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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EDUCATION STATISTICS BRANCH

REPORT OF
CONFERENCE ON
SCHOOL STATISTICS

Regina, October 22

1936

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL STATISTICS HELD AT REGINA,
October 22, 1936.

On the day following the biennial convention of the Canadian Education Association, held at Regina, Oct. 19-21, 1936, representatives of the Departments of Education and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics considered ways and means of improving the usefulness and comparability of provincial school statistics. The Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Toronto Board of Education were also represented at the meeting. Those present were:

- J. L. Watson, Registrar, British Columbia Department of Education;
- H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools, Alberta Department of Education;
- J. H. McKechnie, Deputy Minister of Education, Saskatchewan;
- R. Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education, Manitoba;
- F. L. Woodley, Chief Accountant, Ontario Department of Education;
- A. S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick;
- H. R. Munro, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia;
- A. Hodgins, Chief Accountant, Toronto Board of Education;
- Jessie M. Norris, Past President, Canadian Teachers' Federation;
- J. E. Robbins, Chief of the Education Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. H. H. Shaw, Chief Superintendent of Education for Prince Edward Island, had previously explained that it would not be necessary for his Department to be represented at the meeting, as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics provided the statistical forms used in his province and compiled the data that they called for. Any changes in existing practice recommended by the meeting could thus be put into effect for Prince Edward Island by action of the Bureau.

Mr. C. F. Delage, Superintendent of Education for Quebec had written to express his keen regrets at the inability of his Department to be represented at the conference, by reason of the Legislature being in session, and to say that they would be disposed to consider favourably any decisions reached regarding the most desirable statistical compilations.

The Agenda.

Mr. Fletcher, the only person present who had participated in the similar conference held at Ottawa sixteen years earlier, consented to take the chair, and presented to the meeting an agenda that had been prepared by Mr. Robbins.

There were eighteen resolutions classified in four general groups, as follows:

A. Statistics of School Finance

1. Receipts and Expenditures of School Boards.
2. Assets and Liabilities of School Boards.
3. Rates of Assessment.

B. Statistics of Pupils

4. The School Year for Pupil Statistics.
5. What "The Year's Enrolment" Means.
6. Age of All Pupils to be Recorded Annually.
7. Recording Length of Year's Attendance.
8. Record of Age by Grade.
9. Statistics for Sub-provincial Areas.

C. Statistics of School Organization (including secondary education)

10. Special School Facilities in Local Systems.
11. Special Provincial Schools Outside Local Systems.
12. Subjects of Study in Secondary Grades.
13. Record of Entrance and High School Promotions.
14. Occupational Destination of Pupils Leaving School.

D. Statistics of Teachers

15. Salaries.
16. Experience.
17. Tenure.
18. Certificates.

A resumé of the discussion on each resolution follows. Most of the resolutions call for endorsation of compilations customarily made by several of the Departments of Education, and the resumé is arranged to show what changes are necessary in the remaining provinces to make them the unanimous practice.

Receipts and Expenditures of School Boards.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Resolved that in view of the increased interest in school costs and public finance generally, an annual statement of receipts and expenditures from every school board should be collected and compiled, the statement to include as individual items, at least those printed in capital letters.

in the following draft, and to be published for municipal or at least rural and urban areas within a province.

RECEIPTS

EXPENDITURES

Balance on hand, beginning of year
LEGISLATIVE GRANTS
COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP GRANTS (WHERE SUCH)
SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES
xFEES FROM PUPILS
SALE OF DEBENTURES
BORROWED BY NOTE
OTHER RECEIPTS

xTEACHERS' SALARIES
NEW BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS
Library
Furniture and other equipment
Repairs
Caretaking
Fuel, light, water
Rent
Transportation of pupils
Insurance
xSecretary Treasurer's Salary
DEBENTURE PRINCIPAL (INCLUDING PAYMENT TO SINKING FUNDS)
PRINCIPAL OF SHORT TERM LOANS
xINTEREST ON DEBENTURES AND SHORT TERM LOANS
OTHER EXPENDITURES

TOTAL

TOTAL

Balance on Hand

x Some qualification of these items is indicated in the report of discussion that follows.

Discussion. The items in this statement were considered one by one, and since the discussion was too long to record in full, only the points involving changes in the draft will be mentioned.

On the side of "Receipts" the only change adopted was one at the suggestion of Miss Norris: That the heading "Fees from pupils" should be subdivided to read "Fees from resident pupils" and "Fees from non-resident pupils". This would be a new departure in all provinces. Miss Norris also raised the question whether it would be worth while to have a separate heading for "Voluntary contributions".

Mr. Munro pointed out that the expression "Borrowed by Note" would not be applicable to the rural sections of Nova Scotia as the school boards were prohibited by law from making bank loans. Borrowing on the board's behalf sometimes occurs on the personal responsibility of the secretary-treasurer, but this would not appear in the board's financial statement. Mr. McFarlane said that this was also the situation in New Brunswick.

On the side of expenditures it was proposed by Mr. Hodgins that on forms going to urban school boards, the term "Teachers' Salaries" should be elaborated so that the salaries of non-teaching principals would be included. The meeting agreed that a satisfactory expression to cover this situation would be "Teachers' Salaries (including all instructional services)".

Only one other qualification was made in the items printed in capital letters, i.e., those in which uniformity would be attempted by all the Provinces. Mr. Newland said that while he agreed it was desirable, he did not think it would be possible in Alberta to show the amounts paid as interest separately from the amounts paid as principal of debentures and other loans. He would look into the possibility of estimating the amount of interest charges, as these are a real expenditure for education in any year, whereas the principal is repayment of money that has been spent in earlier years, and has appeared in the expenditure statements of those years.

The items printed in small letters in the draft, it was understood, could vary in different provinces without affecting the general comparability of statements, so long as those in capital letters were uniform. Some Departments might choose to have more detailed statements of expenditure than others. Miss Norris suggested, for instance, the advisability of having a separate record of expenditure on athletic equipment and teaching aids. In larger districts there would be other administrative salaries besides the secretary-treasurer's. In a few cases terminology would need to be different in order to obtain the same information, as instanced by Mr. McFarlane in saying that the item "Secretary-Treasurer's Salary" in New Brunswick would have to read "Secretary-Treasurer's Commission".

In further discussion of the item "Secretary-Treasurer's Salary", Mr. Munro and Mr. McFarlane pointed out that in towns of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the duties of secretary-treasurer of the school board are performed by the town clerk, his remuneration would not appear in the school board's statement at all, but in the municipal accounts. Similarly in the case of school attendance officers in towns where the municipal police act in this capacity.

On the motion of Mr. Newland, seconded by Mr. Hodgins, the above form, with the modifications that have been mentioned, was approved unanimously.

Changes Necessary to Put Resolution in Effect. As existing practice differs in some respects between every two provinces there will be some changes necessary in nearly every province to put the resolution into effect. These are summarized herewith, the western provinces first:

British Columbia. No financial record of this kind has in the past been available. Statements have been collected from school boards for the year 1935-36, however, and Mr. Robbins asked Mr. Watson, if his Department could not find time for their compilation, to feel welcome to send them to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics where the work would be undertaken. Some items of expenditure on the form used for 1936 would require alteration to conform with the resolution.

Alberta. Present practice in Alberta meets the requirements of the resolution except in the grouping of some items of expenditure. Interest is included with principal, and repairs with new buildings. Mr. Newland's explanation of the former has been recorded above.

Saskatchewan. The statement as collected from school boards conforms with the resolution, but in compiling it the interest payments are grouped with other expenditures. Mr. McKechnie said an attempt is being made to overcome this, also to publish a statement for schools operating under the Secondary Education Act and the Vocational Education Act that would have the same main headings as the statement for other schools.

Manitoba. On the side of receipts, the form used by the Manitoba Department does not show "Fees from pupils". The resolution would seem to call, on the side of expenditures, for a breaking down of the heading on the Department's form "Buildings, Equipment", in order to show the two separately. In publishing the financial compilations, Mr. Fletcher agreed with the resolution, their value would be increased by showing separate provincial totals for rural and urban schools.

Ontario. A heading to show fees from pupils needs to be included under receipts. The present manner of publishing expenditures gives only one total for "General Maintenance Expenditure"; Mr. Woodley noted that the resolution would call for separate publication of the item "Cost of instruction". Similarly with the heading "Capital Charges" where debenture principal and interest are shown together.

Quebec. The Quebec statistics as at present published appear to meet the requirements of the resolution without alteration.

New Brunswick. Financial statements have not been collected from school boards in the past. In the school year ended in June 1936, New Brunswick was the only province in which the practice had not been introduced. Mr. McFarlane said he thought it would be possible to do so for the current year, and that he would be able to use the statement approved by the above resolution as a guide.

Nova Scotia. The headings on the form used by the Department of Education seem to meet the requirements of the resolution. The difficulty lies in the returns not being compiled. Mr. Munro explained this by saying that the completeness or accuracy of the returns at present received does not seem reliable. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Hodgins wondered if this might not be due in part at least to the headings on the report form not being drawn up in the form of a statement, with receipts on one side and expenditures on the other. Mr. Munro said he would consider this and other possible means of making the returns worth compiling.

Prince Edward Island. Starting in 1936, a form complying with the resolution is being collected by the Department of Education and forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for compilation.

Assets and Liabilities of School Boards

Resolved that an annual statement of assets and liabilities from every school board should be collected and compiled, the statement to include as individual items at least those printed in capital letters in the following draft, and to be published for municipal or at least rural and urban areas within a province.

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank
SINKING FUNDS
VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS
VALUE OF FURNITURE AND OTHER EQUIP-
MENT
xInsurance paid in advance
Arrears of taxes due
Other assets

Total Assets

LIABILITIES

ARREARS OF SALARIES DUE
xPROMISSORY NOTES UNPAID,
INCLUDING INTEREST
DEBENTURE DEBT NOT DUE
xDEBENTURE DEBT DUE AND
UNPAID
Other liabilities, includ-
ing accounts not paid

Total Liabilities

x Qualification of these items is suggested in the discussion reported below.

Discussion.- Each item in the statement was considered individually. On the side of assets the only change was to substitute the term "Insurance premium paid in advance" for "Insurance paid in advance", to insure greater clarity.

On the side of liabilities, it was pointed out by Mr. McKechnie that the terminology of the second item might differ in different provinces and still mean the same. Instead of "Promissory notes" it might read "Bank loans", or "Short term loans", and one of these expressions would probably be preferable where there were arrears of teachers' salaries for which notes had been given. In any case the form should be so worded that all arrears of salaries will be recorded under the first item.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fletcher it was agreed that it would be preferable to have overdue principal and interest on debentures reported separately. Thus in place of the single item "Debenture debt due and unpaid" there would be two items: "Debenture principal due and unpaid" and "Debenture interest due and unpaid".

Without further alterations, the meeting on motion of Mr. Woodley, seconded by Mr. McKechnie, unanimously endorsed the resolution.

Changes Necessary to Make Resolution Effective.- As in the case of receipts and expenditures, present practice differs as between provinces. An outline of the changes necessary to put the resolution into effect in all provinces follows:

British Columbia.- The problem here is one of compiling and making available the material collected, and for its solution Mr. Robbins offered Mr. Watson the assistance of the Education Branch of the Bureau of Statistics. The resolution also calls for a few more items than were employed in the statement collected from school boards last year.

Alberta.- More detailed items in the published statement are called for by the resolution, but these seem to be obtained on the reports demanded from school boards, so that there appears to be no difficulty in the way of adoption.

Saskatchewan.- Only slight alteration of the items on the form now collected is necessary to enable a compilation of the kind recommended. More

detailed headings are required in the published statement, however, and the omission of figures for secondary and vocational schools needs to be remedied.

Manitoba.- The only change called for on the form now used is to make separate headings for real estate and equipment instead of the present "Value of Buildings, Site and Equipment". Headings in the published table need to be made to correspond with those on the form, and as in the case of receipts and payments there is the matter of publishing separate provincial totals for rural and urban schools.

Ontario.- The form at present used does not call for a full statement of assets and liabilities, but only for the assets in (a) Lands and buildings, (b) Equipment, and the liabilities under two headings, (a) Debenture debt and (b) Other forms of debt. And this information does not seem to be published.

Quebec.- The foregoing statement calls for the value of movables and immovables to be shown separately, whereas the present report includes both under one heading. The only other additional heading necessary appears to be one for arrears of salaries.

New Brunswick.- As in the case of "Receipts and Expenditures", the collection of "Assets and Liabilities" statements from school boards will be a new departure, and the form endorsed by the convention can be adopted.

Nova Scotia.- The only additional headings needed on the form now used would be those relating to debenture debt. There is the problem of compilation as with "Receipts and Expenditures".

Prince Edward Island.- The form now being forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics meets requirements.

Rates of Assessment

RESOLUTION NO. 3

Resolved that, in view of the growing interest in the inequality of school assessments in different areas, a valuable annual statistical compilation for each province would be a table showing how school assessment rates vary in rural, town and village, and city school districts, the style of the table to be as follows:

School Assessment Rate	Number of districts with specified rate		
	Rural	Village or Town	City

- Less than 5 mills
- 5 mills but under 10 mills
- 10 mills but under 15 mills
- 15 mills but under 20 mills
- Etc.

Discussion indicated the opinion for several provinces to be that there was not enough uniformity as between provinces, and as between different areas within a single province, in arriving at assessment valuations, to make a comparison of rates reliable. Accordingly no action was taken on this resolution.

Miss Norris suggested the advisability of another frequency table, - one that would show the number of administrative units operating one school, two schools, three schools, and so on.

The School Year for Pupil Statistics

RESOLUTION NO. 4 Resolved that this conference considers it desirable that statistics of pupils should be compiled for the natural school year rather than the calendar year or half-yearly.

Mr. Woodley explained that in the forthcoming report of the Ontario Department of Education, the school year was being adopted for the presentation of the pupil statistics of public and separate schools. This makes the practice uniform for the publicly-controlled schools of all provinces, except for figures appearing in the New Brunswick annual Departmental report, which are half-yearly. A yearly summary is provided for compilation in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however.

What "The Year's Enrolment" Means

RESOLUTION NO. 5 Resolved that this conference recommends that for interprovincial comparisons statistics of pupils should include all children enrolled in the schools during the school year, and not only those enrolled in a particular month or on a certain date.

The purpose of this resolution Mr. Robbins explained, was to give the conference an opportunity of considering the effect of the practice introduced in statistics of the Ontario Department of Education in the last few years whereby records of age, grade, regularity of attendance, etc. are confined to the enrolment of the month of May. When practised by one province alone the plan places many difficulties in the way of interprovincial comparisons. For instance, records of age and grade of pupils are incomplete as compared with those of other provinces and the percentage of enrolment in average daily attendance is not comparable with the percentage for other provinces when it is calculated on the smaller enrolment.

Mr. Hodgins showed that in the case of a city school system there are certain advantageous uses for the conception of "enrolment of an average month", and mentioned that in analyses of physical accommodation, or for budgeting purposes, he often made use of the enrolment of an autumn month.

Mr. Munro wondered why one month should be chosen rather than another, and raised the question of finding a valid percentage regularity of attendance.

Further discussion indicated that none of the other provinces had in mind to change to the Ontario method, so Mr. Woodley said he thought the difficulty could be solved by his Department forwarding to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics an annual enrolment compilation comparable with those made by other Departments. The year's enrolment is still called for on the forms collected from public and separate schools, but in the case of the secondary school form a place would need to be made for it.

An incidental point arising out of discussion of this resolution was the problem of pupils being counted more than once in the year's enrolment of a province, by reason of their moving from one school district to another. Mr. Watson, Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Fletcher said that such duplications were carefully guarded against in their provinces. Mr. Fletcher had with him some of the transfer cards used in such cases.

Age of All Pupils to be Recorded Annually

RESOLUTION NO. 6

Resolved that this conference recommends that there should be a record of the ages, by single years, of all children enrolled in the schools each year; and further that this record should show the ages of pupils as at June 30th, or in the case of those who dropped out of school before the end of the school year their age at date of leaving.

Mr. Watson reported that his Department had collected a record of ages for the school year ending in June 1936. It had not previously been the practice.

Mr. McFarlane showed that the necessary change had been made this year on the form used by his Department to bring about conformity with the resolution. It was merely a matter of changing the date on which ages were to be recorded.

In Ontario the difficulty is one of not having the ages recorded for all pupils enrolled in a year, and Mr. Woodley said this would receive the attention of his Department along with the preceding resolution.

The other provinces represented now obtain records in conformity with the resolution, and their assent was thereby implied. The lack of conformity in the case of Quebec statistics lies in the fact that pupils are recorded in age-groups (under 6, 7-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18 and over) not by individual years.

Recording Length of Year's Attendance

RESOLUTION NO. 7

Resolved that this conference affirms its confidence in the method of demonstrating regularity of school attendance that is followed in Table 6 of the Annual Survey of Education in Canada, - i.e. attendance by twenty-day intervals.

Mr. Robbins recalled that this plan was approved unanimously at the conference of 1920 on school statistics. Six provinces, the Prairies and the Maritimes, now follow it, though there is a lack of completeness in the Manitoba returns. He supposed that regularity of attendance is not now the problem it was sixteen years ago but that some record of it would always be kept, and this method seemed least open to misinterpretation, and most conducive to valid comparisons between different areas.

Mr. Fletcher undertook to see that this compilation would be complete for Manitoba in future.

Mr. Watson said his Department had commenced collection of this information for the school year just ended.

Mr. Woodley promised his Department's consideration of the proposal.

Miss Norris felt that it would be desirable to show the records for rural and urban schools separately, and there was general agreement with this suggestion.

Number of Days Classrooms Open

While discussing the preceding resolution Miss Norris suggested that a useful compilation, complementary to the one therein proposed, would be a table to show the number of classrooms open, by the same twenty-day intervals.

This tabulation, it was recalled, was also endorsed by the conference of 1920, and some of the representatives reported that it was being practiced by their Departments.

Mr. Hodgins moved, Mr. Newland seconded, and the meeting endorsed the resolution "that it would be useful to have for each province a table showing the number of classrooms open by twenty-day intervals".

It was understood that the value of this compilation, as well as the preceding, would be greater if rural and urban schools were shown separately.

Record of Age by Grade

Resolved that in the opinion of this conference a periodical record of the year's enrolment in each grade by age and sex is necessary to an understanding of the progress being made within the schools in the removal of retardation; and that this compilation should be made for rural and urban schools separately.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

Points on which present practice came short of meeting the requirements of the resolution were listed as follows: There are no age-grade compilations for British Columbia and Quebec; Manitoba and Ontario returns do not classify the full year's enrolment; Alberta compilations do not show rural and urban separately.

Mr. Newland said the deficiency in the case of Alberta could easily be remedied.

Mr. Fletcher said he would provide for completeness in the Manitoba returns.

Mr. Woodley noted that in Ontario's case the incompleteness was a part of the general problem raised in preceding resolutions, and repeated that it would have the attention of his Department.

Mr. Watson said that his Department had collected the information for the year just ended, but he was not sure that they could find time to compile it. Mr. Robbins offered the facilities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for compilation, and Mr. Watson thought it probable the forms would be forwarded there.

Mr. Robbins pointed out that the resolution called for a "periodical", and not an "annual" record, and suggested a biennial compilation. He noted that the situation does not change rapidly from year to year, and that it is a heavy compilation involving a good deal of clerical work. The general feeling was that a

difficult to show in tabular form without misrepresentation, due to the currently evolving state of school organization with many states of transformation existing in different centres.

It was agreed that (a) and (d) could with value be continued, that (b) should be held over for consideration at a later conference, and that Mr. Robbins would study (c) in relation to the action on the later resolution dealing with subjects of study.

Special School Facilities Outside Local Systems

RESOLUTION NO. 11 Resolved that there should be tables in the Annual Survey of Education to show the annual provincial enrolment in the following:

- (a) Schools for the deaf and blind;
- (b) Schools for mentally-deficient children;
- (c) Correspondence courses, showing separately the enrolment in different types of courses;
- (d) Summer schools;
- (e) Normal schools, and university teacher-training schools, showing the class of certificate being obtained for.

These represent facilities in the main conducted directly by provincial Departments, it was pointed out. There are tables in the Survey at present corresponding to these five, so no action was required other than their endorsement by the meeting, and this was given, almost without discussion.

Before passing on to the next Resolution, Miss Norris raised the question of information on provincial health services to school children. She would like particularly to have available tables showing the incidence of different diseases or defects, and the trends in this respect from year to year.

Subjects of Study in Secondary Grades

RESOLUTION NO. 12 Resolved that it is desirable to have a periodic compilation of the number of pupils studying each subject in the secondary grades.

This resolution, it was recalled, was in effect a reconsideration of one passed at the conference of 1920. Tabulations of this kind are at present made for four provinces. Similar records for Alberta and British Columbia were published until a few years ago.

The dominant consideration during the discussion of this resolution was the comparatively great amount of work involved in the compilation. This and the age-grade compilation are the most difficult in this respect. Hence Mr. Robbins suggested that tables on subjects of study be made only every second year, the years in which age-grade compilations will not be made. (See Resolution No. 8). This met with general approval.

biennial compilation would be satisfactory, and at Mr. Fletcher's suggestion it was unanimously decided that completeness for all provinces in the matter of age-grade compilations need be undertaken only every second year, beginning with the year ended June 1936.

Statistics for Sub-Provincial Areas

RESOLUTION NO. 9

Resolved that school statistics in the five most easterly provinces have a usefulness for administrative purposes not attained in those of the western provinces, by reason of being published for county areas; and that the best substitute in the western provinces would be the compilation of school statistics for the permanent statistical areas known as Census Divisions, for which all basic population data are compiled.

Mr. Robbins explained the great value of this compilation as a guide in following population movements within a province in intercensal years, as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was often asked to do by provincial Government Departments, railroad systems and other industrial or commercial enterprises. Arrangements had been made for doing it in all provinces but Alberta. In reply to Mr. Newland's question as to how it could be arranged for that province, Mr. Robbins said that the work could be done in the Bureau of Statistics if the Alberta Department of Education would lend their school report forms to the Bureau for a few weeks each year after the Department had completed their compilations. Mr. Newland offered to try this arrangement.

Miss Norris suggested that for the information of those not familiar with the Census Divisions, maps be included with the reports again as in the 1931 Survey.

Special School Facilities in Local Systems

RESOLUTION NO. 10

Resolved that there should be included in the Annual Survey of Education four tables showing the enrolment, by cities or other centres, in each of the following categories:

- (a) Special classes for handicapped children, showing the type of handicap, and special classes for exceptionally brilliant children;
- (b) Junior high schools or similar intermediate schools under other names, showing the enrolment by grades;
- (c) Day technical schools or technical high schools, showing the enrolment in commercial courses separately;
- (d) Evening schools.

The idea of such tables, it was explained, was to show what parts of a province are experiencing special school facilities of these kinds, and to what extent.

Discussion brought out the general feeling that the objective was commendable but execution of the idea difficult in the case of (b) and (c). Three of the tables, (a), (c), and (d) are already attempted in the Annual Survey of Education, but (c) is difficult to do in a comparable way for all provinces, and (b) also would be

Mr. Newland raised the question of what should be considered secondary grades for the purpose of this table. Under the resolution of 1920 it was only from Grade 9 up, but with the introduction of the junior high or intermediate organization in so many quarters there is reason to include Grades 7 and 8. The meeting considered this point well taken.

However, it would add again to the work of compilation, so with the idea of offsetting this, Miss Norris asked whether it could feasibly be restricted to optional subjects, leaving out subjects which were compulsory for all pupils in a grade. The general opinion was that this would be satisfactory, for it was chiefly to be desired to have the information on art, music, foreign languages, technical, vocational and commercial subjects, and newer subjects of study generally.

Thus the changes in the resolution were as follows:

That the compilation would be biennial (for years ending in '37, '39, etc.) that junior high school grades should be included, and that subjects compulsory for all students would be omitted.

Record of Entrance and High School Promotions

RESOLUTION NO. 13

Resolved that due to the general change in the method of making entrance and high school promotions, an annual provincial record of the way in which promotions are made would be of interest.

This resolution called for endorsement of a table at present published in the Annual Survey of Education, and it was given with little discussion.

The data necessary for including Nova Scotia and Quebec Protestant schools, in the table, are not available in the Departmental reports of these provinces.

Occupational Destination of Pupils Leaving School

RESOLUTION NO. 14

Resolved that there should be a record of the destination of boys and girls leaving school each year, the occupational or industrial groupings corresponding to those used in the decennial census and employment statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This would represent a new departure in all provinces except Ontario and Alberta, and modifications would be required in the information collected for these two, in order to make it usable against the picture of the industrial structure of the population obtained in the census. Mr. Robbins asked whether the data might not be more valuable if collected six months after the end of the school year, when the destination of young persons is more certain, and whether an obligation to obtain the data would tend to interest the schools more in the post-school life and vocational guidance of their pupils. He mentioned that with present statistical knowledge, the young people just out of school are those about whom least is known in respect of idleness, for in order to appear in unemployment records a person must first be employed.

There was not enough time to discuss adequately such an important project, and the work involved, so it was considered advisable to hold it over for a later meeting.

Teachers' Salaries, Experience, Tenure and Certificates

RESOLUTION NO. 15

Resolved that in the opinion of this conference the most satisfactory method of recording teachers' salaries is in a frequency table, with the number receiving salaries of a certain amount shown for schools in different localities and schools of different types, - the general style of the tabulation being as follows:

		Elementary Schools ^x					
		One-room + or rural		Town or + Village		City or + Suburban	
Salary		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women

Under (say) \$300
 \$300 but under (say) \$400
 \$400 but under (say) \$500
 Etc.

+ These groups could be subdivided when desired.
 x Similarly for other types of school, high or junior high.

RESOLUTION NO. 16

Resolved that the professional experience of teachers should be recorded annually in a frequency table for the same areas and types of school as are chosen in presenting salary statistics, the general outline of the table being as follows:

		Elementary Schools					
		One-room or rural		Village or Town		City or Suburban	
Total Teaching Experience (in years) on June 30th		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women

Less than one year
 One year but less than 2 years
 2 years but less than 3 years
 3 years but less than 4 years
 Etc.

RESOLUTION NO. 17

Resolved that the length of tenure of teachers (Experience where teaching) should be recorded in the same way as total teaching experience.

RESOLUTION NO. 18

Resolved that a record of teaching certificates and university degrees should be compiled for the same areas and types of schools as used in the salary and experience classifications.

Due to pressure of time these four resolutions, 15-18 were considered together. This could be done conveniently as all involve the same central principle of frequency groups. One deals with salaries, one with experience, one with tenure, one with certificates, and all call for data to be presented separately for the same areas and types of schools.

Compilations of the kind suggested by the resolutions are now made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, and are to be made for Saskatchewan starting this year. As British Columbia and Ontario salaries and certificates are published individually it is also possible for the Bureau to make comparable compilations for these provinces, except on experience and tenure.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Woodley said they would investigate the possibility of adding a column to show years of experience and a column for years of tenure in the publications of their Departments which list all teachers individually. In Ontario, however, the compilations customarily made by the Department of Education for public and separate schools are made on the frequency principle, and conform very well with the resolution, except that they are not published every year and do not include secondary teachers.

Mr. Newland said that the Alberta Department would start collecting information on experience and tenure as well as salaries and certificates, in 1937, in the way that the Saskatchewan Department had done in 1936.

Mr. Munro said that he would examine with the assistant superintendent of the Nova Scotia Department, Mr. Shinner, the possibility of making a similar compilation available for their province.

Other Data on Teachers

In discussing Resolutions 15-18 several suggestions were made for future consideration. They included the following: (1) a record of cases where a teacher was shared by two or more schools, e.g. music or manual training teachers, or physical instructors; (2) a table showing the number of very small and very large classes, this being a matter that has a bearing on unemployment among teachers, and the efficiency of the teachers' work; (3) a record to be kept by teacher training institutions to show what proportion of their graduates find positions during their first year as certificate holders; (4) a record of the frequency of inspectors' visits to schools.

Teachers' Pensions

Miss Norris asked permission to raise the problem of obtaining comparable statistics of teachers' pension schemes in the several provinces, especially a tabulation that would show the number of teachers receiving pensions of different amounts, -- a frequency grouping like the one suggested in Resolution 15 for teachers' salaries. She said the Teachers' Federations would consider such a tabulation a valuable addition to the Annual Survey of Education, though it would not necessarily appear every year.

Several of the Departmental representatives assured her that it would not be difficult to provide the necessary information for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to assemble, and Mr. Robbins said that he would be glad to make room for it in the Annual Survey.

Close of Meeting

Mr. Newland moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Robbins for his work in preparing the agenda and for the help he had offered the Departments in carrying out the recommendations of the meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Watson and carried unanimously.

Mr. Robbins in turn thanked the representatives for their careful consideration of the points raised, saying it had been a very valuable day's discussion for him, and that he was sure it would result in a considerable improvement in his work.

Mr. Fletcher declared the meeting adjourned.

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Appendix to Report: Provincial Changes Indicated

For convenience of reference it is recorded here which resolutions call for some change of statistical practice in each province, in order to have them followed by all provinces.

British Columbia -- 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15-18.

Alberta -- 1, 2, 8, 9, 12, 15-18.

Saskatchewan -- 1, 2, 12.

Manitoba -- 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 12.

Ontario -- 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15-18.

Quebec -- 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15-18.

New Brunswick -- 1, 2, 4, 12.

Nova Scotia -- 1, 2, 12, 13, 15-18.

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