	2.3	20,204	100.0	6.4	7.0	43.5	38.2	4.9	
Division 4	3,203	100.0	40.0	36.9	21.6	1.5	11,732	100.0	5.5	7.0	46.3	35.6	5.6	
Division 5	9,510	100.0	42.7	39.0	16.9	1.4	33,678	100.0	9.0	11.0	48.6	27.9	3.5	
Division 6	19,752	100.0	40.8	33.3	22.2	3.7	80,750	100.0	5.5	6.1	35.3	43.8	9.5	
Division 7	9,107	100.0	42.1	35.4	20.3	2.2	35,464	100.0	5.1	5.8	40.8	42.0	8.3	
Division 8	6,746	100.0	42.3	35.1	20.6	2.0	24,295	100.0	6.0	7.4	41.8	38.1	8.7	
Division 9	11,360	100.0	43.6	38.8	15.8	1.8	37,401	100.0	16.3	13.1	46.8	20.3	3.5	
Division 10	7,955	100.0	45.0	39.7	14.2	1.1	24,970	100.0	11.4	11.1	49.6	24.1	3.8	
Division 11	14,930	100.0	38.7	31.9	22.9	6.5	59,696	100.0	5.6	5.5	36.2	42.1	10.6	
Division 12	5,601	100.0	42.1	36.7	19.0	2.2	19,129	100.0	7.2	7.4	41.9	37.2	8.2	
Division 13	6,287	100.0	42.1	36.7	19.4	1.8	20,571	100.0	6.8	7.0	43.2	37.0	6.0	
Division 14	13,030	100.0	45.1	40.2	13.7	1.0	40,651	100.0	9.7	9.9	49.9	27.1	3.7	
Division 15	17,705	100.0	44.4	38.0	16.1	1.5	53,176	100.0	10.5	10.7	49.6	24.4	4.5	
Division 16	8,978	100.0	44.0	38.3	16.4	1.3	30,870	100.0	10.2	12.0	47.1	26.4	4.3	
Division 17	6,171	100.0	46.5	38.1	14.7	0.7	19,142	100.0	9.5	9.2	47.2	29.6	4.5	
Division 18	2,715	100.0	63.5	30.4	4.7	1.4	9,422	100.0	33.2	20.3	30.4	13.4	2.7	
Alberta	175,809	100.0	43.3	34.9	19.0	2.8	646,846	100.0	7.7	6.7	36.5	41.5	7.6	
Division 1	6,759	100.0	43.3	34.5	20.1	2.1	24,765	100.0	6.6	7.3	38.7	40.9	6.5	
Division 2	13,965	100.0	41.9	34.9	20.1	3.1	48,455	100.0	7.1	6.5	36.2	42.5	7.7	
Division 3	3,503	100.0	43.5	35.6	18.5	2.4	11,347	100.0	6.8	6.1	42.2	38.2	6.7	
Division 4	5,983	100.0	43.0	33.4	20.7	2.9	19,419	100.0	6.2	3.8	34.3	47.7	8.0	
Division 5	2,928	100.0	41.8	34.5	21.6	2.1	11,257	100.0	6.2	5.6	39.3	43.4	5.5	
Division 6	31,546	100.0	41.5	31.4	22.4	4.7	140,902	100.0	4.7	3.4	30.0	51.5	10.4	
Division 7	6,077	100.0	42.2	36.1	20.0	1.7	22,710	100.0	5.7	4.4	42.8	41.5	5.6	
Division 8	14,604	100.0	42.8	35.9	19.3	2.0	50,469	100.0	7.5	5.9	39.9	40.5	6.2	
Division 9	6,598	100.0	43.2	38.8	16.7	1.3	21,117	100.0	8.0	5.8	45.6	35.9	4.7	
Division 10	10,972	100.0	40.3	38.1	19.5	2.1	33,228	100.0	13.5	11.5	41.2	29.2	4.6	
Division 11	37,952	100.0	43.3	33.5	19.3	3.9	159,582	100.0	6.4	6.2	32.0	45.8	9.6	
Division 12	3,517	100.0	44.0	40.1	15.1	0.8	11,977	100.0	8.8	9.6	46.0	32.0	3.6	
Division 13	7,216	100.0	50.3	35.6	12.9	1.2	18,692	100.0	16.6	16.6	45.7	18.2	2.9	
Division 14	10,448	100.0	43.3	39.5	16.2	1.0	30,450	100.0	11.9	12.9	46.4	25.2	3.6	
Division 15	4,656	100.0	50.2	36.6	12.3	0.9	13,639	100.0	12.0	11.5	45.2	26.7	4.8	
Division 16	6,923	100.0	43.3	38.7	17.0	1.0	21,162	100.0	8.6	8.0	46.2	32.7	4.5	
Division 17	2,160	100.0	62.7	30.1	6.3	0.9	7,675	100.0	33.7	17.3	30.0	15.7	3.3	
British Columbia	183,871	100.0	43.7	33.3	18.6	4.4	855,453	100.0	5.7	4.8	32.6	47.1	9.8	
Division 1	5,064	100.0	43.4	34.9	18.3	3.4	18,993	100.0	8.0	5.9	37.7	42.0	8.4	
Division 2	11,835	100.0	41.0	35.1	20.1	3.8	41,084	100.0	9.8	6.6	33.9	40.2	9.5	
Division 3	15,275	100.0	40.8	36.3	20.4	2.5	53,497	100.0	8.3	7.1	35.8	40.1	8.7	
Division 4	97,580	100.0	42.8	32.4	19.3	5.5	485,649	100.0	4.7	4.0	31.3	49.7	10.3	
Division 5	30,933	100.0	45.1	33.1	18.2	3.6	161,535	100.0	4.5	4.0	31.2	50.1	10.2	
Division 6	7,368	100.0	44.5	35.7	17.2	2.6	29,292	100.0	9.1	7.9	37.8	37.6	7.8	
Division 7	2,869	100.0	49.3	31.3	15.2	4.2	13,159	100.0	7.3	6.8	33.5	44.3	8.1	
Division 8	6,823	100.0	50.0	36.2	12.4	1.4	27,836	100.0	10.8	8.1	42.5	32.4	6.2	
Division 9	3,287	100.0	57.3	28.0	12.2	2.5	14,940	100.0	10.3	11.7	35.1	35.2	7.7	
Division 10	2,837	100.0	47.1	36.5	14.8	1.6	9,468	100.0	9.7	8.8	41.4	36.3	6.0	
Yukon	1,107	100.0	58.3	25.2	11.5	5.0	6,670	100.0	14.3	7.0	26.3	43.7	8.7	
Northwest Territories	957	100.0	71.5	19.0	5.7	3.8	12,520	100.0	59.1	10.3	11.2	14.7	4.7	

TABLE 7. Population with No Schooling, 10 Years of Age and Over, by Age Groups and Sex, Rural and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951

Province and Age Group	Total		Rural				Urban			
			Farm		Non-farm		30,000+		-30,000	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Newfoundland										
10-14	234	218	11	7	183	169	8	8	32	34
15-19	281	187	12	6	215	137	12	11	42	33
20-24	598	337	20	13	435	250	31	15	112	59
							Total Urban			
							M.		F.	
25-34	1,702	959	58	28	1,204	674	440		257	
35-44	1,762	1,043	47	34	1,261	709	454		300	
45-54	1,497	995	72	50	1,014	675	411		270	
55-64	1,928	1,337	82	66	1,395	950	451		321	
65-69	1,081	791	61	42	756	528	264		221	
70+	2,149	1,794	122	82	1,527	1,269	500		443	
Prince Edward Island										
10-14	21	18	13	10	5	7	3		1	
15-19	19	19	13	7	4	8	2		4	
20-24	27	15	16	6	7	4	4		5	
25-34	43	19	13	7	20	6	10		6	
35-44	47	20	19	7	21	7	7		6	
45-54	51	21	25	6	18	7	8		8	
55-64	54	26	19	10	20	9	15		7	
65-69	27	13	8	5	15	2	4		6	
70+	78	46	35	22	30	16	13		8	
Nova Scotia										
10-14	174	123	30	26	68	53	28	19	48	25
15-19	147	93	31	15	48	30	19	13	49	35
20-24	157	115	32	23	62	48	16	13	47	31
25-34	410	244	78	47	163	103	169		94	
35-44	653	423	127	68	307	180	219		175	
45-54	744	461	136	73	294	157	314		231	
55-64	873	551	154	69	304	202	415		280	
65-69	475	309	90	43	173	107	212		159	
70+	1,145	791	264	134	462	292	419		365	
New Brunswick										
10-14	211	156	76	65	68	56	13	4	54	31
15-19	237	147	107	65	89	53	3	—	38	29
20-24	401	247	164	91	173	110	7	7	57	39
25-34	853	557	293	195	403	245	157		117	
35-44	1,124	567	432	195	492	222	200		150	
45-54	1,036	583	462	202	360	226	214		155	
55-64	1,199	616	522	230	403	222	274		164	
65-69	672	407	318	152	226	145	128		110	
70+	1,412	882	642	361	497	313	273		208	

TABLE 7. Population with No Schooling, 10 Years of Age and Over, by Age Groups and Sex, Rural and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Continued

Province and Age Group	Total		Rural				Urban			
			Farm		Non-farm		30,000+		-30,000	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Quebec										
10-14	1,439	1,278	274	241	420	391	227	198	518	448
15-19	1,184	1,039	177	116	389	393	167	134	451	396
20-24	1,173	991	142	101	452	399	161	144	418	347
							Total Urban			
							M.		F.	
25-34	2,215	1,836	354	209	904	785	957		842	
35-44	2,421	2,034	406	210	868	615	1,147		1,209	
45-54	2,813	2,344	526	253	733	536	1,554		1,555	
55-64	3,296	2,544	617	248	769	443	1,910		1,853	
65-69	1,833	1,334	333	129	418	263	1,082		942	
70+	4,091	2,924	866	418	1,070	661	2,155		1,845	
Ontario										
10-14	1,051	964	125	113	488	445	269	242	169	164
15-19	817	714	89	87	460	374	165	143	103	110
20-24	971	776	112	77	479	374	234	214	146	111
25-34	2,050	1,638	218	152	886	674	946		812	
35-44	2,842	2,671	381	281	1,005	782	1,456		1,608	
45-54	4,667	4,116	630	420	1,209	753	2,828		2,943	
55-64	6,463	5,065	892	553	1,360	738	4,211		3,774	
65-69	3,193	2,236	482	237	691	327	2,020		1,672	
70+	5,146	3,686	860	417	1,230	741	3,056		2,528	
Manitoba										
10-14	257	227	53	42	115	121	28	18	61	46
15-19	248	236	36	64	130	116	15	17	67	39
20-24	303	291	47	50	176	164	17	27	63	50
25-34	637	617	110	76	339	348	188		193	
35-44	959	1,037	258	257	428	376	273		404	
45-54	1,638	2,063	645	783	444	464	549		816	
55-64	2,409	2,747	944	881	490	508	975		1,358	
65-69	1,387	1,327	514	409	266	287	607		631	
70+	2,517	2,349	785	758	653	654	1,079		937	
Saskatchewan										
10-14	301	264	105	86	146	129	17	15	33	34
15-19	272	214	82	59	158	130	8	9	24	16
20-24	337	282	83	79	218	161	7	8	29	34
25-34	671	637	203	157	364	359	104		121	
35-44	956	1,079	409	530	376	389	171		160	
45-54	1,933	2,508	1,136	1,472	491	602	306		434	
55-64	2,753	2,643	1,558	1,337	651	750	544		556	
65-69	1,357	1,139	640	502	376	371	341		266	
70+	2,132	2,016	852	823	835	760	445		433	

TABLE 7. Population with No Schooling, 10 Years of Age and Over, by Age Groups and Sex, Rural and Urban, for the Provinces and Territories, 1951 - Concluded

Province and Age Group	Total		Rural				Urban			
			Farm		Non-farm		30,000+		-30,000	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alberta										
10-14	297	284	73	61	137	148	39	34	48	41
15-19	289	218	70	45	150	128	19	15	50	30
20-24	288	244	63	60	168	130	27	20	30	34
							Total Urban			
							M.		F.	
25-34	581	523	138	110	326	283	117		130	
35-44	902	1,067	368	521	387	313	147		233	
45-54	1,801	2,216	939	1,249	486	443	376		524	
55-64	2,254	2,052	1,147	1,057	489	398	618		597	
65-69	1,090	822	530	364	248	221	312		237	
70+	1,660	1,487	661	668	503	434	496		385	
British Columbia										
10-14	299	258	62	60	102	90	37	35	98	73
15-19	238	176	69	58	71	41	25	21	73	56
20-24	226	244	60	68	76	85	22	25	68	66
25-34	468	473	103	108	201	180	164		185	
35-44	825	1,042	232	391	316	320	277		331	
45-54	1,653	1,533	452	469	573	441	628		623	
55-64	2,322	1,549	521	432	674	485	1,127		632	
65-69	1,321	694	285	176	355	244	681		274	
70+	2,024	1,263	340	276	718	545	966		442	
							Total Rural			
							Total Urban			
							M.		F.	
Yukon										
10-14	19	16	19		16		-		-	
15-19	26	17	26		16		-		1	
20-24	36	37	31		32		5		5	
25-34	50	62	42		56		8		6	
35-44	51	52	47		47		4		5	
45-54	38	41	33		33		5		8	
55-64	29	43	28		41		1		2	
65-69	26	16	24		15		2		1	
70+	35	30	34		29		1		1	
Northwest Territories										
10-14	481	427	466		415		15		12	
15-19	464	429	451		417		13		12	
20-24	362	346	351		340		11		6	
25-34	628	554	606		535		22		19	
35-44	455	453	438		435		17		18	
45-54	331	320	310		309		21		11	
55-64	237	196	222		191		15		5	
65-69	53	64	51		60		2		4	
70+	95	93	90		89		5		4	

TABLES RELATED TO EDUCATION IN THE 1951 CENSUS VOLUMES**Volume I — Population — General Characteristics.**

School attendance and years of schooling.

Table 59, for provinces and territories, rural farm, rural non-farm and urban.

Table 60, for counties and census divisions.

Table 61, for incorporated cities, towns, villages of 10,000 and over.

Table 62, for census metropolitan areas.

Volume II — Population — Cross Classifications of Characteristics.

Years of schooling by age and sex.

Population attending school.

Table 24, for Canada, rural farm, rural non-farm and urban.

Table 25, for provinces and territories, rural farm, rural non-farm and urban.

Table 26, for cities of 30,000 and over.

Population not attending school.

Table 27, for Canada, rural farm, rural non-farm and urban.

Table 28, for provinces and territories, rural farm, rural non-farm and urban.

Table 29, for cities of 30,000 and over.

Years of schooling by origin and sex.

Population not attending school.

Table 51, for Canada, rural farm, rural non-farm and urban.

Table 52, for provinces and territories, rural farm, rural non-farm and urban.

Table 53, for cities of 30,000 and over.

Volume III — Housing and Families.

Tables 131-142, 145.

Number of children aged 14-24 at school or in the labour force in families by type of family and classification of head of family for Canada and provinces and specified urban centres.

Volume IV — Labour Force — Occupations and Industries.

Labour force showing age groups, marital status, years of schooling and class of worker, Canada and provinces.

Table 11, by occupation.

Table 19, by industry.

Table 12, Labour force by occupation and sex showing birthplace, period of immigration and origin.

Volume V — Earnings and Employment of Wage-earners.

Table 21, Wage-earners by occupation and sex, showing wage-earners by amount of earnings and weeks of employment during 12 months prior to June 1, 1951, for Canada and provinces.


Volume X — General Review.

An interpretation of the tables on school attendance and years of schooling, pages 211-244.

Tables 49-58. Summary tables, mostly historical, showing per cent of population at school and not at school for Canada and provinces and cities of 30,000 and over by years of schooling; immigrant population by years of schooling and population not attending school by years of schooling and origin.

Tables 85-90. Number and per cent of children aged 14-24 at school or in the labour force in families by type of family for Canada and provinces, and by classification of head of family for Canada.

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