## SPECIAL COMPILATION - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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## Summary of the Census of Training Schools, 1951

This memorandum contains a summary of the results of the 1951 Census of Training Schools. Inclusive in it are movement of population figures for the year January 1 to December 31st, 1950, a financial statement and certain data related to the pupils in residence on June 1st, 1951.

Returns were received from 15 Training Schools for boys and 12 for girls, located in nine provinces.


Ten of the schools for boys were administered by the provinces, five by religious orders, one by a Church diocese and one by a board of directors. Eight of the schools for girls were administered by religious orders and four were under provincial authority.

The following table shows the source of financial support received by 22 of the schools.
Revenues


- Mainly perquisites, interest on invested funds, rentals, rebates, discounts and laundry work.

The assets of the schools that completed financial reports were largely land, buildings and equipment (83.6 p.c.). Inventory and supplies accounted for 3.3 pc., investments 4.1 p.c., accounts and grants receivable and cash 2.5 pec. and other assets 3 p.c.

The schools for boys had 494 full time and 48 part time officers, teachers and employees while the girls schools had 206 full time and 69 part time staff members.

Movement of Population - Training Schools - 1950


Note: Year of financial report: 13 schools -Jan. 1, 1950 to Dec. 31, 1950; 2 schools - Mar. 1, 1949 to Apr. 1, 1950; 4 schools -Mar. 1, 1950 to Apr. 1, 1951; 1 school -Oct. 1, 1949 to Sept. 30, 1950; 1 school -Nov. 1, 1949 to Oct. 31, 1950; 1 school -Dec. 1, 1949 to Mar. 31, 1951 ( 16 months).

The Census count showed 2,330 pupils in Training Schools on June 1st, 1951 (boys 1,713, girls 677).

The age on admission ranged from 4 to 18 years but those younger than seven were protection cases. For boys 14 years and for girls 15 years were the predominate ages at the time of admission. On June 1st, 1951 there were no pupils under 7 years of age in training schools. More than hal $f$ of the pupils were in the age group of 14 to 16 years. Only 6.3 p.c. of the boys were 17 years or over but 23.6 p.c. of the girls were reported to be in this young adult group.

Family neglect and a need for protection brought 5.1 p.c. of the boys and 29.4 p.c. of the girls to these training schools. The remainder had been committed by the Courts for some delinquency. The offences charged against more than three
quarters of the boys were theft, burglary, house and shop breaking and incorrigibility. Three out of five of the delinquent girls were incorrigible, a term which covers a variety of misdemeanours.

Presuming that six is the usual age for entering school (grade 1), at the time of admission only one in every five boys and one in four girls had the corresponding standard for their age. At the time 8.8 p.c. of the boys were employed. They had laft school mainly from grades IV to VII; the majority were 14 and 15 years of age. Nearly half the girls ( 48.9 p.c.) had left school chiefly from grades $V$ to VIII and like the boys the majority were 14 and 15 years of age. No occupation was recorded for 40 of the girls ( 28.4 p.c.) from which it may be inferred that they were not gainfully employed.

Reason for Commitment, School Grade and Residence by Age on Admission and Sex


Of those whose birthplace was recorded, all but 20 were borm in Canada and all but five had lived in Canada for more than five years. A large majority of the parents were Canadian born but of those whose place of birth was recorded 10.7 p.c. of the pupils had a father and 8.9 p.c. a mother born in another
country.
16.3 p.c. of the boys and 24.4 p.c. of the girls were wards of either a Children's Aid Society or a provincial authority. Almost half of these boys ( 48.4 p.c.) and more than a third of these girls ( 37 p.c.) were permanent wards so that their natural parents, if they were still alive, no longer had any authority over them.

This was the first commitment for nine out of ten of both the boys and girls. In many cases an Indefinite sentence was given without stating any length of stay. In this way pupils are supervised until they are ready to take their place in their community or until home. circumstances are such as to afford
more satisfactory living conditions. The usual length of residence at the time of the Census was between a year and a year and a half, however, at that date at least 26.7 p.c. of the girls and 14.8 p.c. of the boys had been institutionalized for over two years.

Previous Commitments by Sex and Length of Time in Training Schools

| Previous Commitments | Length of Time in Training Schools |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Under 3 months |  | 3 and under 6 months |  | 6 and under 12 months |  | $\begin{gathered} 12 \text { and } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { months } \end{gathered}$ |  | 18 months and under 2 years |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { and } \\ & \text { under } \\ & 3 \text { years } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 5 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ |  | 5 years and more |  | Unstated time |  |
|  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Total Pupils............................. | 1,713 | 677 | 210 | 81 | 191 | 72 | 295 | 146 | 237 | 123 | 113 | 68 | 151 | 89 | 79 | 64 | 24 | 28 | 413 | 6 |
| None ...................................... | 1. 526 | 625 | 209 | 78 | 183 | 71 | 268 | 140 | 203 | 115 | 84 | 65 | 101 | 85 | 54 | 50 | 15 | 20 | 409 | 1 |
| One ...................................... | 151 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 24 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Two ....................................... | 24 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 11 | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Three and more ...................... | 10 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Not stated.............................. | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |

Tables showing marital status of the parents and home conditions at the time of admission give some indication of the background from which these children came.

Marital Status of Parents by Sex of Pupils

| Sex of Pupils | Total | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed | One unknown | Both unknown | Both deceased | Not stated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ....................................................... | 2,390 | 1,322 | 481 | 45 | 391 | 67 | 36 | 43 | 5 |
| Boys .. | 1,713 | 1,036 | 334 | 28 | 230 | 35 | 23 | 25 | 2 |
| Girls . | 677 | 286 | 147 | 17 | 161 | 32 | 13 | 18 | 3 |

Living Conditions of Pupils at Time of Admission by Sex


December, 1952


