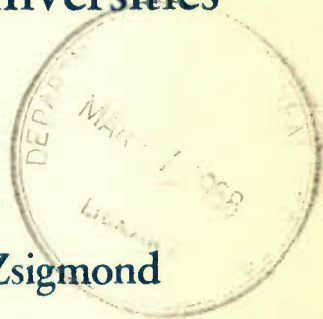


*STAFF STUDY No. 20*

**Enrolment in Schools and Universities  
1951-52 to 1975-76**

*by*

**Wolfgang M. Illing and Zoltan E. Zsigmond**



*Prepared for the  
Economic Council of Canada*



# ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

1951-52 TO 1975-76

by

Wolfgang M. Illing and Zoltan E. Zsigmond

Staff Study No. 20

Economic Council of Canada

October 1967



This is one of several studies prepared as background papers for the Fourth Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada. Although some of these studies are being published under the auspices of the Council, the views expressed in each case are those of the authors themselves. A list of other Council publications appears at the end of this Study.

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## PREFACE

The generous co-operation and assistance received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the preparation of this Study are gratefully acknowledged. In particular, special acknowledgment is made of the liberal help and many useful comments provided by Mr. N. LeSeigneur, Mr. J. E. Wicks, and Mr. F. G. Boardman of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Their assistance in the preparation of this work has been indispensable. We would also like to thank Mrs. E. Sattlegger for her technical assistance.

The authors wish to express their gratitude for the many helpful comments by Dr. E. F. Sheffield of the University of Toronto, by Mr. R. D. Mitchener of the Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, and by members of the professional staff of the Economic Council of Canada, in connection with the projections of school and university enrolment. However, the views expressed in this Study remain the responsibility of the authors.



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose and Scope

The main objective of this Staff Study is to provide a complete and comprehensive set of Canadian school enrolment data for the period since 1951-52, and to sketch the possible dimensions of enrolment up to 1975-76. The results from this work form the basis for some of the analysis in the Fourth Annual Review -- in particular, they are incorporated into the analysis of over-all demographic trends and their implications, in the assessment of potential productivity trends as they are affected by rising levels of education, and in the review of trends in spending on education by consumers and governments.

The data presented and described in this Study cover elementary, secondary and post-secondary enrolment. Included in the latter is not only university enrolment, but also enrolment in other post-secondary institutions such as technical institutes and community colleges which are rapidly gaining in importance. The material is arranged in two major parts. The first consists of three chapters which review past enrolment at the three levels of schooling, and which provide a detailed account of methods, assumptions and results of the projections. In particular, elementary enrolment is treated in Chapter 2, secondary enrolment in Chapter 3, and post-secondary enrolment in Chapter 4.

The second part of the Study consists of a set of statistical appendices which are organized in five sections. The first of these, Appendix A, provides complete enrolment series for each grade in elementary and secondary schools, and for universities and other post-secondary institutions, in all provinces for each year from 1951-52 to 1965-66. The second, Appendix B, similarly provides enrolment series for Canada as a whole, as well as data

on part-time university enrolment and university degrees, from 1951-52 to 1965-66 and projections to 1975-76. Enrolment projections for provinces are not attempted in this Study. Two other appendices contain various analytical ratios and detailed assumptions underlying the projections (Appendix C), and selected U. S. enrolment data, both past and projected (Appendix D). The last section, Appendix E, consists of selected charts summarizing the various enrolment statistics for Canada as a whole, from 1951-52 to 1975-76.

The main sources of the statistics up to 1965-66 are publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but certain other sources are consulted as well. Sources other than DBS publications are specifically mentioned in the appropriate tables. Generally, the enrolment statistics in this Study are based on final data for the years 1951-52 to 1964-65, on preliminary data for 1965-66, on partial and preliminary estimates for 1966-67, and on projections for the years 1967-68 to 1975-76.

The historical data on Canada's school population from 1951-52 to 1965-66, together with recent population projections by the Economic Council of Canada,<sup>1/</sup> form the basis for projecting future enrolment trends -- trends which take account not merely of the changing size of various school-age groups but also of the likely course of retention rates and enrolment ratios for specific age groups. Consultation with provincial government authorities and several university authorities was invaluable in the preparation of the projections.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Wolfgang M. Illing, with technical contributions by Yoshiko Kasahara, Frank T. Denton and M. V. George, Population, Family, Household and Labour Force Growth to 1980, Staff Study No. 19, Economic Council of Canada, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1967.



## The General Setting

As a consequence of the post-war baby boom and the subsequent decline in births since the beginning of the 1960's, the number and proportion of children in the school-age brackets have undergone substantial changes since the beginning of the 1950's. The full impact of the baby boom was felt in the dramatic upsurge of elementary-level enrolment during the entire 1950's. This growth has moderated in the 1960's, and the recent declines in total births are the signal for actual declines in elementary enrolment within a few years.

The tide of the baby boom began to affect the secondary level of enrolment by the second half of the 1950's, and high growth at this level was unabated for about a decade. However, the increase in enrolment was about twice as great as the increase of the population of high school ages, as growing proportions of young persons in the relevant age groups were enrolling in high schools. Enrolment at this level is likely to grow at a much lower rate over the next decade, despite continuing tendencies for the proportion of young persons enrolling and remaining in high schools to rise.

The leading edge of the early post-war birth wave has already begun to swell the age groups of the post-secondary school-age population. However, the growth in the numbers of young adults -- which is exceptionally large by any standard -- constitutes only a minor factor in the dramatic expansion of post-secondary enrolment. Increasing proportions of young persons attending post-secondary institutions constitute the major element in the expansion. With this tendency becoming even more pronounced, post-secondary enrolment is likely to continue an exceptionally rapid growth over the next 10 years.

Due to past demographic developments, Canada now has one of the youngest populations of any major industrialized country, with about half the population under 25 years of age. Given the high, and still rising, high



school and university enrolment ratios, this means that Canada now also has one of the highest proportions of the young population attending school. The 5 1/2 million Canadians who attended various educational institutions last year represented almost three-quarters of the population in the 5-24 age group. This proportion is about 10 to 20 percentage points higher than comparable proportions in all other major Western countries except the United States.<sup>1/</sup> The favourable position which Canada holds in such a comparison is mainly due to relatively high and rising enrolment rates at the secondary and post-secondary levels -- rates which appear to be rising more rapidly in this country than elsewhere, and which, over the next 10 years, are estimated to approach those reached in the United States in the mid-1960's. In an over-all perspective, the Canadian education system has been responsive to rising demands for formal education, especially over the past decade, and the relatively high current rates of participation are gratifying from many points of view. At the same time, however, progress in the various parts of the educational system has not been even. It is hoped that the material assembled and described in this Study will contribute to a better understanding of the problems still remaining in the Canadian education system.

---

<sup>1/</sup> See Raymond Poignant, L'Enseignement dans les pays du Marché Commun, Étude comparative sur l'organisation et l'état de développement de l'enseignement dans les pays du Marché Commun, aux États-Unis, en Grande-Bretagne et en U. R. S. S., Institut pédagogique national, Paris, 1965.

## CHAPTER 2

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

The expansion of elementary school enrolment over the past 15 years reflects the sharp rise in the number of births in the post-war period. School enrolment rose at an accelerating rate during the first half of the 1950's, remained at a high rate to the early 1960's, and has since risen at a moderating pace. In 1965-66, there were a record four million children enrolled in Canadian elementary schools. Due to recent trends in births, the number of children in elementary schools is expected to rise only very slightly over the balance of the decade, and then to decline, so that by 1975 it may be about the same as it is today.

In the initial years of the great expansion since 1950, the prime concern was the construction of new classrooms and the expansion of staff. However, as the pressure of numbers began to subside in recent years, certain performance standards of the elementary school system have been raised. Compared with the 1950's, there are now kindergarten facilities for a higher proportion of five-year-old and even four-year-old children. Also, facilities for instructing exceptional children have been somewhat expanded, and the proportion of over-age children in the elementary school system has been reduced.

With prospects for an almost unchanging number of elementary school children expected over the next decade, improvements in the quality of the school system should become more important and widespread. Although there may still be demand for new school construction in the next 10 years due to internal migration, movements within cities, renewal programmes and continued centralization of rural schools, the pace of construction is not expected to bear any resemblance to the hectic expansion over the past 15 years. An increasing proportion of

growing resources would thus be available for the reorganization and rationalization of the system, for up-grading of school facilities, for research, for improvements in methods and curricula and for raising the average level of teacher qualifications.

The main purpose of this Study, as far as elementary education is concerned, is to provide complete data on past enrolment in the provinces, and to present projections of enrolment over the next 10 years for Canada as a whole. It should be noted that, for purposes of this Study, elementary enrolment is defined to include all children attending kindergarten, grades and junior auxiliary classes in all schools across the country, regardless of control.<sup>1/</sup> Appendix A contains annual series of enrolment in each grade for all provinces from 1951-52 to 1965-66. These are combined to obtain enrolment by grade for Canada as a whole, as shown in Appendix Table B-5. For purposes of this aggregation, grade eight is included in elementary enrolment, even though in Quebec and in British Columbia this grade is considered to be at the secondary level. The projected enrolment series for Canada conform to these definitions.

This Chapter is mainly concerned with providing a brief outline of the projections of elementary enrolment for Canada as a whole to 1975-76. Given the close relationship between births and new school beginners six years later, assumptions regarding medium-term fertility trends are of particular importance in these projections. However, these have a bearing only on the last four years of the grade enrolment projections to 1975-76. Owing to the uncertainty of fertility trends, the projections of elementary enrolment are made under various alternative fertility assumptions.

---

<sup>1/</sup> This includes public, private and federal (Indian, Northern Administration, Overseas) schools. In 1965-66, the proportions of pupils attending schools by control were as follows: public, 96.1 per cent; private, 2.8 per cent; federal, 1.1 per cent.

The discussion following in this Chapter is divided into two sections dealing with:

1. methods and assumptions underlying the projections; and
2. a summary of the projections, reviewing over-all growth under varying fertility trends, and assessing changes in composition of enrolment.

### 1. Methods and Assumptions

Future enrolment is calculated by first estimating kindergarten and grade one enrolment on the basis of population projections, and then by projecting the proportions of pupils likely to advance into the higher grades. This combination of component method and "grade ratio" method is found to be most suitable for projections of this type, since it has the advantage of taking into account demographic changes as well as trends in student ratios from one grade to the next. Also, this approach has shown better results than other methods which were also tested on the basis of past data. However, it must be emphasized that grade ratios are merely a useful tool for projecting total elementary enrolment in a systematic way. The distinction between individual grades has by now become less meaningful than it used to be in some provinces, because to a growing extent, children tend to be promoted on the basis of subjects and age rather than grades. It has already become difficult to classify students by grade in several provinces. In the future, elementary schools are likely to be organized by major divisions rather than by grades. Consequently, it is most important that every province report annually enrolment by age.

There are five basic steps in the projections made here:

- (1) obtain population estimates for the five-year and six-year age groups;



- (2) estimate the number of pupils enrolled in kindergarten on the basis of the five-year-old population;
- (3) estimate the number of pupils enrolled in grade one on the basis of the six-year-old population;
- (4) project grade ratios<sup>1/</sup> for grades two to eight for each year from 1966-67 to 1975-76. Given actual 1965-66 enrolment by grades, and grade one projections from step (3), future enrolment in grades two to eight is calculated by a series of successive multiplications with grade ratios;
- (5) estimate enrolment in auxiliary classes on the basis of enrolment in grades one to eight.

(1) Population estimates

Kindergarten and grade one enrolment in the fall of the years from 1966 to 1975 are based on estimates of the number of five-year-old and six-year-old children as of the preceding June 1 in each year. The source of the estimates is the above-mentioned population projections by the Economic Council.<sup>2/</sup>

Fertility assumptions play probably a more critical role in the calculation of future school entrants than in any other calculation based on demographic trends. To obtain insight into the possible range of future elementary enrolment growth, three estimates of school-age

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<sup>1/</sup> Enrolment in one grade as a percentage of enrolment in the next lower grade in the preceding year.

<sup>2/</sup> See Wolfgang M. Illing, et al., op. cit.

children are used in the calculations, based on the following over-all population projections:

- medium projections (based on 70,000 average annual net immigration, and medium fertility trends), underlying the main enrolment projections in this Study;
- alternative projections: high (based on 120,000 net immigration and high fertility trends); and low (based on 20,000 net immigration and low fertility trends).

The fertility assumptions incorporated in these projections will begin to affect trends in the school-age population by the beginning of the 1970's. All three sets of assumptions provide for further declines in fertility rates, and the three variants differ merely in the extent of the decline. In other words, all three variants are based on assumptions that the number of children born to each female in the child-bearing ages is expected to decline. On the other hand, the number of females in prime child-bearing age groups is expanding substantially, so that the total number of births per year, which had been declining since the peak in 1959, could show a moderate rise in the near future. However, at the time of preparation of this Study, total births were still falling and were lower than the number implied by the lowest of the three fertility assumptions.

It appears that the lower levels of fertility rates which were anticipated in the population projections are perhaps being attained somewhat sooner than originally assumed. While this has only a very minor effect on the over-all population growth rate and almost no effect whatever on the growth in such aggregates as labour force and families (at least for the next 15 years), the effect on the number of new school entrants is relatively more important. For this reason, a fourth set of estimates is made for the five-year-old and six-year-old population, based on the arbitrary assumption that recent rates of decline in birth

rates would continue for several more years.<sup>1/</sup> The calculations of elementary enrolment to 1975-76, which are based on this latter set of population estimates, should therefore be considered as the "low" variant in the projections.

Chart 2-1 shows total live births per year since the early 1920's. The following are the implications for changes in total live births to 1970<sup>2/</sup> arising out of the four assumptions employed here:

- (a) high assumption: total births slightly higher in 1970 than in 1965 (i. e. , assumptions about declines in fertility rates are not sufficient to offset the increases in the number of women in prime child-bearing age groups);
- (b) medium assumption: total births about the same in 1970 as in 1965, after some further initial declines;
- (c) low assumption: total births somewhat lower in 1970 than in 1965;
- (d) alternative low assumption: total births in 1970 significantly below 1965 level.

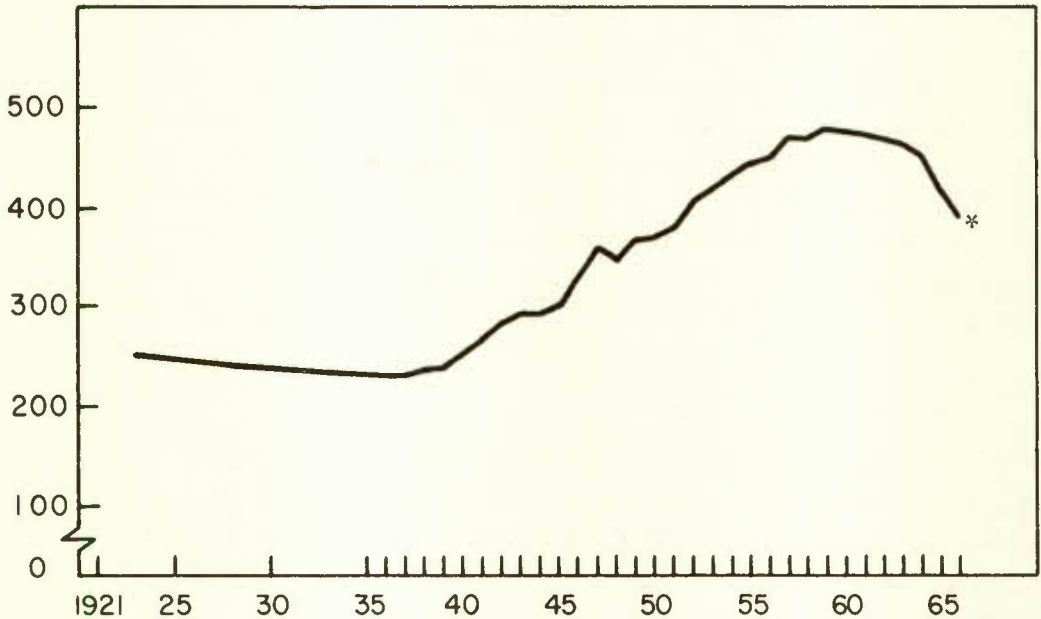
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<sup>1/</sup> Owing to the age distribution of immigrants and emigrants, net immigration assumptions are far less important for these ages than fertility assumptions. The additional low estimate of the five- and six-year-old population is arbitrarily based on the same net immigration assumptions as the medium population projection referred to above.

<sup>2/</sup> Births after this date do not affect the projections of enrolment to 1975-76.

CHART 2-1  
TOTAL BIRTHS<sup>(1)</sup>

THOUSANDS



\* Preliminary estimate for 1966.

- (1) For calendar years, 1921-35: centred five-year averages.

Source: Based on data from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(2) Kindergarten enrolment

Kindergarten is part of the elementary school system. It usually consists of half-day instruction, and is generally attended by five-year-old children, although a small number of children are younger or older. Also, Ontario has a certain number of pre-kindergarten classes



for four-year-old children (in 1965-66, almost 25 per cent of four-year-old children were in such classes in Ontario). On the other hand, many five-year-old children are enrolled every year in grade one.

The proportion of children attending kindergarten has been rising steadily, and further substantial increases can be anticipated owing to popular demand and to new emphasis on policies in some provinces, especially in Quebec. If enrolment is related to the five-year-old population, the proportion now exceeds 50 per cent. To calculate the possible future enrolment, it is assumed that the proportion would rise to about 75 per cent by 1975-76. This is consistent with recent trends, and allows implicitly for anticipated policy changes<sup>1/</sup> and for further growth in the proportion of four-year-old children attending kindergarten.

### (3) Grade one enrolment

This is projected on the basis of the relationship between grade one enrolment and the six-year-old population. Most six-year-old children are enrolled in grade one, but some may still be in kindergarten, while others are already moved beyond grade one. On the other hand, some children are only five when they enter grade one, and others in grade one are seven or even older. Grade one enrolment amounted to 113 per cent of the six-year-old population in 1965-66. The fact that the ratio is greater than 100 per cent mainly reflects the net difference in the number of children in grade one who are in ages other

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<sup>1/</sup> For example, in line with recent provincial legislation, many school districts in the Province of Quebec have started to admit into grade one only those children who are at least six years of age as of October 1. This will have the effect of increasing kindergarten enrolment proportionately.

than six (i. e. , repeaters and over-age pupils, plus under-age pupils, minus six-year-old pupils in kindergarten or in grades other than one). In calculating future enrolment, it is assumed that the ratio would decline to 105 per cent by 1975-76. This is consistent with recent trends, but also takes account of the likelihood that the number of repeaters in this grade would decline over time. As more five-year-old children go through kindergarten, they would adjust to the school routine earlier, so that it would be reasonable to expect the proportion of repeaters in the first grade to drop. Also, some provinces are introducing promotion based on age.

#### (4) Grade ratios

These express enrolment in each grade as a percentage of enrolment in the previous grade one year earlier. They are used here to calculate enrolment in grades two to eight for each year up to 1975-76. The basis for these calculations is the actual enrolment by grades in 1965-66, and the projection of grade one enrolment from step (3) above.

Grade ratios are a preferable means for projecting enrolment, since they implicitly take account of the following factors:

- net changes in the number of repeaters in each grade;
- net changes in the number of under-age and over-age pupils in each grade;
- changes in the degree of student retention in the higher elementary grades;
- changes in the transfer of pupils from regular grades to auxiliary classes;
- changes in net immigration from one year to the next;
- changes in mortality.

These ratios exhibit clear trends over time, without fluctuating significantly from one year to the next. The major portion of changes in the underlying trends is undoubtedly accounted for by reductions in the number of repeaters, and by the increasing student retention in the upper elementary grades. In assessing future trends in grade ratios, tendencies such as these are taken into consideration. Past and projected grade ratios are shown in Appendix Table C-1.

Specifically, the following factors are considered in estimating individual grade ratios:

Grade two. Past trends show that grade two enrolment in relation to grade one enrolment in the preceding year has risen from 92 per cent in 1952-53 to over 96 per cent in 1965-66. The fact that the ratio was gradually rising, during the 1950's, was probably due mainly to a declining proportion of repeaters in grade one. In view of the introduction of age-promotion in some provinces, and in view of the anticipated further reduction in the proportion of repeaters in grade one, it is reasonable to assume that the flow from grade one to grade two will be relatively greater than in the past, and that the grade ratio would rise to over 98 per cent by 1975-76.

Grade three. During the decade of the 1950's, the ratio was slightly above 100 per cent, largely because of repeaters in grade three. With the reduced incidence of repeating, the ratio has by now dropped to around 99 per cent. This is also the percentage assumed for the period to 1975-76.

Grade four. The ratio for this grade was slightly below 99 per cent over the entire period since the beginning of the 1950's. In view of age-promotion, and in view of reductions in the proportion of repeaters, it is assumed that it would rise to 99.5 per cent over the next 10 years.

Grades five to eight. Ratios have steadily risen since the early 1950's. A combination of factors may have been instrumental in this:

- the proportion of repeaters has declined;
- there has been a decline in the proportion of pupils dropping out of school, who are no longer required to attend by law, and higher proportions of pupils over the legal minimum school-leaving ages are now reaching higher elementary grades than before;
- there are relatively fewer older pupils in the elementary school system than in previous years;
- there have been some improvements in teaching methods;
- there has been some increase in services for exceptional children.

In estimating future grade ratios, it is assumed that these tendencies will continue, and that they may be reinforced by the effects of age-promotion. Ratios for grades five to seven are, therefore, projected to rise further, while the ratio for grade eight is assumed to decline slightly. This small decline is expected to result from increasing shifts of students out of the upper elementary grades into occupational and special vocational courses which are under the administration of secondary schools.

#### (5) Enrolment in auxiliary classes

Junior auxiliary classes are established for pupils who, for various reasons, require special attention. Enrolment in these classes, as a proportion of enrolment in elementary grades, has risen from about 0.4 per cent in 1951-52 to 1.4 per cent in 1965-66. Based on recent trends, it is assumed that the proportion may rise to about 2.7 per cent by 1975-76. This is only a rough assumption, and could well be too low. Nevertheless, even to accommodate the numbers projected here requires substantial expansion of special facilities and increases in the number of teachers with specialized training.



## 2. Summary of Projections

The results of the projections of elementary enrolment by grade for each year to 1975-76 are given in Appendix Table B-6. The following general results emerge from the calculations:

- Total enrolment is expected to rise up to 1970-71, but at a moderating rate of growth. Thereafter, it is expected to decline up to 1975-76.
- This pattern of change is observed for all four variants based on the various fertility and immigration assumptions; the fertility assumptions account for the major portion of the differences between the four variants.
- Up to 1970-71, the various assumptions about fertility and immigration have relatively little effect on the projected level of elementary enrolment. For all four variants, the calculations indicate that enrolment would rise to between 4.1 and 4.2 million pupils by 1970-71 from 3.9 million in 1965-66.
- From 1970-71 to 1975-76, the calculations indicate that enrolment would decline under all four sets of assumptions, but that the extent of the decline is affected mainly by the assumptions about births. The range in the level of possible enrolment in 1975-76 is between 4.1 and 3.7 million pupils (as obtained by the high and alternative low variants), with a level of 4.0 million for the medium variant.

Table 2-1 provides a summary of past and projected total elementary school enrolment.

Table 2-1  
Elementary School Enrolment

<u>Actual, and Projections under Medium Assumptions</u>		<u>Projections under Alternative Assumptions</u>		
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Alternative Low</u>
(In thousands)				
1951-52	2, 230			
1955-56	2, 784			
1960-61	3, 413			
1965-66	3, 922			
1970-71	4, 167	4, 204	4, 130	4, 167
1975-76	4, 005	4, 148	3, 889	3, 742

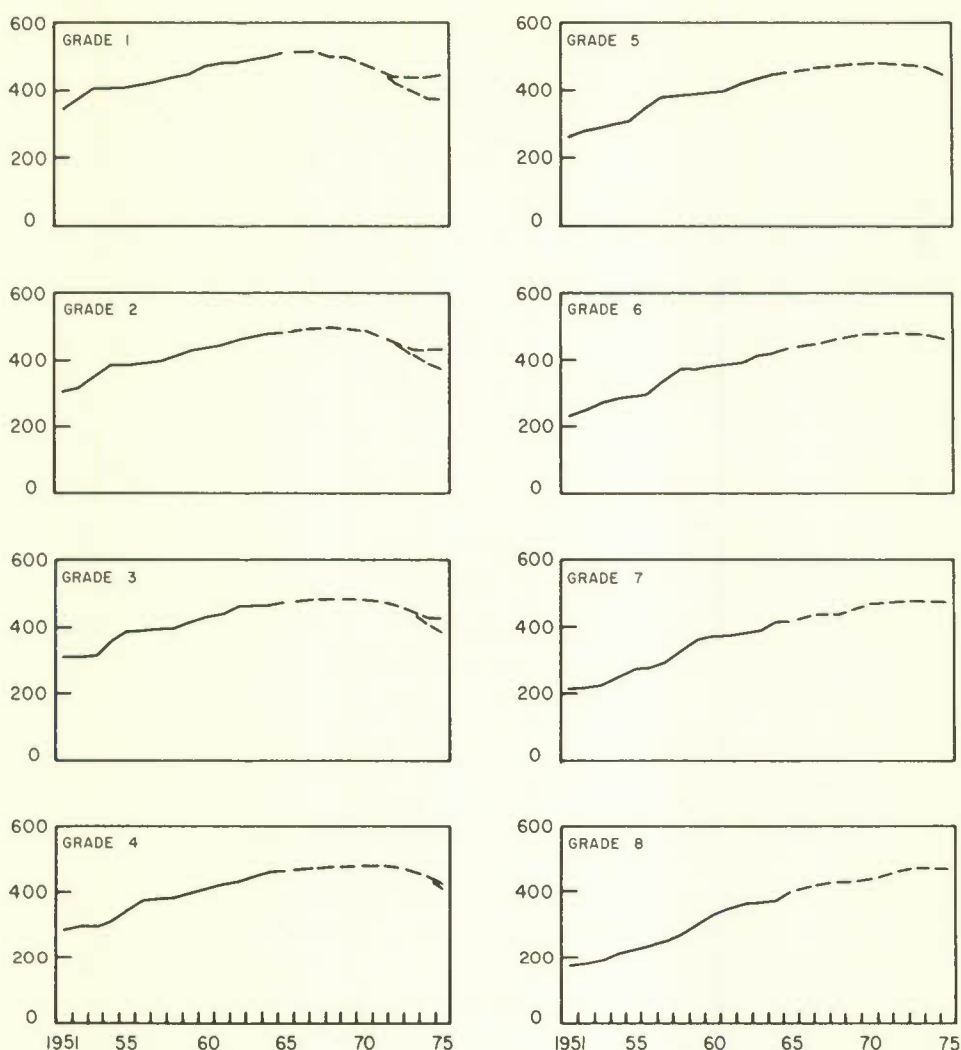
Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-5 and B-6.

The reason for the moderating expansion of total enrolment to 1970-71 and for the decline in total enrolment thereafter is, of course, a direct consequence of the fact that the number of births has been declining since 1960 (see Chart 2-1 above). The growth pattern of total enrolment over the next 10 years is therefore determined by inflows of declining numbers of pupils into the lower grades, and by outflows of relatively large numbers of pupils from the upper grades. In particular, the first effect of the decline in births since the beginning of the 1960's appears in the projections of grade one enrolment in 1968-69, for grade two enrolment in 1969-70, etc. The various assumptions about future births are first reflected in the projections of grade one enrolment for 1972-73,<sup>1/</sup> of grade two for 1973-74, etc. -- in other words, alternative rates of decline emerge in the projections due to the various fertility assumptions from these years onward. Movements in individual grades in the past, and in the projection period under medium and alternative low growth assumptions, are illustrated in Chart 2-2.

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<sup>1/</sup> The last year for which actual births were known at the time of completion of this Study was 1966.

CHART 2-2  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY GRADES  
THOUSANDS



- (1) Based on medium population growth (70,000 net immigration medium fertility trends).
- (2) Based on alternative low population growth (70,000 net immigration, alternative low fertility trends).

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-5 and B-6.

On the basis of the complete record of enrolment by grades, it is possible to perform an additional useful calculation which provides a certain amount of insight into student retention over the years. This is the calculation of so-called "survival" ratios which express enrolment in the various grades as a percentage of the initial grade two enrolment in the appropriate earlier year. A complete set of these ratios for each grade and each year up to 1975-76 is shown in Appendix Table C-2. It should be noted that these ratios are derived from the actual and projected enrolment data, and that the apparent continuity in the levels and trends between the period for which data are known and the period for which data are projected constitutes an additional check on the consistency of the projections. The ratios indicate that progressively larger proportions of students, starting with grade two, reach grade eight some six years later. For example, grade eight enrolment in 1957-58 amounted to 83 per cent of grade two enrolment in 1951-52. The projections indicate that the ratio would rise to over 93 per cent for enrolment in grade eight in 1975-76 in relation to grade two enrolment in 1969-70. These ratios are, however, merely suggestive of general trends in pupil retention, since they also reflect various other factors (for instance, changes in net immigration).



## CHAPTER 3

### SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Total secondary school enrolment more than tripled from the beginning of the 1950's to the 1965-66 school year, rising from less than 400, 000 to over 1.2 million pupils. The highest rates of increase occurred in the late 1950's and early 1960's. From now to the mid-1970's, this enrolment is expected to continue to increase, but at a diminishing rate. The projections indicate that secondary enrolment may reach 1.7 million by 1975-76. Both population growth and rising participation rates have been of roughly equal importance in the growth of secondary enrolment during the 1950's and early 1960's, and will continue to be over the next 10 years.

One of the main purposes of this Study, as far as secondary education is concerned, is to provide a complete set of past enrolment series for each province, and to supply projections of enrolment over the next decade for the country as a whole. For purposes of this Study, secondary enrolment includes all pupils attending grades nine to twelve, special and other classes on a comparable level, and grade thirteen in those provinces where it is part of the school system. The data include all schools across Canada regardless of type of control.<sup>1/</sup>

There are important differences in the high school systems of the various provinces. In two provinces (Quebec, British Columbia) the secondary level of schooling starts with grade eight, while in the other provinces it begins with grade nine. The number of grades provided in high schools also varies, not only from one province to the other, but sometimes within provinces. The summaries of the data for provinces in Appendix A show

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<sup>1/</sup> Most enrolment is in public schools, with some in private and federally operated institutions. In 1965-66, total secondary attendance by control of schools was as follows: public, 92.8 per cent; private, 7.0 per cent; federal, 0.2 per cent.

annual enrolment for the secondary level of schooling from 1951-52 to 1965-66 in a way that corresponds with the definitions of secondary schooling prevailing in each province.<sup>1/</sup> For purposes of aggregating secondary enrolment data for Canada as a whole, grade eight enrolment in Quebec and British Columbia is included with elementary enrolment. Enrolment in grades nine to eleven, twelve or thirteen is included as secondary, depending upon the grade system of the province. Enrolment in the twelfth and thirteenth years of schooling obtained at universities or other post-secondary institutions is not included. The projected enrolment series for Canada conform to these definitions.

This Chapter provides a brief outline of secondary enrolment projections to 1975-76 for Canada as a whole. Virtually all children who will be attending high school in the next decade were alive at the beginning of the projection period. Also, given the nature of the age distribution of immigrants and emigrants, the various assumptions about future levels of net immigration play a fairly minor role in determining future numbers of persons in high school age groups. For these reasons, the projections of high school pupils are based on only one set of population figures.

The discussion following in this Chapter is divided into three sections:

1. an outline of major differences in secondary school systems in each province;
2. the methods and assumptions underlying the projections;
3. a summary of the results of the projections.

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<sup>1/</sup> See elsewhere in this Chapter for a discussion of differences in the number of grades provided in the high schools of the various provinces, and in the granting of senior matriculation.

## 1. Differences in Secondary School Systems

There are many differences among the secondary-level school systems in the various provinces, and only major similarities and dissimilarities can be noted here. In particular, comparisons are restricted to the number of grades generally provided by high schools, and to differences in the granting of senior matriculation. At present, differences in high school systems in the various provinces are as follows:

Newfoundland -- grades nine to eleven (one school provides grade twelve); no senior matriculation;

Prince Edward Island -- grades nine to twelve; no senior matriculation;

Nova Scotia -- grades nine to twelve (up to 1962-63, a few students were in a thirteenth year in private schools -- see Appendix Table A-14); senior matriculation on completion of grade twelve;

New Brunswick -- grades nine to twelve (figures for grade thirteen in Appendix Table A-19 are students in first-year university courses given in two high schools); junior matriculation after completion of grade twelve;

Quebec<sup>1/</sup> -- generally grades eight to eleven (with some schools providing grade twelve, and a few also providing grade thirteen; for classical colleges, only high school level enrolment is included under secondary); senior matriculation generally after completion of grade twelve; classical colleges offer eight-year courses leading to a baccalauréat degree, but at the end of the first four years (i. e., the eleventh school year), students reach a level called immatriculation;

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<sup>1/</sup> For planned future changes in Quebec, see footnote 3 on page 32 below.

Ontario -- grades nine to thirteen; junior matriculation level on completion of grade twelve; senior matriculation on completion of grade thirteen;

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta -- grades nine to twelve; senior matriculation on completion of grade twelve;

British Columbia -- grades eight to thirteen; junior matriculation level on completion of grade twelve; senior matriculation on completion of grade thirteen.

Several other specific features in the coverage of high school enrolment in some of the provinces are referred to in the relevant summary tables in Appendix A. It should be noted that differences in the number of high school grades and in the provision of senior matriculation do not necessarily correspond with university entry requirements in the various provinces. High schools as well as universities provide the twelfth year of schooling in some provinces and the thirteenth year in others. Such entry requirements are discussed in detail in Chapter 4 below.

## 2. Methods and Assumptions

Future enrolment is calculated on the basis of grade ratios. As in the case of elementary enrolment, this method is preferable also for secondary enrolment projections, since it has yielded better and more consistent results than other methods which were also tested on the basis of past data. Most important, this method facilitates the assessment of over-all trends in student retention from one grade to the next.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup>

Grade ratios express enrolment in one grade as a percentage of enrolment in the next lower grade one year earlier. Apart from student retention, they also reflect several other factors (see p. 13).



There are three basic steps in the projections made here:

- (1) projection of grade ratios for grades nine to thirteen, starting out with grade eight elementary enrolment;
- (2) given actual 1965-66 enrolment by grades, and grade eight elementary enrolment from the projections described in Chapter 2, calculate future enrolment in grades nine to thirteen by a series of successive multiplications with grade ratios;
- (3) estimate enrolment in special and other classes on the basis of enrolment in grades nine to thirteen.

Grade ratios. Past trends in ratios for grades nine to twelve reveal significant increases. For example, the ratio for grade nine has risen from about 89 per cent in 1952-53 to over 97 per cent in 1965-66 (these percentages indicate the number of pupils in grade nine as a percentage of the number of pupils in grade eight one year earlier). Over the same period, the ratio rose from 76 to 87 per cent for grade ten, from 72 to 85 per cent for grade eleven, and from 64 to 71 per cent for grade twelve. The most important element in these increases is the reduction in the drop-out rate of high school pupils; however, changes in the proportion of repeaters may also have affected these trends to a certain extent. Future ratios are projected to rise over the next 10 years, but at a declining rate of increase. A complete set of past and projected grade ratios for each year from 1952-53 to 1975-76 are shown in Appendix Table C-1.

The treatment of grade ratios for grade thirteen presents certain difficulties. In the two provinces where this grade is still provided -- in Ontario and in British Columbia -- enrolment may not expand beyond the present level in absolute numbers, and may decline in relative terms. The role and status of this grade is being reassessed by the provincial authorities, with the

possibility that it may be phased out gradually and perhaps abolished altogether. Completion of this grade is not a necessary entry requirement by universities in British Columbia or by several universities in Ontario. Also, other post-secondary institutions, which are being substantially expanded (see Chapter 4), do not require grade thirteen for entry. In view of tendencies such as these, it was assumed that the grade ratio for grade thirteen would decline from some 27 per cent in 1965-66 to about 16 per cent in 1975-76. This is, admittedly, only a rough estimate which could easily prove to be wrong.

Special classes. Enrolment in special and other classes, as a proportion of enrolment in secondary grades, rose from 3.1 per cent in 1951-52 to about 3.4 per cent in 1965-66. Considering the needs to give separate attention to pupils with special problems, and in view of the growing awareness of such needs and the rising ability to deal with them, it was assumed that the percentage of pupils in such classes may rise to some 6.4 per cent by 1975-76. However, this assumption is partly based on normative considerations, and should be considered as a fairly rough estimate.

### 3. Summary of Projections

The calculations, as described in the preceding section, indicate that total secondary enrolment may be expected to rise from 1,205,000 in 1965-66 to 1,462,000 in 1970-71 (or by some 21 per cent), and to 1,671,000 in 1975-76 (a further increase of 14 per cent). Table 3-1 provides a summary of past and projected secondary enrolment.

The highest rates of growth in secondary enrolment were experienced from the middle 1950's to the middle 1960's. From now on to the 1970's the rate of expansion is expected to be lower and declining.



Table 3-1  
Secondary School Enrolment

	Number of Students (In thousands)
1951-52	394
1955-56	508
1960-61	789
1965-66	1, 205
<u>P R O J E C T E D</u>	
1970-71	1, 462 <sup>(1)</sup>
1975-76	1, 671 <sup>(1)</sup>

(1) These figures are somewhat lower than the comparable figures shown in Table 3-10 of the Fourth Annual Review, due to a downward revision of grade 13 enrolment. The necessity and advisability of lowering grade 13 enrolment and raising post-secondary enrolment by an equal number became apparent with the availability of additional information after the work for the Review was completed.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-7 and B-8.

The following general conclusions can be drawn from this growth experience:

- The rates of growth in secondary enrolment are substantially higher than the underlying growth of the relevant age groups. For the past 10 years, as well as for the coming 10 years, enrolment advanced about twice as rapidly as the number of persons in high school age groups. This is reflected in the sharp increases of high school participation rates.
- The fact that enrolment grew rapidly over the past 10 years, but is expected to grow more slowly from now on, is almost entirely due to changes in the underlying population. From 1955-56 to 1965-66, the 14-17 population<sup>1/</sup> rose by about 60 per cent, while enrolment rose by almost 140 per cent. Over the coming

<sup>1/</sup> This particular four-year age bracket is merely a convenient standardizing device, and is not intended to convey the impression that all high school students are in this age group, although this is true for most of them.

10 years, the 14-17 population is expected to rise by about 20 per cent, with enrolment projected to rise by almost 40 per cent.

- Over the past decade there has been a rapid rise in the proportion of young people of secondary school age who are enrolled in school -- from 46 per cent of the 14-17 age group in 1951-52 to 80 per cent in 1965-66. This is a reflection of several important factors contributing to a reduction in the proportion of school drop-outs, and the increase in the number of young persons now staying in school much longer. These tendencies are likely to continue over the next decade, and the projections imply a school enrolment ratio of 91 per cent of those in the 14-17 age group by the mid-1970's. Table 3-2 illustrates the rise in enrolment rates.

As indicated in Table 3-2, the enrolment rates of this group in Canada reached about the same level in the mid-1960's as had existed in the United States in the early 1950's. By the mid-1970's, the ratio in Canada is expected to reach a level about equivalent to the present U.S. ratio, implying a substantial further narrowing of the enrolment ratio gap between the two countries over the coming decade.

Table 3-2  
Secondary School Enrolment  
as a Percentage of the 14-17 Population

	Canada	United States
1951-52	46.3	77.5
1955-56	53.5	81.0
1960-61	66.2	84.9
1965-66	79.6	91.3
<u>P R O J E C T E D</u>		
1970-71	86.9	94.4
1975-76	90.9	98.2

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-2, B-4 and D-1.

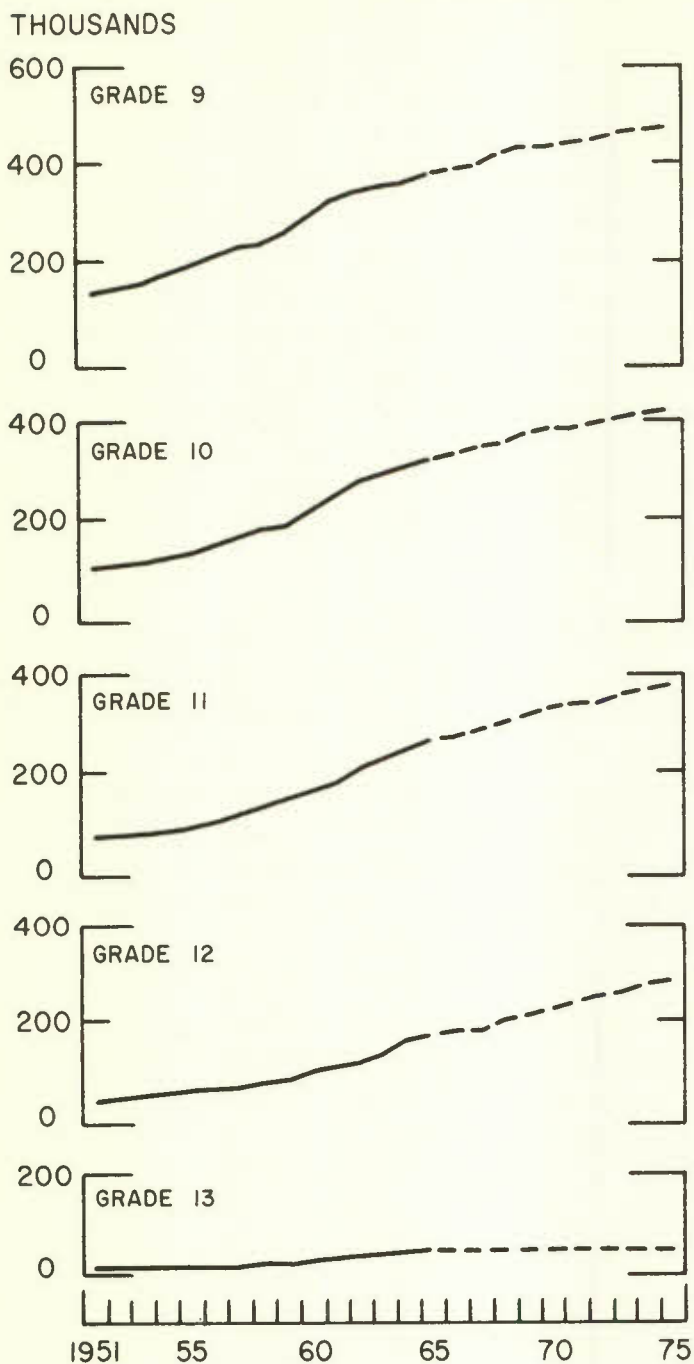
It may be clearly inferred from enrolment trends in individual grades that enrolment ratios for young persons in higher grades rose even more rapidly than the average for all secondary grades. This is also likely to be the case for the coming 10 years. For example, grade nine enrolment increased by 92 per cent from 1955-56 to 1965-66, while grade twelve enrolment rose by over 190 per cent over the same period. Similarly, the following are the growth rates for these two grades over the next 10 years, as implied by the projections: 23 per cent for grade nine, and 61 per cent for grade twelve. By 1975-76, there are expected to be 460,000 grade nine and 280,000 grade twelve pupils in the secondary schools of the country.<sup>1/</sup> Grade thirteen enrolment is projected to remain at the present level of 40-45 thousand over the coming 10 years. However, this is only a rough estimate. Past and projected enrolment series for each secondary grade are shown in Chart 3-1.

Calculations of "survival" or "retention" ratios indicate that grade twelve enrolment in 1961-62 amounted to some 35 per cent of grade two enrolment in 1951-52. By 1965-66, the comparable ratio had risen to 45 per cent indicating, among other things, that a substantially higher proportion of children starting out in grade two some 10 years earlier had been retained in the school system. The projections imply that the proportion retained from grade two to grade twelve would rise to almost 60 per cent by 1975-76. A complete set of such ratios for each year and for each grade, based on actual and projected data, is shown in Appendix Table C-2.

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<sup>1/</sup> However, see possible effect of changes in Quebec, described in footnote 3, p. 32.

# CHART 3-1 SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, GRADES NINE TO THIRTEEN



Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-7  
and B-8.

## CHAPTER 4

### HIGHER EDUCATION

Following the earlier waves of expansion in primary and secondary school enrolment, Canada is now experiencing a surge of growth at the post-secondary level. However, the rate of growth in enrolment at the post-secondary education level is significantly higher than has previously occurred on the two lower levels, since the increase in the proportions of young persons enrolling in higher education is several times as large as the underlying growth of the relevant age groups. In today's rapidly changing world, with its great advances in technology and increasingly specialized demands, growing numbers of young people consider higher education both necessary and rewarding. Even though the claims on available economic resources and on trained teaching staff represent a growing burden for the country, it has been recognized that such efforts, from the point of view of society as a whole, are yielding profitable long-run returns. It is, of course, also recognized that education possesses intrinsic value as a factor enhancing the quality and enjoyment of life of individuals, as well as the quality and energy of a whole society.

Canada's pattern of post-secondary education is undergoing important and far-reaching changes. Particularly noteworthy are the trends which emerge in the growth of graduate enrolment and the number of degrees earned, and in regard to formal technical training outside universities. In fact, expansion of facilities for such technical training on the post-secondary level is one of the salient features in our evolving school system. In reviewing and projecting enrolment trends in this Chapter, universities and other post-secondary institutions are, therefore, treated in separate sections.

Of the projections attempted here, those for full-time male and female university enrolment are based on the latest estimates of enrolment ratios published by the



Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada<sup>1/</sup> and on the above-mentioned population estimates by the Economic Council. Thus the only difference in the enrolment series shown here and those of the AUCC arises out of the revised population projections. Other projections provided in this Chapter deal with the split between undergraduate and graduate enrolment for men and women, with undergraduate and graduate part-time university enrolment, with university degrees granted by major level (but not by major field<sub>of</sub> study), and with trends in other post-secondary enrolment.<sup>2/</sup> By necessity, they are rough estimates which merely try to sketch general orders of magnitude. The possible future course of institutional and policy adjustments is, of course, very difficult to foresee, especially under the present conditions of dynamic growth and rapid adaptations of the education system to emerging requirements. Across the country, numerous changes have already been made, or are now being contemplated. Their effects can only be taken account of in a rather limited way.<sup>3/</sup> Future

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<sup>1/</sup> See Edward F. Sheffield, Enrolment in Canadian Universities and Colleges to 1976-77, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, Ottawa, 1966.

<sup>2/</sup> Although past enrolment in the various provinces is reviewed here, projections of trends on the provincial level are not attempted.

<sup>3/</sup> For example, there is no basis for making allowance in the projections for the possible reorganization of the post-secondary institutions in Quebec. This has been one of the many proposals of the Parent Report, and would have the effect of redistributing a certain number of students hitherto classified as university students to the so-called "institute" level designed to provide the twelfth and thirteenth years of schooling with a choice of streams (Quebec: Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education, Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec, Part II, 1965).



revisions will be necessary as more information becomes available. In the meantime, the projections in this Study provide a starting point for further discussion and research.

### Universities

University enrolment has expanded dramatically during the past decade. Even larger increases are anticipated over the decade ahead. This section reviews the growth in the number of students actually taking place in Canada since the beginning of the 1950's, and provides projections of future growth for the country as a whole over the balance of the 1960's and the first half of the 1970's.

Detailed annual series of university enrolment from 1951-52 to 1965-66, and projected university enrolment to 1975-76, are contained in the various appendices below; these are referred to in the relevant sections of this Chapter. Sources of the historical statistics are publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The projected series accord in coverage, concept and definition with the historical series published in the annual DBS Survey of Higher Education.

The following is an outline of the subjects examined in this section:

1. full-time university enrolment by province, 1951-52 to 1965-66;
2. full-time undergraduate and graduate enrolment by sex in Canada, 1951-52 to 1965-66, and projections to 1975-76;
3. part-time degree-credit enrolment on the undergraduate and graduate levels in Canada for recent years, and projections to 1975-76;
4. university degrees granted, by level and by sex, in Canada 1951-52 to 1964-65, and projections to 1975-76.

# 1. University Enrolment in Each Province during the Past 15 Years

The number of university students in Canada rose from some 73,000 ten years ago to almost 206,000 in the academic year starting in 1965. The rate of growth during the latter half of this period -- that is, since 1960 -- was substantially greater than during the earlier half, rising from 57 per cent to 81 per cent. All provinces shared in the increase. The pattern of growth, with the accelerated pace of expansion in the first half of the 1960's, prevailed in almost all provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia where the rate of growth in the second half of the 1950's exceeded that of the first half of the 1960's.

Table 4-1 illustrates the growth in university enrolment which took place in the various provinces over the past decade. (More detailed figures are contained in the various provincial summaries in Appendix A below; also shown are breakdowns of enrolment by undergraduate and graduate levels.)

In view of the institutional diversity of higher education in the various provinces, an assessment of enrolment in relative terms cannot be easily made. The following discussion is indicative of some of the major problems encountered in attempting interprovincial comparisons.<sup>1/</sup>

One important difference consists in the training of elementary school teachers. While high school teachers are trained in universities in all provinces, elementary teacher training is given by universities in some provinces, but not in others. According to the Survey of Higher Education,<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> This discussion draws heavily on the work done in this area by the Higher Education Section, Education Division, in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>2/</sup> Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Higher Education, Part I: Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1965-66, p. 13.

Table 4-1  
Growth in Full-Time Enrolment at Universities, by Province

	Enrolment 1955-56 (Number)	Enrolment 1960-61 (Number)	Total Increase over 1955-56 (Per cent)	Enrolment 1965-66 (Number)	Total Increase over 1960-61 (Per cent)
Canada	72,737	113,857	57	205,888	81
Newfoundland <sup>(1)</sup>	577	1,238	115	3,168	156
Prince Edward Island	263	563	114	924(1)	64
Nova Scotia	4,444	5,811	31	9,457	63
New Brunswick	2,544	4,063	60	6,371	57
Quebec	23,997	37,843	58	67,316	78
Ontario	22,642	32,100	42	58,983	84
Manitoba	4,312	6,252	45	11,069(1)	77
Saskatchewan	3,092	5,652	83	10,707(1)	89
Alberta <sup>(1)</sup>	3,980	7,268	83	14,749	103
British Columbia	6,886	13,067(1)	90	23,144(1)	77

(1) Including all teacher training. All figures include some of teacher training, depending on the province.

Source: Based on data in Appendices A and B.

all elementary and secondary teacher training in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba (since 1965-66), Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Quebec in some cases, is undertaken by the universities with courses either counting for credit towards a degree, or requiring university entrance standing for admission. In other provinces (i. e. , Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in some schools in Quebec), all students training to be elementary school teachers attend separately established teacher-training institutions which have not necessarily the same entrance requirements as university faculties of education.

Keeping in mind the differences in the training of elementary school teachers, the comparison of enrolment ratios<sup>1/</sup> in Table 4-2 provides a rough indication of trends in the various provinces.

On the basis of the data shown in Table 4-2, the following general conclusions can be drawn:

- Since the beginning of the 1950's, enrolment ratios rose in every province. Their rate of increase substantially exceeded the rate of increase of the 18-24 population.
- The rates of increase in the ratios were generally very gradual up to 1955 in every province, but accelerated thereafter.
- The relative dispersion among the provincial ratios has narrowed over the past 15 years.<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Here defined as the number of full-time university students as a percentage of the 18-24 population.

<sup>2/</sup> The coefficient of variation for the provincial enrolment rates shown in Table 4-2 has declined from about 36 per cent in 1951-52 to about 22 per cent in 1965-66, indicating that the concentration around the average has increased (see Appendix Table C-3).

- Despite these general increases in all provinces, and despite the narrowing of relative dispersion, there still remain marked differences among provincial enrolment ratios.

However, comparisons of levels in enrolment ratios between provinces would be misleading if no account were taken of several qualifications which have an important effect on the various ratios. The most important of these is probably the diversity in entry requirements in the various provinces. Other factors affecting the comparability of ratios are interprovincial flows of Canadian students, and differences in the number of foreign students. To illustrate how these factors influence levels of enrolment ratios, data for 1965-66 are examined here in greater detail.

Table 4-2  
Full-Time University Enrolment  
as a Percentage of the Population 18-24, <sup>(1)</sup> by Province

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
	(Per cent)			
Canada	4.2	4.7	6.7	10.1
Newfoundland	1.0	1.4	2.7	5.3
Prince Edward Island	2.7	2.8	5.2	7.8
Nova Scotia	5.4	6.4	8.0	11.0
New Brunswick	3.7	4.7	7.3	8.8
Quebec	4.4	4.9	7.1	10.3
Ontario	4.4	4.5	5.9	9.2
Manitoba	4.9	5.3	7.4	11.4
Saskatchewan	2.7	3.5	6.8	11.2
Alberta	2.9	3.5	5.9	10.4
British Columbia	5.5	6.0	9.6	13.5

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Table C-3.



Differences in entry requirements. While universities in some provinces admit students with junior matriculation standing, universities in others admit only after senior matriculation. In Ontario, some universities admit students with junior matriculation standing, while others admit only those who have completed senior matriculation. Further, in several provinces junior matriculation is obtained after the eleventh school year and senior matriculation after the twelfth school year, while in other provinces one additional school year is required for each level of matriculation (see Chapter 3 above). Table 4-3 summarizes the entry requirements for faculties of arts and science in the various provinces for the academic year 1965-66.<sup>1/</sup>

In order to make provincial comparisons more meaningful, it is useful to exclude university students who are in the year following junior matriculation, and to base the calculations of enrolment ratios on the number of full-time students enrolled above the senior matriculation level. Table 4-4 provides a separation of these two groups of students for each province.

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<sup>1/</sup> This Table contains only a brief outline of general admission requirements in the various provinces. For a more detailed exposition, see "Admission Requirements of Canadian Universities, 1966-67", available as a reprint from Appendix III of the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, 1967, London, 1967. The information on Canadian admission requirements in this publication is compiled in the Research and Information Service, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada; reprints are distributed by the Association.



Table 4-3

## Requirements for Entry into the Faculties of Arts and Science in the Different Provinces, 1966-67

(Degree-granting institutions only)

	End of School Year						
	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Newfoundland							
Prince Edward Island	a	a			X		
Nova Scotia	a	c			X	X	
New Brunswick(1)		a				X	
Quebec:							
from French Roman Catholic public schools	a	c			X		
from English and French Protestant and English Roman Catholic public schools	a	c			X		
Classical Colleges(2)					X		
Ontario:							
Carleton, Ottawa, Windsor Universities, Waterloo Lutheran University		a	c			X	
McMaster, Queen's, Toronto, York Universities, Laurentian University							
of Sudbury, University of Waterloo, Royal Military College			b			X	
Manitoba(3)		b			X		
Saskatchewan		b			X		
Alberta		b			X		
British Columbia		a	c			X	

(1) One high school (Moncton) offers first-year university courses.

(2) The colleges give an eight-year course leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree. At the end of the first four years the student reaches the level called immatriculation.

(3) From 1964-65, the minimum entry requirement for The University of Manitoba and its affiliated colleges was senior matriculation standing.

a - Minimum entry with junior matriculation.

b - Minimum entry with senior matriculation.

c - Alternative entry with senior matriculation.

X - Year in which pass or general bachelor's degree is granted. A bachelor's degree with honours, where offered, often requires an additional year of study.

Source: Reproduction of Table 2 in Survey of Higher Education (Part II: Degrees, Staff and Summary) 1963-64, prepared by the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (The Table shown here is up-dated.)

Table 4-4

Full-Time University Enrolment in Year Following Junior Matriculation <sup>(1)</sup>

and Above Equivalent of Senior Matriculation, 1965-66

	Enrolment		
	Total	In Year Following Junior Matriculation Year <sup>(1)</sup>	Above Equivalent of Senior Matriculation Year
	1	2	3
Canada	205,888	30,694	175,194
Newfoundland			
Prince Edward Island	3,168	1,424	1,744
Nova Scotia	9,924	463	461
New Brunswick	9,457	2,261	7,196
Quebec:	6,371	2,090	4,281
English-language institutions			
French-language institutions	18,966	5,286	13,680
Total (Quebec)	48,350(2)	9,660(3)	38,690
Ontario	67,316(2)	14,946(3)	52,370
Manitoba	58,983	1,680	57,303
Saskatchewan	11,069	-	11,069
Alberta	10,707	25	10,682
British Columbia	14,749	96	14,653
	23,144	7,709	15,435

(1) This would be the equivalent of grade 12 in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; and grade 13 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia.

(2) The figure given for Quebec is slightly low as some students who entered certain faculties of French-language universities after completing the equivalent of junior matriculation are not included.

(3) The figure given for Quebec is slightly high as it does not take into account some students who entered certain faculties of French-language universities in Quebec after completing the equivalent of junior matriculation.

Source: Based on data from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Higher Education, Part I: Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1965-66 (Table 3).

In 1965-66, about 15 per cent of full-time university enrolment in Canada was at the level of the senior matriculation year. For individual provinces, the percentage varied considerably. According to the DBS Survey of Higher Education,

just over 50 p. c. of the total enrolment in Prince Edward Island and about 45 p. c. in Newfoundland was in the equivalent of the senior matriculation year in 1965-66. The high schools in both provinces (with the exception of one or two in Newfoundland) teach only up to the end of the junior matriculation year. In contrast, in British Columbia where many high schools give the senior matriculation year and where students may begin university after junior or senior matriculation, over 7,700 entered universities in that province in the fall of 1965 after completing junior. Almost exactly one-third of all full-time British Columbia university-grade enrolment in the fall of 1965 after completing junior matriculation. Almost exactly one-third of all full-time British Columbia university-grade enrolment in 1965-66 was in the equivalent of the senior matriculation year. This proportion was higher than usual because of the opening of Simon Fraser University and Vancouver City College.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Higher Education, Part I: Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1965-66, p. 14.

In New Brunswick, the proportion was as high as in British Columbia (about one-third of total enrolment), while it was between 20 and 25 per cent in Quebec<sup>1/</sup> and Nova Scotia. On the other hand, only a very small proportion of enrolment in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces was in the equivalent of the senior matriculation year.

Interprovincial flows. For various reasons, many Canadians attend university in a province other than their home province. Available data about students by province of usual residence indicate that the proportions of outside students in each province vary considerably. Comparability of enrolment ratios is thus affected to the extent to which provinces show a net inflow or a net outflow in this exchange. A reconciliation of these flows for the academic year 1965-66 is provided in Table 4-5.

In relation to provincial university enrolment, the largest flows in 1965-66 occurred in Nova Scotia. Full-time enrolment was close to 9,500, of which over 1,000 were foreign students, and close to 2,500 Canadians from other provinces. Thus, of the total 9,500, only about 5,900 were Nova Scotians. On the other hand, over 1,000 Nova Scotians were studying in other parts of Canada, raising the total number of Nova Scotians attending university to about 6,900. Similar calculations for 1965-66 for all other provinces are shown in Table 4-5.

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<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 3, p. 32, regarding possible future changes in Quebec.

Table 4-5

## Full-Time University Enrolment by Province, and Flows between Provinces, 1965-66

	A. Canadian University Students (1)										B.		C.	
	Number of Provincial Residents at University Anywhere in Canada	Number Attending in Home Province	Number Sent Out of Province	Number Taken Into Province	Net Inflow(+) or Outflow(-)	Total Canadian Enrolment by Province	Enrol- ment of Foreign Students (2)	Total Univer- sity Enrol- ment						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
Newfoundland	3,705	3,046	- 659	+ 49	- 610	3,095	73	3,168						
Prince Edward Island	1,114	745	- 369	+ 128	- 241	873	51	924						
Nova Scotia	6,927	5,872	-1,055	+2,563	+1,508	8,435	1,022	9,457						
New Brunswick	5,245	4,003	-1,242	+2,027	+ 785	6,030	341	6,371						
Quebec	66,083	61,347	-4,736	+1,921	-2,815	63,268	4,048	67,316						
Ontario	52,457	49,409	-3,048	+5,081	+2,033	54,490	4,493	58,983						
Manitoba	9,864	9,121	- 743	+1,210	+ 467	10,331	738	11,069						
Saskatchewan	11,465	9,948	-1,517	+ 457	-1,060	10,405	302	10,707						
Alberta	14,637	13,156	-1,481	+ 880	- 601	14,036	713	14,749						
British Columbia	22,140	21,188	- 952	+1,486	+ 534	22,674	470	23,144						
Total	193,637	177,835	15,802	15,802	0	193,637	12,251	205,888						

(1) Excluding Canadians at university in other countries.

(2) Including a residual number of 858 students not specified by residence.

Explanatory notes for columns 1 to 6:

Column 1 - Number of residents in each province attending university, either in home province or in other provinces.

2 - Number of residents in each province attending university in home province.

3 - Number of residents in each province attending university in provinces other than home province (total outflow).

4 - Number of university students each province takes in from all other provinces (total inflow).

5 - Net difference between university students leaving home province and students taken in from all other provinces.

6 - University enrolment of Canadian students in each province, regardless of usual residence.

Source: Based on data from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



Foreign students. Enrolment data provided in this Chapter also include foreign students attending university in the various provinces.<sup>1/</sup> Column 7 of Table 4-5 lists the estimated number of foreign students for the year 1965-66. Comparability of provincial enrolment ratios is also affected to the extent to which the proportion of such students varies from one province to the other.

A more meaningful comparison of levels of enrolment ratios in the various provinces is obtained when these factors are taken explicitly into account. Table 4-6 summarizes the adjustments to the pattern of enrolment ratios for the year 1965-66. This provides a somewhat clearer picture about the importance of university enrolment in each province.

The first column in this Table contains the unadjusted ratios, as shown in a previous table above (Table 4-2). The following are the effects of the three types of adjustment:

- (1) Exclusion of foreign students. For Canada as a whole, this adjustment lowers enrolment as a proportion of the 18-24 population from 10.1 per cent to 9.5 per cent (at the same time it should be noted that the number of Canadians studying abroad in 1965-66 is roughly equal to the number of foreign students in Canada). Ratios are lowered in every province, and although the proportion of students varied for each province, the effect on the pattern of ratios is not significantly changed (column 2, Table 4-6).

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<sup>1/</sup> Canadians studying abroad are excluded. It is estimated that in recent years the number of foreign students in Canada roughly balanced the number of Canadian students in other countries.



- (2) If interprovincial net flows are taken into account, the relative dispersion of enrolment ratios in the various provinces is somewhat reduced. In other words, in 1965-66 these flows narrowed the difference in enrolment ratios to a certain extent (column 3, Table 4-6). The ratios in this column are calculated by relating the number of provincial residents who are attending university anywhere in Canada to the number of persons in the 18-24 age group. For example, in 1965-66 there were 3,168 students enrolled in Newfoundland, of whom 73 were foreign students, and 49 were Canadians from other provinces. Thus, of the total, 3,046 were persons who usually reside in Newfoundland. On the other hand, some 659 students from Newfoundland attended universities in other parts of Canada, raising the total number of Newfoundlanders attending university during that year to 3,705. The enrolment ratio for this province is thus lowered from 5.3 per cent to 5.1 per cent by excluding foreign students, and raised to 6.2 per cent by allowing for net flows between Newfoundland and other provinces.
- (3) Differences in entry requirements. The exclusion of students enrolled in university in the year following the junior matriculation year has a significant impact on the comparability of provincial enrolment ratios. Ratios adjusted for this factor are shown in column 4, Table 4-6. If this set of figures<sup>1/</sup> is assumed to represent a truer picture of relative university participation ratios, the differences among the various provinces are substantially greater than would be evident on the basis of unadjusted enrolment ratios. The Atlantic Provinces are lowest in this comparison, while the four Western Provinces are above the average for Canada.

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<sup>1/</sup> It should be noted that column 4 of Table 4-6 shows the cumulative effects of adjustments in the preceding columns.

Table 4-6

Adjusted Enrolment Ratios for Provinces, 1965-66

	Full-Time University Enrolment as a Percentage of the 18-24 Population			
	Not Adjusted (1)	Adjusted for		Different Entry Requirements (4)
	1	Foreign (2) Students	Interprovincial Net Flows (3)	4
Canada	10.1	9.5	9.5	8.0
Newfoundland	5.3	5.1	6.2	3.8
Prince Edward Island	7.8	7.3	9.4	5.5
Nova Scotia	11.0	9.8	8.1	5.4
New Brunswick	8.8	8.4	7.3	4.4
Quebec	10.3	9.6	10.1	7.8
Ontario	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.9
Manitoba	11.4	10.6	10.1	10.1
Saskatchewan	11.2	10.9	12.0	12.0
Alberta	10.4	9.9	10.3	10.3
British Columbia	13.5	13.2	12.9	8.4
Average for provinces	9.9	9.3	9.5	7.6
Coefficient of variation	21.6	22.4	20.7	34.2

(1) Same as last column in Table 4-2.

(2) Based on column 6, Table 4-5.

(3) Based on column 1, Table 4-5.

(4) Based on column 1, Table 4-5 minus column 2, Table 4-4.

Source: See Tables 4-2, 4-4 and 4-5.

To sum up, university enrolment has expanded sharply in all provinces since the early and middle 1950's. The largest part of the increase in enrolment was due to rising enrolment rates rather than population growth. Marked differences among provinces in the proportions of young adults attending university still persisted by the middle of the 1960's, although disparities among provinces are lower now than they were at the beginning of the 1950's. However, if comparisons are restricted to Canadian students enrolled above the equivalent of the senior matriculation year, the enrolment ratio for Canada as a whole (at least in 1965-66) is reduced from 10.1 per cent to 8.0 per cent, and provincial differences are significantly increased.

## 2. University Enrolment to 1975

There were close to 206,000 students in full-time enrolment at Canadian universities and colleges in 1965-66, and for 1966-67 the number is estimated to be 234,000. These numbers are large when compared with the 60-70 thousand per year during the first half of the 1950's, or even with the 114,000 five years ago. Yet the largest increases are still ahead. The rapid growth in the number of young adults and their increasing desire and ability to obtain a higher education may push enrolment well over the half million mark within the next 10 years. This section of the Study examines in greater detail the changes in the various components responsible for shaping the expansion of the Canadian university population.

Probably the most noteworthy phenomenon is the fact that by far the largest portion of the increases is accounted for by rising enrolment rates rather than rising numbers of people in the university-age brackets. For example, over the past 10 years, full-time enrolment rose by over 180 per cent, while the 18-24 population grew by some 30 per cent. This implies that less than one-fifth of the rise in the number of students can be "explained" by population growth, while over four-fifths was due to higher participation. (For women alone, it was even larger, amounting to over nine-tenths.) There is a growing tendency to consider higher education as an indispensable prerequisite for meeting the more specialized

demands of a rapidly changing world. Higher incomes, greater availability of scholarships, bursaries and loans, and institutional responses to accommodate growing numbers of students, play an instrumental role in this process. Tendencies such as these will undoubtedly continue to shape developments in the years ahead.

Equally noteworthy is the significant rise of the proportion of graduate enrolment in the over-all growth of the university population over the past 10 years. The number of students enrolled in graduate studies for each 1,000 undergraduates, after declining during the first half of the 1950's, rose from 47 to 58 between 1955 and 1960, and further increased to 84 in the academic year starting in the fall of 1965. This occurred at a time when undergraduate enrolment itself was undergoing a tremendous expansion. By 1965, there were 75 per cent more undergraduate but 160 per cent more graduate students than five years earlier. Rapid as this expansion has been, a large need remains for still further substantial build-up of graduate facilities.

The present projections of full-time university enrolment for men and for women are based on enrolment ratios which were recently published by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada,<sup>1/</sup> and on the revised population estimates of the Economic Council of Canada previously referred to. For purposes of the projections shown here, the AUCC enrolment ratios are further refined to take account of undergraduate and graduate enrolment trends, so that separate and explicit assumptions with regard to enrolment ratios for men and for women on the undergraduate as well as on the graduate levels are used for projecting future enrolment. Since an age-breakdown of university students is not yet available, the ratios, as used here, represent enrolment as percentages of the 18-24 age group. This particular seven-year age

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<sup>1/</sup> See Edward F. Sheffield, op. cit.



bracket<sup>1/</sup> is traditionally used to "standardize" enrolment at the post-secondary level, and while it is admittedly an arbitrary age definition not intended to indicate the actual age-range of students, it has proved to be a useful device for projection purposes, at least within the methodological framework employed here. Other reasonable assumptions with regard to age groups would yield substantially the same projection results.

The changes assumed for the underlying enrolment ratios over the next decade reflect the various tendencies discussed above: further increases in over-all proportions of young persons attending university, especially at the graduate level, and relatively higher increases for women than for men. It is additionally assumed that increases in enrolment ratios will remain almost as high over the balance of the decade as they have been over the first half of the 1960's, and that they will tend to taper off during the first half of the 1970's. Past and projected enrolment ratios are summarized in Table 4-7.

Enrolment ratios for undergraduates are thus estimated to rise to 16.0 per cent (17.9 per cent for men, and 14.0 per cent for women) by 1975. The comparable U.S. ratio was 18.1 per cent in 1965, and this is projected to rise to 21.3 by 1975 (see Appendix Table D-2 for U.S. data). However, it should be noted that U.S. enrolment statistics for full-time undergraduates include a relatively much higher number of students at two-year

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<sup>1/</sup> This is probably the "optimum" age bracket for this purpose, since it takes in the majority of observations in the actual frequency distribution of students by age and since at the same time it minimizes the effects of irregular growth of single-year age groups.



junior colleges. (For example, some half million, or 13 per cent, of the 3.9 million full-time undergraduate university students in the United States in 1965 were enrolled in two-year institutions of higher education.)<sup>1/</sup>

Graduate enrolment ratios are assumed to rise to 2.17 per cent by 1975 (3.14 per cent for men, and 1.14 per cent for women).<sup>2/</sup> Comparisons with U. S. ratios on this level of enrolment are difficult to interpret, since the continuation of studies on a part-time basis is relatively much more widespread in the United States, as indicated in the following section on part-time enrolment.

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<sup>1/</sup> See U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76, 1966 Edition, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966.

<sup>2/</sup> For graduate full-time enrolment, trends in enrolment rates and in the ratio of graduate to undergraduate students were derived by successive approximation. The following figures for graduate as a percentage of undergraduate enrolment underlie the estimates:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
1965 (actual)	11.1	5.0	9.1
1970	15.0	7.0	11.8
1975	17.5	8.1	13.5

Table 4-7  
Full-Time University Enrolment  
as a Percentage of the 18-24 Age Group  
(Per cent)

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
					(Projected)	
<u>Undergraduate</u>						
Men	6.3	6.9	9.5	12.3	15.3	17.9
Women	1.7	1.9	3.1	6.2	10.7	14.0
Total	4.0	4.4	6.4	9.3	13.0	16.0
<u>Graduate</u>						
Men	0.44	0.38	0.64	1.37	2.29	3.14
Women	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.31	0.75	1.14
Total	0.24	0.22	0.39	0.84	1.54	2.17
<u>Total enrolment</u>						
Men	6.7	7.3	10.2	13.7	17.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	20.7 <sup>(1)</sup>
Women	1.7	2.0	3.3	6.5	11.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	15.6 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total	4.2	4.7	6.7	10.1	14.6	18.2

(1) As shown in Edward F. Sheffield, op. cit.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables C-4 and C-5.

The various ratios which are summarized in Table 4-7 above, combined with underlying projections of numbers in the 18-24 age group, suggest that total full-time university enrolment may grow to 383,000 (or 86 per cent) by 1970, and to 540,000 (or another 41 per cent) by 1975. This implies that total enrolment would rise by between 30 and 35 thousand full-time students on average each year over the next decade. Past and projected enrolment figures for undergraduates and graduates, by sex, are summarized in Table 4-8. Percentage changes in these components are provided in Table 4-9.

Table 4-8  
Full-Time Enrolment in Canadian Universities and Colleges,  
by Sex and Level  
(In thousands)

	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
					(Projected)
<u>Undergraduate</u>					
Male	54.5	80.8	126.8	205.3	272.4
Female	14.8	26.5	61.9	137.3	203.3
Total	69.3	107.3	188.7	342.6	475.7
<u>Graduate</u>					
Male	3.0	5.4	14.1	30.8	47.8
Female	0.4	1.2	3.1	9.6	16.5
Total	3.4	6.6	17.2	40.4	64.3
<u>Total enrolment</u>					
Male	57.5	86.2	140.9	234.6	314.8
Female	15.2	27.7	65.0	148.4	225.2
Total	72.7	113.9	205.9	383.0	540.0

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-9 and B-10.

The population growth component will play a somewhat larger role in future enrolment growth to 1975 than it has done in the past 10 years. While total enrolment is projected to increase by over 160 per cent over the next 10 years (compared with over 180 per cent over the past 10 years), the underlying age group is estimated to expand by about 50 per cent (compared with about 30 per cent from 1955 to 1965). This implies that about 30 per cent of the higher enrolment by 1975 would be ascribable to population growth, whereas the comparable figure for the past 10 years was 17 per cent.

Table 4-9

Growth of Full-Time Enrolment in Canadian Universities and Colleges,by Sex and Level

(Total percentage increase)

	1955-56 to 1960-61	1960-61 to 1965-66	1965-66 to 1970-71	1970-71 to 1975-76
				(Projected)
<u>Undergraduate</u>				
Male	48.3	56.9	61.9	32.7
Female	79.1	133.6	121.8	48.1
Total	54.8	75.9	81.6	38.8
<u>Graduate</u>				
Male	80.0	161.1	118.4	55.2
Female	200.0	158.3	209.7	71.9
Total	94.1	160.6	134.9	59.2
<u>Total enrolment</u>				
Male	49.9	63.5	66.5	34.2
Female	82.2	134.7	128.3	51.8
Total	56.5	80.8	86.0	41.0

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-9 and B-10.

3. Part-Time University Enrolment

The available records indicate that part-time enrolment has risen about sevenfold over the past 10 years, from a little over 10,000 in the mid-1950's to almost 74,000 in the mid-1960's. These figures relate to fall enrolment in degree-credit courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, but exclude enrolment in summer schools and correspondence courses. Over the past four years there were about 12 to 13 part-time graduate students for every 100 undergraduate part-time students (see Appendix Table B-9). On the full-time level, as shown in the preceding section, there were only about seven to eight graduate for every 100 undergraduate students over the same period.

Projections of part-time enrolment in this Study are based on trends in the percentage ratios between part-time and full-time enrolment, on the undergraduate as well as on the graduate levels.

#### Undergraduate level

The number of part-time per 100 full-time students rose from 29 in 1962-63 to 35 in 1965-66. It is assumed that this number will rise to 38 over the next 10 years (Table 4-10, and Appendix Table C-6). At present, there are also some 35 part-time for every 100 full-time students in the United States, and latest U.S. projections assume that this number may rise to about 37 by 1975 (see Appendix Table D-2).

#### Graduate level

According to recent trends, graduate enrolment has been expanding more rapidly on the full-time than on the part-time level. Thus, over the past four years the number of part-time per 100 full-time graduate students has declined from 63 to about 45. It is assumed here that this trend will continue, and that this number will drop to about 24 over the next 10 years (Table 4-10, and Appendix Table C-6).<sup>1/</sup> Considering the anticipated rapid growth in full-time graduate enrolment to 1975, this still implies a substantial rise in the absolute number of part-time students. It should be noted that in the United States there have traditionally been more part-time than full-time graduate students. In 1965, for example, there were 129 part-time for every 100 full-time students (the latest U.S. projections assume a slight decline over the next 10 years -- see Appendix Table D-2).

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<sup>1/</sup> The tendency is for Canadian universities not to encourage further expansion in graduate part-time enrolment in the natural sciences.



Table 4-10

Part-Time Degree-Credit University Enrolment  
as a Percentage of Full-Time Enrolment, by Level

(Per cent)

	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
				(Projected)	
Undergraduate	n. a.	n. a.	35.1	37.1	38.0
Graduate	n. a.	n. a.	44.8	27.5	24.4
Total	13.9	27.4	35.9	36.1	36.4

Source: Based on data in Appendix Table C-6.

These assumptions, together with the projections of full-time enrolment, suggest that the total number of part-time students might rise to about 196,000 by 1975-76, of which some 180,000 would be enrolled at the undergraduate level, and almost 16,000 at the graduate level (see Appendix Table B-10). By comparison, the latest U.S. projections for 1975 are for 1.3 million undergraduate and 330,000 graduate part-time students.

#### 4. University Degrees

The output of graduates is probably the most important measure of the achievements of the university system. However, it is not a simple matter to assess these achievements in terms of the performance of universities in meeting requirements for graduates, or even in terms of efficiency of the university system itself. For example, with existing Canadian statistics it is not possible to relate the number of earned degrees in a meaningful way to the number of students enrolled. Since information on students by year-in-course is not yet available, it is impossible to calculate drop-out rates and "survival" ratios of degree-earners in relation to beginning enrolment at the various levels. An added difficulty in this is the fact that there are

always students who do not complete their courses in the prescribed time or sequence, or who drop out temporarily or who continue their studies on a part-time basis (especially at the graduate levels).

In order to by-pass as many of these difficulties as possible in the assessment of graduating students in relative terms, degrees earned are related to the total number of persons in certain age groups.<sup>1/</sup> In particular, bachelor's degrees are related to the total number of persons in the 18-21 age groups, and higher degrees to one third of the number of persons in the 22-24 age group<sup>2/</sup>. This does not, of course, imply that all graduating persons are in these age brackets. Rather, the age groups selected here are standardizing devices which yield more satisfactory results for projection purposes than other measures which have also been tested. Therefore, the

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<sup>1/</sup> Two previous projections of output of first degrees at the national level have been published. Both underestimated output, partly because the enrolment projections on which they were based proved to be low.

-- Canada, Department of Labour, Economics and Research Branch, Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-1965. Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, Ottawa, 1957, pp. 73-74.

-- Ralph D. Mitchener, First Degrees Awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, projected to 1976-77, Canadian Universities Foundation, Ottawa, 1964. It included projections for men and women separately, and rough projections of total degrees by broad field of study.

<sup>2/</sup> Use of one-third rather than the total of the 22-24 age group is arbitrary, and merely provides a more convenient standardizing device for higher degrees. Using the total would yield the same results, but the ratios would be scaled down by a factor of three.

projections are based on ratios between degrees and numbers of persons in these age groups.<sup>1/</sup>

The discussion of degrees<sup>2/</sup> in this section is confined to total bachelor's and master's degrees for men and women, and to doctor's degrees for both sexes combined. Projection of degrees by field of study is not attempted here.<sup>3/</sup>

### First-level degrees

The total of bachelor's and first professional degrees and equivalent diplomas granted by universities and colleges has risen from some 13,200 in 1951-52 to close to 38,500 in 1965-66. During the first half of the 1950's, the turn-out of graduates on this level remained virtually unchanged.

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<sup>1/</sup> The consistency and plausibility of the results were tested in various ways, such as by checking the continuity of degrees in relation to current enrolment, in relation to lagged enrolment with a three-year lag, in relation to lagged enrolment averaged over the preceding three years, and in relation to enrolment, current and lagged, augmented by the addition of one-quarter of part-time enrolment. Similar calculations are made for the relationship between master's and first-level degrees, and between doctor's and master's degrees, but these show rather irregular ratios, even if large lags and averages are used.

<sup>2/</sup> The existing classification of degrees by level was also assumed for the projection period, although there is a possibility that some provinces may introduce certain changes in the classification scheme.

<sup>3/</sup> Historical breakdown of undergraduate degrees by major faculty of study back to 1920-21, and graduate degrees by field of study back to 1956-57, are available in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics series, Survey of Higher Education.

It began to grow during the second half of the 1950's, when it rose by a little under 50 per cent, and rose even more steeply over the past five years (by over 70 per cent between 1960-61 and 1965-66). Since the mid-1950's, the proportion of degrees granted to females rose from 23 to 31 per cent of the total number of such degrees granted. Of the estimated 38,500 bachelor's degrees granted in 1965-66, about 12,000 were granted to women.

As in the comparison of enrolment, Canada also lags behind the United States in the relative number of first-level degrees granted. (See Appendix Table D-3 for a summary of past and projected university degrees for the United States.) In relation to the Common Market countries, however, Canada's performance would probably compare more favourably. According to a recent study,<sup>1/</sup> universities in the six Common Market countries, which have a population of some 180,000,000, granted some 101,000 first-level degrees in 1963. In the same year, Canada, with a population of not quite 19,000,000, had over 25,000 first-level graduates. Comparable figures for the United States: 450,000 first-level degrees for a population of 190,000,000;<sup>2/</sup> for the U.S.S.R.: 331,000 first-level degrees for a population of 223,000,000. Although these figures are not strictly comparable (there are important differences in age structures and some variations in the lengths of the undergraduate courses among these countries), the magnitude of the discrepancies is nevertheless large enough to permit the general conclusion that Canada's efforts in this respect exceed those of the Common Market countries, but lag substantially behind those of the United States, and probably also lag behind those of the U.S.S.R.

Since 1963, Canada's position in such a comparison has improved significantly, and would continue to improve

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<sup>1/</sup>Raymond Poignant, op. cit., p. 186.

<sup>2/</sup>However, not all Canadian and U.S. bachelor's degrees are considered equivalent to European first-level degrees. The comparison based on these figures is, therefore, exaggerated.



even more substantially over the next 10 years, on the basis of the anticipated explosive growth of university enrolment. In order to assess the possible future numbers of first-level graduates, an attempt is made to project the trend in the percentage ratio between degrees and numbers of persons 18-21. This ratio, which remained stable at about 1.6 per cent over the first half of the 1950's, rose to 2 per cent by the beginning of the 1960's, and then shot up to 3 per cent by 1965-66. Male and female ratios, projected separately, are assumed to rise over the balance of the decade along the trend of the first half of the 1960's, and then at a somewhat slower rate. In the assessment of the future growth of this ratio it should be considered that it is likely that drop-out rates of students starting out at university will be somewhat reduced over the next 10 years, so that out of the projected undergraduate enrolment a somewhat higher proportion of students will obtain first-level degrees than in the past. First-level degrees, as defined here, include a certain proportion of first professional and other degrees (for example, in law, medicine, education, etc.), which are granted to students who already have obtained a bachelor's degree, and it is assumed that this proportion will also increase to a certain extent.

Taking account of these considerations, it was assumed that this ratio might rise to about 6.2 per cent, for both sexes combined. This would imply that, if this ratio persisted indefinitely at this level after 1975, every sixth person in the population would eventually attain at least a first-level university degree (this allows for the fact that a growing proportion of the population will possess one or more first-level and higher degrees). In other words, with the 1975 degree-to-population ratios assumed here, about one in every six young persons completing education would attain at least a first-level degree. The comparable figure at the present rate of degree turn-out (1965-66) is less than one in 10, whereas it was only one in 20 during the first half of the 1950's. The attainments for males are higher than those for females, but recent trends have shown significant narrowing of the gap, and further narrowing is explicitly assumed for the period to 1975. Past and projected degree-to-population ratios are shown in Table 4-11 and Appendix Table C-6.



Actual numbers of first-level degrees for selected years in the past, and projections of degrees based on ratios shown above, are summarized in Table 4-12.

Table 4-11  
First-Level Degrees<sup>(1)</sup> as a Percentage of the 18-21 Population  
(Per cent)

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 <sup>(2)</sup>	1970-71	1975-76
					(Projected)	
Total	1.56	1.56	2.04	3.09	4.72	6.18
Men	2.42	2.38	3.01	4.17	5.83	7.17
Women	0.71	0.72	1.06	1.96	3.55	5.15

(1) Includes bachelor's and first professional degrees, and equivalent diplomas.

(2) Estimated.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Table C-7.

Table 4-12  
First-Level Degrees<sup>(1)</sup> Granted by Universities and Colleges  
(In thousands)

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 <sup>(2)</sup>	1970-71	1975-76
					(Projected)	
Total	13.3	13.8	20.2	38.5	74.2	106.6
Men	10.3	10.6	15.2	26.5	46.9	63.3
Women	3.0	3.2	5.2	12.0	27.3	43.3

(1) Includes bachelor's and first professional degrees, and equivalent diplomas.

(2) Estimated.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-13 and B-14.

## Higher university degrees

The size of the output of master's, "licence" and doctor's degrees has been, and still is, probably one of the weakest achievements of the Canadian university system. Yet the availability of manpower with such qualifications is of vital importance for teaching the rapidly growing numbers of undergraduates, for building up the graduate departments of universities, for conducting research in universities and elsewhere, for increasingly specialized employment in business, government and elsewhere, and for expanding knowledge generally -- that is, for endeavours and tasks which are multiplying at a tremendous pace. In the past, Canada was able to draw to a considerable extent on the professional manpower resources and training facilities of many other countries to help to supply an important part of its growing needs for high-level manpower. Net immigration of such manpower will still be a factor in future developments, but it has become increasingly clear that a large and growing proportion of future high-level manpower needs in Canada will have to be met through the Canadian education system, and that facilities will need to be greatly expanded in a continuing way to meet the country's rapidly growing requirements for such manpower.

It is even more difficult in the case of higher degrees than in the case of first-level degrees to assess past growth in relation to some meaningful standard (either in terms of efficiency of the university system, or in terms of the supply meeting future requirements). The discussion here can therefore deal only with numbers of degrees, although these can also be related to specific age groups. Such comparisons are, however, less meaningful than in the case of first-level degrees, owing to the fact that many Canadians are enrolled in graduate schools in other countries.

The number of master's and "licence" degrees granted by Canadian universities has risen from about 1,600 in 1951-52 to 5,000 in 1966. During the mid-fifties, the number actually declined, and did not exceed the 1952 level until about 1957 (see Appendix Table B-13).

Most of the over-all growth in the past 15 years, in fact, took place in the first half of the 1960's when the number doubled. Only 15 per cent of the degrees were earned by women at the beginning of the 1950's, but the proportion has risen by now to about 20 per cent. U.S. universities granted some 126,000 master's degrees in 1966, of which about one third were earned by women (see Appendix Table D-3).

In assessing future numbers of master's degrees, separate projections of degree-to-population ratios were made for men and women. At present rates, about 19 out of every 1,000 persons completing their education would earn master's degrees from Canadian universities,<sup>1/</sup> compared with about seven at the beginning of the 1950's. By 1975, the figure is projected to rise to about 44. This is based on assumptions that the progression of students from the undergraduate to the graduate level will rise, that the proportion of females in this growth will also increase to a certain extent, and that the proportion of Canadian students taking graduate degrees in Canada in relation to Canadian students taking graduate degrees abroad will also grow. Summaries of degree-to-population ratios, past and projected, are given in Table 4-13 below and in Appendix Table C-6.

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<sup>1/</sup> This is based on the 1965-66 ratio of 1.90 per cent, representing the number of degrees in relation to the average 22-24 population (i. e., to one-third of the sum of population aged 22, 23 and 24).

In the entire 15-year period since 1951-52, Canadian universities have granted fewer than 5,200 degrees on the Ph. D. level.<sup>1/</sup> The number rose from 234 in 1951-52 to an estimated 700 in 1965-66, with most of the growth taking place since about 1960. At present, no estimate of total requirements for graduates on the Ph. D. level over the next decade is available, although assessments have been made for selected specific needs. These indicate requirements which far outstrip the present rate of output. For example, a recent estimate of future requirements in economics and political science alone puts the annual required number of Ph. D.-level graduates at about 130.<sup>2/</sup>

The total supply of forthcoming Canadian doctoral degrees may be even harder to assess than total requirements, at least until planned institutional changes can be more fully evaluated. The projections shown here should

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<sup>1/</sup> This includes Ph. D's granted to non-residents (such as foreign students in Canada on fellowships, etc.), but does not account for Ph. D's earned by Canadians in other countries. In 1965-66, an estimated 11,300 Canadians studied abroad. According to U.S. statistics, some 6,300 of these were enrolled in undergraduate and some 3,500 in graduate courses (at all levels) in the United States. British records show that some 100 Canadians were taking undergraduate, and some 560 were taking graduate courses (at all levels) in Britain. A breakdown by level of enrolment of the few hundred remaining Canadians studying abroad is not available. Also, a reconciliation of degrees on the various levels earned by non-residents in Canada and by Canadians abroad is not possible owing to lack of information. Thus, it is difficult to determine the extent to which Canada is a net gainer in this exchange, especially on the Ph.D. level.

<sup>2/</sup> See Anthony Scott, "The Recruitment and Migration of Canadian Social Scientists", Address to the Canadian Political Science Association meeting at Ottawa in June 1967 (mimeo. ).



be considered as fairly rough, and could quite easily prove wrong through alterations in policy or other events. The future number of Ph. D's granted is projected by assuming a further substantial rise in the degree-to-population ratio (for both sexes combined), taking into account, at least implicitly, such factors as the rise in the number of master's degrees (especially for women), and growth in the degrees earned in Canada in relation to those earned abroad. At the current rate, about 26 out of every 10,000 persons aged  $\overline{23}$  would earn Canadian doctoral degrees,<sup>1/</sup> compared with only about 11-12 during the first half of the 1950's.

Results of research done for the Poignant Report permit a broader international comparison of degrees earned on the Ph. D. level. The following figures show how many out of every 10,000 persons in the population aged  $\overline{23}$  would, at a recent output rate, earn such a degree:

Canada (1963) <sup>2/</sup>	18 (Ph. D. level)
United States (1963) <sup>3/</sup>	55 (Ph. D. and D.S. level)
U.S.S.R. (1963) <sup>4/</sup>	30 ("Kandidat Nauk")
France (1961) <sup>4/</sup>	15 (Niveau doctorat de 3 <sup>e</sup> cycle)

For the academic year 1965-66, the figure for the United States has risen to 67 (and the figure for Canada to 26, as indicated above). The most recent U.S. projections suggest a figure of over 100 some 10 years hence. This implies that U.S. universities are estimated to grant almost 37,000 Ph. D.-level degrees by 1975-76 (see Appendix Table D-3).

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<sup>1/</sup> This is based on the 1965-66 ratio of 0.30 per cent, representing the number of Ph. D's in relation to the average 22-24 population (signified by  $\overline{23}$ ).

<sup>2/</sup> Based on data in Appendix Table C-7.

<sup>3/</sup> Based on data in Appendix Table D-3.

<sup>4/</sup> Raymond Poignant, op. cit., p. 263. Degrees for all countries are related to the average 22-24 population.



If Canada were to reach two-thirds of the U.S. degree-to-population ratio by then, Canadian universities would turn out some 2,500 Ph.D's. This is, in fact, the assumption which is used here. Table 4-13 summarizes past and projected degree-to-population ratios for higher degrees granted by Canadian universities.

Table 4-13  
Higher Degrees Granted by Universities and Colleges  
as a Percentage of the Average 22-24 Population<sup>(1)</sup>  
(Per cent)

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 <sup>(2)</sup>	1970-71	1975-76
					(Projected)	
Master's and licence						
Total	0.73	0.64	1.05	1.90	3.21	4.40
Men	1.25	1.02	1.71	3.07	4.89	6.21
Women	0.22	0.27	0.40	0.72	1.46	2.49
Doctor's	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.40	0.60

(1) I.e., degrees in relation to one-third of the number of persons aged 22, 23 and 24.

(2) Estimated.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Table C-7.

Actual numbers of higher degrees for selected years in the past, and projections of degrees based on ratios shown in Table 4-13 above, are summarized in Table 4-14.

Table 4-14

Higher Degrees Granted by Universities and Colleges

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 <sup>(1)</sup>	1970-71	1975-76
					(Projected)	
Master's and licence						
Total	1,601	1,459	2,447	5,000	11,280	18,240
Men	1,353	1,156	1,981	4,050	8,780	13,200
Women	248	303	466	950	2,500	5,040
Doctor's	234	266	305	700	1,400	2,500

(1) Estimated.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-13 and B-14.

Other Post-secondary Institutions

Canada is on the threshold of a spectacular expansion in its non-university programmes of post-secondary education and training. Across the country the system of post-secondary institutions is being enlarged by the creation of substantial numbers of community colleges and technological institutes. The demand for the type of education provided by such institutions has been growing for many years, and up until recently there has been a distinct gap in the education system of the country due to the lack of sufficient facilities for formal technical education on this particular level. Organized and formal technical training has been available to young people in many other industrialized countries, and a large number of studies have pointed to the need to fill this gap in Canada. The organizational changes now under way, or planned, are therefore among the most significant developments taking place in the entire education system.

The principal means by which this expansion in non-university enrolment is to be accomplished is the enlargement or creation of technological institutes<sup>1/</sup> and community colleges.<sup>2/</sup> Obviously, the extent of future expansion and the variety and length of courses to be offered are extremely difficult to assess fully in advance. The projections provided here should therefore be considered as conjectural and merely suggestive of general magnitudes. They could well be on the conservative side and exceeded by actual developments, especially in the first half of the 1970's. Also, there is no firm basis for judging the extent to which adults will tend to enrol in the new Ontario community colleges, or the effect which the contemplated elimination of fees might have in Quebec.

Future enrolment is estimated by combining projections of enrolment rates with projections of the relevant age groups previously referred to. The basis for projecting enrolment rates is changes in recent trends, and actual or anticipated institutional changes. Consultation with provincial government authorities was invaluable in the preparation of the projections.

Due to the multiplicity and duration of the available study programmes, an arbitrary assumption limiting the type of enrolment being reviewed here was made for purposes of this Study. The enrolment figures examined and projected here relate to full-time enrolment in technical institutes, in community colleges and in related

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<sup>1/</sup> For example, the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Ontario.

<sup>2/</sup> Community colleges can be designed to fulfil a number of functions such as the provision of two- or three-year technical courses ending with a diploma, or the equivalent of first and second year university ("junior college"), or training in business courses and applied arts (photography, journalism, etc.), or even the provision of high school courses for adults.

non-university post-secondary institutions. An attempt is made to include only enrolment in courses which generally require at least junior matriculation standing and which are substantially formal in content. Nurse training in diploma courses (R.N.) at hospital schools is not included.<sup>1/</sup>

There are other forms of post-secondary training which vary greatly in the amount of formal content. The only other post-secondary training reviewed here relates to elementary school teacher training in teachers' colleges.<sup>2/</sup> Excluded from the discussion is the entire range of training programmes which are basically job-oriented, on-the-job training, or part-time. In many cases it would be difficult to draw the line between formal education and job instruction with this type of training, and since the object of this Study is the assessment of full-time formal education, they are excluded.

Detailed sets of annual series of past (1951-52 to 1965-66) and projected (1966-67 to 1975-76) non-university post-secondary enrolment, as defined in the preceding discussion, are contained in Appendices A and B below;<sup>3/</sup> these are specifically referred to in the relevant parts of the Chapter. Unless otherwise indicated, publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics represent the source of the underlying statistics. The following subjects are covered in this section:

1. past and projected full-time non-university post-secondary enrolment (excluding teachers' colleges);
2. enrolment at teachers' colleges.

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<sup>1/</sup> Nurses are trained mainly on the job, spending between 10 and 35 per cent of their training in the classroom, depending on the year of the course.

<sup>2/</sup> See reference to teacher training above.

<sup>3/</sup> In the appendix tables, this is referred to as enrolment in "technical institutes".

## 1. Non-university Post-secondary Enrolment

The number of persons enrolled in such programmes has increased almost tenfold over the past decade and a half. Starting out with some 2,800 in 1951, the number of students had risen to close to 12,000 in 1960, and to some 26,000 in 1965.

By far the largest portion of past growth is accounted for by the rising desire and ability of young persons to attend such programmes, and by the increasing availability of suitable institutional facilities, rather than by population increases. Between 1955-56 and 1965-66, the 18-24 age group rose by less than one-third, while the proportion of persons in this age group enrolled in these institutions more than tripled. Over the next 10 years, the 18-24 age group is projected to increase at a significantly higher rate (almost 50 per cent, under the above-mentioned medium population projection). Having regard to current trends and institutional changes, the enrolment rate for this age group is projected to rise from 1.3 per cent in 1965-66 to 3.7 per cent in 1975-76, or almost triple again (Table 4-16).

The strong underlying population growth, together with further rapid increases in enrolment rates, yield projections of some 74,000 and 109,000 students for the academic years starting in 1970 and 1975, respectively (Table 4-15).



Table 4-15

Full-Time Enrolment in Technical Institutions<sup>(1)</sup>

(In thousands)

1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
				(Projected)	
2.8	6.5	11.7	26.0	73.9	109.2

(1) Includes post-secondary enrolment at technological institutes, community colleges and comparable institutions (as defined above). See also footnote 1, Table 3-1 above.

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-11 and B-12.

Table 4-16

Full-Time Enrolment in Technical Institutions

as a Percentage of the 18-24 Age Group

(Per cent)

1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
				(Projected)	
0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.8	3.7

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables C-4 and C-5.

## 2. Enrolment at Teachers' Colleges

The growth of enrolment at teachers' colleges has roughly paralleled the growth in the primary school population over the past 15 years. It should be recalled, however, that in some provinces elementary school teachers are trained at universities, and that several more provinces have recently shifted elementary school teacher training to universities. The figures for teachers' colleges do not, therefore, provide a complete picture of elementary school teacher training, nor do they truly reflect year-to-year changes, as the shift-over from teachers' colleges to universities in the various provinces occurred in different years. On the basis of such considerations, difficult problems are posed for assessing future growth of enrolment in teachers' colleges. Implicit in the projections is the assumption that continuing future shifts from teachers' colleges to universities will take place gradually.

Even if an attempt was made to estimate the needed future output of elementary school teachers from all educational institutions (which is not done in this Study), there would be additional difficulties for projections. First, although the underlying demand for teachers is not rising, if judged merely by the growth of the primary school population (projections in Chapter 2 show that primary enrolment is estimated to be no larger 10 years hence than today), there would still be ample scope -- and opportunity under the developing circumstances -- to bolster demand by raising teacher qualifications and by reducing pupil-teacher ratios. Second, there is always a large pool of qualified teachers temporarily retired from classroom work, whose rate of re-entry into the active teaching profession would be extremely difficult to predict.

The historical and projected figures on teachers' college enrolment should, therefore, be viewed in the light of these considerations. The projections shown in Table 4-17 are, therefore, admittedly rather rough estimates.

Table 4-17  
Enrolment in Teachers' Colleges  
(In thousands)

1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76
				(Projected)	
7.6	10.7	19.0	20.6	23.1	20.8

Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-11 and B-12.

## APPENDICES

The following is an outline of the material contained in the various Appendices:

- Appendix A: Enrolment statistics for all provinces, each year from 1951-52 to 1965-66: all elementary and secondary grades, full-time undergraduate and graduate university enrolment by sex, and full-time non-university post-secondary enrolment.
- Appendix B: Enrolment statistics for Canada, each year from 1951-52 to 1965-66 and projected to 1975-76: all elementary and secondary grades, full-time undergraduate and graduate university enrolment by sex, part-time undergraduate and graduate enrolment (actual figures as far as available), university degrees granted by level and by sex, and full-time non-university post-secondary enrolment.
- Appendix C: For Canada, each year from 1951-52 to 1965-66, and projected to 1975-76: grade ratios for grades two to thirteen, grade survival ratios based on grade two, post-secondary enrolment ratios based on the 18-24 age group, part-time as percentage of full-time enrolment by level, and degrees granted as percentage of selected age groups, by level. For provinces, university enrolment ratios for each year from 1951-52 to 1965-66, based on the 18-24 age group.

Appendix D: Selected enrolment statistics for the United States, each year from 1955-56 to 1965-66 and projections to 1975-76: total primary, secondary and university enrolment; also, degrees granted, by level.

Appendix E: For Canada, selected summary charts, showing enrolment by level for the years 1951-52 to 1975-76.

### Definitions

1. Elementary enrolment includes all pupils in kindergarten, grades one to eight, and auxiliary classes, for all elementary schools (public, private and federally administered).
2. Secondary enrolment includes all pupils in grades nine to thirteen, and in ungraded special classes which are under the administration of secondary schools, for all secondary schools (public, private and federally administered).
3. Post-secondary enrolment includes enrolment in
  - (a) universities and colleges, for winter session only;
  - (b) full-time non-university post-secondary institutions: teachers' colleges and technical institutions. The latter includes technical institutes, community colleges and all types of non-university post-secondary enrolment, except nurse training in diploma courses (R. N. ) at hospital schools.

### Symbols used in tables

n. a. -- Not available.

- -- Nil, unless otherwise indicated.



APPENDIX A

ENROLMENT STATISTICS FOR PROVINCES,

1951-52 TO 1965-66

Appendix Table A-1

NEWFOUNDLAND

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	73,715	77,540	81,546	86,231	90,528	95,194	98,836	103,546	107,559	109,630	112,621	115,611	117,508	119,781	121,961
Total Secondary	9,983	10,273	10,818	11,569	12,205	13,027	14,512	15,733	17,308	19,287	21,442	22,535	23,367	24,385	24,986
Sub-total	83,698	87,813	92,364	97,800	102,733	108,221	113,348	119,279	124,867	128,917	134,063	138,146	140,875	144,166	146,947
Total Post-secondary	379	426	421	486	577	740	998	1,070	1,060	1,238	1,757	1,998	2,286	2,833	3,565
Grand Total	84,077	88,239	92,785	98,286	103,310	108,961	114,346	120,349	125,927	130,155	135,820	140,144	143,161	146,999	150,512
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	60.2	60.4	61.4	62.1	62.6	63.6	64.9	66.6	67.5	68.0	68.6	68.4	67.5	67.2	67.2

Appendix Table A-2

NEWFOUNDLAND

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	97.1	96.8	97.5	97.5	97.2	97.8	98.9	100.7	101.3	100.4	99.6	101.2	102.1	103.6	105.3
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-16 Age Group	51.6	51.1	52.0	53.6	53.8	55.5	58.3	60.7	62.9	66.7	70.6	70.0	67.7	67.7	68.1
Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 18-24 Age Group	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.9

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-3

NEFOUNDLAND

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	(1)	297	306	349	3,974	2,444	4,288	4,513	4,565	4,943	5,713	6,088	6,524	7,446	7,680
Grade 1	18,004	18,774	19,104	19,157	16,121	17,981	16,015	16,014	15,784	15,892	15,835	15,875	15,685	15,136	15,543
Grade 2	10,218	10,449	11,866	12,554	12,947	13,373	13,639	13,884	14,401	14,226	14,687	14,812	14,925	15,198	14,571
Grade 3	10,099	10,047	10,243	11,746	12,205	12,756	13,244	13,697	13,784	14,112	14,107	14,550	14,694	14,765	15,164
Grade 4	9,238	9,772	9,867	10,230	11,614	12,100	12,535	13,112	13,786	13,624	14,079	14,240	14,574	14,842	14,947
Grade 5	8,057	8,904	9,453	9,571	9,827	11,249	11,888	12,277	12,772	13,153	13,331	13,824	14,134	14,195	14,627
Grade 6	7,279	7,631	8,342	9,010	9,134	9,446	10,809	11,612	11,858	12,134	12,630	12,723	13,114	13,733	13,976
Grade 7	6,219	6,568	6,943	7,644	8,345	8,530	8,803	10,223	11,277	11,488	11,797	12,335	12,520	13,273	13,441
Grade 8	4,601	5,098	5,422	5,960	6,361	7,315	7,615	8,214	9,232	10,058	10,431	11,114	11,277	11,139	11,938
Junior Auxiliary Classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	50	61	54	74
Total	73,715	77,540	81,546	86,231	90,528	95,194	98,836	103,546	107,559	109,630	112,621	115,611	117,508	119,781	121,961

(1) Included in grade 1.

Appendix Table A-4

NEWFOUNDLAND

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9	4,227	4,432	4,917	5,530	6,047	6,394	7,388	7,712	8,371	9,147	10,118	10,366	10,893	11,355	10,905
Grade 10	3,030	3,176	3,245	3,518	3,489	3,858	3,931	4,887	4,960	5,772	6,476	6,841	6,880	7,310	7,999
Grade 11	2,160	2,180	2,201	2,110	2,276	2,425	2,807	2,796	3,506	3,772	4,270	4,779	5,210	5,329	5,750
Grade 12	62	35	47	46	32	37	44	73	125	162	73	95	57	68	45
Special and Other Classes	504	450	408	365	361	313	342	265	346	434	505	454	327	323	287
Total	9,983	10,273	10,818	11,569	12,205	13,027	14,512	15,733	17,308	19,287	21,442	22,535	23,367	24,385	24,986



Appendix Table A-5

NEWFOUNDLAND

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	181	397
Universities															
Undergraduate	379	426	421	482	573	731	978	1,049	1,039	1,205	1,740	1,964	2,197	2,601	3,106
Graduate	-	-	-	4	4	9	20	21	21	33	17	34	47	51	62
Total University	379	426	421	486	577	740	998	1,070	1,060	1,238	1,757	1,998	2,244	2,652	3,168
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	379	426	421	486	577	740	998	1,070	1,060	1,238	1,757	1,998	2,286	2,833	3,565

(1) Elementary teacher training is provided at university.

Appendix Table A-6

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	17,105	17,730	18,408	18,431	19,093	19,462	19,365	19,980	20,615	20,645	21,135	21,488	21,800	21,615	21,579
Total Secondary	3,075	3,090	3,095	3,367	3,576	3,888	4,000	4,181	4,281	4,621	5,232	5,679	6,019	6,712	6,836
Sub-total	20,180	20,820	21,503	21,798	22,669	23,350	23,365	24,161	24,896	25,266	26,427	27,167	27,819	28,327	28,415
Total Post-secondary	315	332	300	288	321	356	391	495	603	638	786	780	788	881	924
Grand Total	20,495	21,152	21,803	22,086	22,990	23,706	23,756	24,656	25,499	25,904	27,213	27,947	28,607	29,208	29,339
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	59.4	59.9	60.6	61.0	63.3	64.6	64.2	65.6	66.4	66.2	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.6	67.3

Appendix Table A-7

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	95.8	96.4	97.4	95.0	95.9	94.8	93.1	95.6	95.9	94.7	95.0	96.4	97.8	98.3	98.1
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-17 Age Group	44.2	43.5	43.0	47.4	51.1	55.8	55.6	58.1	58.6	59.2	66.4	67.6	66.1	70.7	70.5
Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 18-24 Age Group	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.2	6.3	6.7	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.8

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-8

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	72	85	216	157	203	211	158	139	172	194	170	165	70	54	75
Grade 1	2,690	3,127	3,208	3,041	2,893	2,846	2,648	2,811	2,736	2,926	2,975	3,062	3,131	2,933	2,947
Grade 2	2,293	2,374	2,738	2,761	2,804	2,736	2,655	2,577	2,671	2,627	2,754	2,793	2,861	2,854	2,659
Grade 3	2,354	2,297	2,327	2,631	2,790	2,731	2,647	2,713	2,578	2,519	2,668	2,662	2,788	2,789	2,842
Grade 4	2,078	2,177	2,175	2,195	2,503	2,638	2,639	2,623	2,654	2,480	2,526	2,543	2,666	2,753	2,704
Grade 5	2,014	2,035	2,184	2,114	2,210	2,488	2,613	2,628	2,644	2,586	2,554	2,597	2,636	2,677	2,755
Grade 6	1,953	1,920	1,937	2,024	2,082	2,106	2,281	2,515	2,584	2,488	2,646	2,472	2,549	2,528	2,509
Grade 7	1,941	1,885	1,839	1,830	1,979	1,925	1,970	2,215	2,425	2,451	2,415	2,547	2,472	2,478	2,556
Grade 8	1,710	1,830	1,784	1,678	1,629	1,768	1,754	1,758	2,119	2,343	2,410	2,618	2,575	2,488	2,455
Junior Auxiliary Classes	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	32	31	16	29	52	61	77
Total	17,105	17,730	18,408	18,431	19,093	19,462	19,365	19,980	20,615	20,645	21,135	21,488	21,800	21,615	21,579

Appendix Table A-9

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9	1,150	1,268	1,338	1,469	1,432	1,405	1,463	1,597	1,540	1,733	2,073	2,069	2,154	2,465	2,272
Grade 10	1,188	1,076	1,061	1,131	1,236	1,255	1,213	1,314	1,336	1,474	1,668	1,733	1,909	1,808	1,985
Grade 11	550	599	501	508	513	704	747	662	792	730	843	1,098	1,113	1,340	1,394
Grade 12	72	82	195	249	374	447	509	531	570	556	644	681	714	964	1,088
Special and Other															
Classes	115	65	-	10	21	77	68	77	43	28	64	98	129	135	97
Total	3,075	3,090	3,095	3,367	3,576	3,888	4,000	4,181	4,281	4,621	5,292	5,679	6,019	6,712	6,836



Appendix Table A-10

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	57	64	43	42	58	46	41	82	78	75	103	75	50	79	(1)
Technical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities	258	268	257	246	263	310	350	413	525	563	683	705	738	802	924
Undergraduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	258	268	257	246	263	310	350	413	525	563	683	705	738	802	924
Total University															
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	315	332	300	288	321	356	391	495	603	638	786	780	788	881	924

(1) Elementary teacher training is provided at university.

Appendix Table A-11

NOVA SCOTIA

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	124,293	126,740	131,189	134,713	138,973	141,202	144,019	149,635	154,240	155,841	159,006	160,019	161,449	162,299	163,039
Total Secondary	19,017	20,309	20,987	22,909	24,028	25,097	26,898	28,497	29,889	30,672	34,594	37,436	40,015	42,216	42,923
Sub-total	143,310	147,049	152,176	157,622	163,001	166,299	170,917	178,132	184,129	186,513	193,600	197,455	201,464	204,515	205,962
Total Post-secondary	3,857	3,885	4,160	4,323	4,773	4,839	5,087	5,406	5,785	6,344	6,775	7,744	8,211	9,212	10,236
Grand Total	147,167	150,934	156,336	161,945	167,774	171,138	176,004	183,538	189,914	192,857	200,375	205,199	209,675	213,727	216,198
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	65.5	65.7	66.6	67.3	67.8	67.1	68.1	69.9	70.8	70.6	71.9	71.9	71.5	71.7	71.7

Appendix Table A-12

NOVA SCOTIA

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	107.2	105.6	106.0	105.3	105.1	103.0	103.4	105.7	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.5	105.8	107.0
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-17 Age Group	44.6	46.9	47.9	51.1	52.3	53.0	55.3	57.2	57.8	57.2	62.2	64.7	65.8	67.7	67.6
Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 18-24 Age Group	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.8	9.3	10.2	10.3	11.2	11.9

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-13

NOVA SCOTIA

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	14,741	14,716	14,967	15,292	15,225	15,702	15,864	17,382	17,180	18,023	18,117	18,849	18,252	18,422	18,508
Grade 1	14,531	18,306	20,332	19,163	18,685	17,933	17,977	17,818	19,052	18,169	18,252	17,742	18,386	17,863	18,012
Grade 2	14,624	14,485	15,935	18,183	18,001	17,408	16,929	17,261	17,410	17,983	18,355	18,448	18,084	18,438	17,926
Grade 3	15,782	14,487	14,459	15,989	18,357	18,137	17,712	17,426	17,772	17,470	18,272	18,537	18,869	18,434	18,700
Grade 4	15,270	14,795	14,158	14,132	15,907	17,904	17,842	17,678	17,424	17,352	17,649	18,313	18,430	18,701	18,198
Grade 5	14,345	14,475	14,427	13,982	13,846	15,275	17,279	17,548	17,643	17,025	17,165	17,296	18,061	18,055	18,452
Grade 6	13,047	13,009	13,615	13,830	13,692	13,593	15,048	17,010	17,423	17,263	17,418	17,230	17,155	17,761	17,759
Grade 7	12,116	12,103	12,295	13,069	13,487	13,335	13,443	15,033	16,755	17,212	17,372	17,360	17,520	17,690	18,278
Grade 8	9,837	10,018	10,281	10,657	11,469	11,647	11,552	12,080	13,093	14,709	15,609	15,426	15,625	15,710	16,039
Junior Auxiliary Classes	-	346	720	356	304	268	373	399	488	635	797	818	1,067	1,225	1,167
Total	124,293	126,740	131,189	134,713	138,973	141,202	144,019	149,635	154,240	155,841	159,006	160,019	161,449	162,299	163,039

Appendix Table A-14

NOVA SCOTIA

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9	7,918	8,273	8,436	8,856	9,281	9,930	10,094	10,148	10,828	11,457	13,293	13,983	13,815	14,288	14,218
Grade 10	5,731	6,167	6,491	7,060	7,279	7,599	8,332	8,608	8,418	8,801	9,947	11,147	12,070	11,859	12,221
Grade 11	3,987	4,234	4,455	4,776	5,152	5,200	5,665	6,680	6,993	6,577	7,148	8,296	9,185	10,149	10,183
Grade 12	1,340	1,614	1,571	1,850	1,912	1,965	2,302	2,557	3,104	3,329	3,540	3,447	4,334	5,282	5,461
Grade 13	6	6	21	22	2	2	67	82	104	118	147	44	-	-	-
Special and Other Classes	35	15	13	345	402	401	438	422	442	390	519	519	611	638	840
Total	19,017	20,309	20,987	22,909	24,028	25,037	26,898	28,497	29,889	30,672	34,594	37,436	40,015	42,216	42,923



Appendix Table A-15

NOVA SCOTIA

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	267	228	219	229	329	330	319	426	473	503	334	416	413	599	555
Technical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	32	294	76	104	224
Universities															
Undergraduate	3,504	3,579	3,876	4,036	4,385	4,445	4,705	4,864	5,167	5,664	6,237	6,792	7,453	8,109	8,997
Graduate	86	78	65	58	59	64	63	116	130	147	172	242	269	400	460
Total University	3,590	3,657	3,941	4,094	4,444	4,509	4,768	4,980	5,297	5,811	6,409	7,034	7,722	8,509	9,457
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	3,857	3,885	4,160	4,323	4,773	4,839	5,087	5,406	5,785	6,344	6,775	7,744	8,211	9,212	10,236

Appendix Table A-16

NEW BRUNSWICK

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	93,151	98,003	102,482	106,891	110,891	113,815	115,490	121,120	125,232	127,706	127,747	127,286	128,654	129,228	129,731
Total Secondary	15,582	15,489	16,982	17,569	18,387	20,047	21,554	24,065	25,720	27,570	30,683	32,335	34,794	37,373	37,795
Sub-total	108,733	113,492	119,464	124,460	129,278	133,862	137,044	145,185	150,952	155,276	158,430	159,621	163,448	166,601	167,526
Total Post-secondary	2,117	1,977	2,296	2,674	2,935	3,196	3,513	3,893	4,243	4,645	5,174	5,626	6,332	7,102	7,760
Grand Total	110,850	115,469	121,760	127,134	132,213	137,058	140,557	149,078	155,195	159,921	163,604	165,247	169,780	173,703	175,286
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	58.8	59.4	61.2	62.4	63.1	63.9	64.2	66.6	67.6	68.3	68.3	67.1	67.0	67.1	66.2

Appendix Table A-17

NEW BRUNSWICK

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	93.4	94.1	94.8	95.5	95.3	94.6	94.0	96.4	96.9	96.7	94.4	93.6	94.5	95.2	96.1
Secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 14-17 Age Group	43.4	42.3	45.5	45.8	46.9	49.9	51.7	56.0	57.5	59.7	64.2	63.8	64.2	66.4	65.1
Full-time Post- secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 18-24 Age Group	4.0	3.7	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.6	10.9

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-18

NEW BRUNSWICK

Enrollment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	17	-	-	-	-	34	63	-	-	91	66	75	75	89	36
Grade 1	14,799	17,467	18,476	18,268	17,522	17,453	17,118	17,787	17,701	18,122	17,796	17,709	18,367	17,600	17,483
Grade 2	13,174	13,146	15,220	16,457	16,572	16,262	15,510	15,877	16,697	16,612	16,641	16,671	17,002	17,154	16,779
Grade 3	13,335	13,255	13,093	14,969	16,438	16,307	15,996	16,216	16,125	16,576	16,396	16,570	17,073	16,766	16,986
Grade 4	12,392	13,031	13,008	13,032	14,810	16,146	15,880	16,147	16,098	16,198	16,079	15,982	16,486	16,496	16,468
Grade 5	11,921	12,302	12,780	12,772	12,929	14,573	15,902	16,526	16,522	16,255	16,038	16,445	16,522	16,822	16,839
Grade 6	10,422	10,806	11,323	11,768	11,916	11,727	13,406	14,731	15,343	15,540	15,034	15,042	15,330	15,557	15,788
Grade 7	9,351	9,679	10,117	10,638	11,243	11,388	11,333	13,176	14,639	15,229	15,596	14,947	14,702	15,377	15,597
Grade 8	7,578	7,810	8,266	8,736	9,174	9,764	10,085	10,399	11,791	12,910	13,696	13,519	13,097	13,022	13,312
Junior Auxiliary Classes	162	507	199	251	287	161	197	261	316	173	405	326	(1)		
Total	93,151	98,003	102,482	106,891	110,891	113,815	115,490	121,120	125,232	127,706	127,747	127,286	128,654	129,228	129,731

(1) Included in grade enrollment.

Appendix Table A-19

NEW BRUNSWICK

Enrollment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9	5,337	5,617	5,773	6,226	6,697	7,342	7,779	8,175	8,733	10,070	11,347	11,931	12,151	12,586	12,247
Grade 10	3,843	4,146	4,680	4,785	5,026	5,566	5,987	7,002	6,999	7,142	8,322	9,214	9,817	10,170	10,423
Grade 11	2,591	2,765	3,147	3,440	3,533	3,867	4,099	4,887	5,652	5,496	5,923	6,376	7,058	7,945	8,393
Grade 12	1,275	1,824	2,052	2,403	2,583	2,669	2,758	3,308	3,672	4,114	3,957	4,119	5,073	6,131	6,204
Grade 13	17	44	36	39	32	39	95	130	103	114	621	119	72	51	38
Special and Other Classes	2,519 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,093 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,294 <sup>(1)</sup>	676	516	564	836	563	561	634	513	576	623	490	490
Total	15,582	15,489	16,982	17,569	18,387	20,047	21,554	24,065	25,720	27,570	30,683	32,335	34,794	37,373	37,795

(1) Including "unclassified".

Appendix Table A-20

NEW BRUNSWICK

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	163	135	252	361	391	405	395	526	510	521	563	581	972	1,054	1,070
Technical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	61	78	149	207	275	319
Universities															
Undergraduate	1,916	1,801	1,990	2,259	2,497	2,754	3,070	3,303	3,568	3,973	4,384	4,715	4,954	5,468	5,988
Graduate	38	41	54	54	47	37	48	64	87	90	149	181	199	305	383
Total University	1,954	1,842	2,044	2,313	2,544	2,791	3,118	3,367	3,655	4,063	4,533	4,896	5,153	5,773	6,371
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	2,117	1,977	2,296	2,674	2,935	3,196	3,513	3,893	4,243	4,645	5,174	5,626	6,332	7,102	7,760



Appendix Table A-21

QUEBEC

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	653,199	688,288	723,980	773,843	806,550	827,796	854,851	880,381	903,304	930,315	950,828	970,492	1,000,741	1,026,847	1,044,403
Total Secondary	104,337	114,668	125,803	129,335	146,105	163,709	182,584	210,898	233,347	261,622	303,599	337,352	360,037	384,343	415,812
Sub-total	757,536	802,956	849,783	903,178	952,655	991,505	1,037,435	1,091,279	1,136,651	1,191,937	1,254,427	1,307,844	1,360,778	1,411,190	1,460,215
Total Post-secondary	27,575	28,407	29,349	29,754	32,704	35,564	40,041	44,908	48,224	54,722	62,575	68,192	77,200	82,926	92,225
Grand Total	785,111	831,363	879,132	932,932	985,359	1,027,069	1,077,476	1,136,187	1,184,875	1,246,659	1,317,002	1,376,036	1,437,978	1,494,116	1,552,440
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	52.2	53.9	55.7	57.3	58.2	58.8	59.6	61.0	61.9	63.2	64.9	65.9	66.7	67.4	68.3

Appendix Table A-22

QUEBEC

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	95.0	96.2	97.7	100.0	98.8	97.4	96.3	97.4	97.4	97.6	97.5	97.2	99.2	100.2	100.9
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-17 Age Group	38.3	40.7	43.5	43.1	46.4	49.6	52.2	57.7	61.0	65.4	72.5	77.9	80.2	83.4	88.3
Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 18-24 Age Group	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.9	8.8	9.3	10.3	11.5	12.0	13.0	13.3	14.0

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-23

QUEBEC

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling.

1951-52 to 1985-86

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 <sup>(1)</sup>	1964-65 <sup>(2)</sup>	1965-66 <sup>(2)</sup>
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	6,013	6,678	7,023	8,250	8,573	10,024	10,423	10,802	11,752	11,922	13,776	17,223	24,007	31,578	42,541
Grade 1	115,445	121,904	126,573	129,731	130,924	128,653	132,068	134,326	136,508	142,361	143,738	143,409	148,378	148,831	150,164
Grade 2	101,813	110,043	116,501	124,745	126,764	127,559	126,709	129,813	132,737	136,047	141,127	143,231	142,495	146,276	147,095
Grade 3	105,463	105,977	113,411	122,054	127,912	128,423	130,484	130,664	134,361	138,154	140,110	146,640	146,390	144,880	146,802
Grade 4	101,769	106,547	107,273	115,980	122,829	128,780	130,541	130,968	132,262	135,232	140,000	139,836	146,892	146,979	145,296
Grade 5	86,243	93,691	98,993	102,468	110,210	116,163	121,920	126,370	128,706	129,814	130,252	134,332	132,329	140,436	140,994
Grade 6	76,038	78,983	85,899	93,005	95,742	101,840	109,477	115,490	118,510	123,126	126,440	125,996	129,145	126,424	134,650
Grade 7 <sup>(3)</sup>	57,868	61,833	65,960	74,603	80,426	83,656	90,783	99,223	104,780	109,721	109,684	113,465	117,426	124,527	117,297
Junior Auxiliary Classes	2,547	2,632	2,347	3,007	3,170	2,688	2,446	2,725	3,688	3,918	5,701	6,360	13,679	16,916	19,564
Total	653,199	688,288	723,980	773,843	806,550	827,796	854,851	880,381	903,304	930,315	950,828	970,492	1,000,741	1,026,847	1,044,403

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Estimate.

(3) By provincial regulation, grade 7 is the final grade of elementary education.

Source: Based on data from the Department of Education, Province of Quebec.

Appendix Table A-24

QUEBEC

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 <sup>(1)</sup>	1964-65 <sup>(2)</sup>	1965-66 <sup>(2)</sup>
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 8 <sup>(3)</sup>	41,091	43,781	47,977	52,781	59,668	64,968	70,235	79,665	85,385	93,360	108,509	114,844	115,362	121,548	125,412
Grade 9	28,816	30,154	32,869	37,276	41,632	47,508	52,862	59,517	68,224	75,912	80,644	93,559	101,367	98,741	108,400
Grade 10	15,821	16,833	19,120	20,870	24,466	27,995	32,964	39,321	42,666	50,610	63,167	66,792	75,892	83,764	83,600
Grade 11	10,366	11,127	12,702	13,692	15,612	17,930	20,564	26,209	31,823	34,946	43,241	51,197	53,470	62,050	69,600
Grade 12	3,024	3,113	3,893	3,632	3,927	4,308	4,664	5,497	4,838	5,936	7,199	9,799	12,911	11,773	13,300
Grade 13	115	158	134	181	289	279	304	290	411	407	450	563	700	674	600
Special and Other Classes	5,104 <sup>(4)</sup>	9,502 <sup>(4)</sup>	9,108 <sup>(4)</sup>	903	511	721	991	399	-	(5)	451	389	598	335	5,793
Total	104,337	114,668	125,803	129,335	146,105	163,709	182,584	210,898	233,347	261,622	303,599	337,352	360,037	384,343	415,812

(1) Preliminary.

(2) Estimate.

(3) By provincial regulation, grade 8 is classified as schooling on the secondary level of education.

(4) Including "unclassified".

(5) Included with other grades.

Source: See Appendix Table A-23.

Appendix Table A-25

QUEBEC

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	4,022	4,247	4,440	3,306	4,450	5,026	5,943	7,512	8,115	9,676	11,605	12,828	14,429	13,063	13,099
Technical Institutions	2,843	3,245	3,563	3,932	4,257	4,636	5,337	5,981	6,553	7,203	7,814	8,040	9,166	10,463	11,810
Universities															
Undergraduate	19,468	19,847	20,302	21,317	22,792	24,815	27,385	30,008	31,947	35,862	40,849	44,511	49,737	54,759	61,506
Graduate	1,242	1,068	1,044	1,199	1,205	1,087	1,376	1,407	1,609	1,981	2,307	2,813	3,868	4,641	5,810
Total University	20,710	20,915	21,346	22,516	23,997	25,902	28,761	31,415	33,556	37,843	43,156	47,324	53,605	59,400	67,316
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	27,575	28,407	29,349	29,754	32,704	35,564	40,041	44,908	48,224	54,722	62,575	68,192	77,200	82,926	92,225

Source: See Appendix Table A-23.

Appendix Table A-26

ONTARIO

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	657,542	715,380	770,599	822,553	865,330	913,141	971,051	1,025,841	1,079,067	1,121,909	1,156,812	1,191,198	1,232,858	1,280,049	1,323,743
Total Secondary	155,056	162,564	170,945	183,415	199,793	213,451	234,476	254,659	272,619	300,912	340,863	377,148	413,564	445,461	467,164
Sub-total	812,598	877,944	941,544	1,005,968	1,065,123	1,126,592	1,205,527	1,280,500	1,351,686	1,422,821	1,497,675	1,568,346	1,646,522	1,725,510	1,790,907
Total Post-secondary	22,798	22,533	22,153	24,544	27,625	29,466	31,116	35,167	38,070	41,913	45,888	48,773	55,324	62,986	72,293
Grand Total	835,396	900,477	963,697	1,030,512	1,092,748	1,156,058	1,236,643	1,315,667	1,389,756	1,464,734	1,543,563	1,617,119	1,701,846	1,788,496	1,863,200
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	60.0	61.3	63.1	64.8	66.3	67.9	68.8	69.7	71.2	72.3	73.8	75.2	76.5	77.5	77.8



Appendix Table A-27

ONTARIO

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

(Per cent)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	99.3	99.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.8	100.3	99.6	100.4	101.9	103.5	104.6
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-18 Age Group	49.6	50.4	51.8	54.1	57.6	60.2	62.2	63.5	65.1	68.2	73.6	76.8	78.0	78.7	78.3
Full-time Post- secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 18-24 Age Group	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.4	8.7	9.6	10.4	11.3

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-28

ONTARIO

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling, (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	53,850	62,476	59,742	61,864	65,232	71,455	77,964	84,217	89,652	94,465	100,575	105,941	111,390	121,347	130,644
Grade 1	94,109	109,231	123,148	125,706	126,525	129,290	135,676	143,557	148,193	154,039	155,938	156,961	164,500	168,035	172,243
Grade 2	85,837	91,737	107,030	119,424	118,879	121,134	125,258	129,444	137,240	141,599	146,191	148,390	152,249	156,179	158,995
Grade 3	81,603	84,945	90,735	105,754	117,854	117,703	120,345	122,629	126,774	133,276	137,470	141,757	145,428	149,008	152,420
Grade 4	76,852	80,934	83,240	86,831	99,351	111,315	113,990	115,538	117,768	122,030	127,996	132,223	137,323	140,450	143,910
Grade 5	72,308	79,380	82,844	84,398	88,136	103,701	116,206	117,466	118,993	120,418	124,739	130,756	135,519	140,415	149,453
Grade 6	66,489	73,492	80,083	83,264	84,454	88,006	103,735	114,769	115,332	118,010	119,464	123,413	130,136	134,827	139,388
Grade 7	64,541	67,315	73,819	79,771	83,376	84,316	88,649	103,967	114,931	116,643	119,455	120,535	124,665	131,960	136,271
Grade 8	57,114	61,077	64,699	69,916	75,109	78,878	80,704	84,909	95,204	109,576	111,830	114,734	116,402	120,355	126,518
Junior Auxiliary Classes	4,839	4,793	5,259	5,625	6,414	7,343	8,524	9,345	9,980	11,853	13,154	14,478	15,246	17,473	19,901
Total <sup>(2)</sup>	657,542	715,380	770,599	822,553	865,330	913,141	971,051	1,025,841	1,079,067	1,121,909	1,156,812	1,191,198	1,232,858	1,280,049	1,323,743

(1) Enrolment by grade of the primary (grades 1, 2 and 3) and the junior sections (grades 4, 5 and 6) of elementary grades has been estimated from 1951-52 to 1954-55.

(2) Grades 9 and 10 of the public and separate elementary schools are included in the corresponding secondary grades.

Source: Report of the Minister, Department of Education, Province of Ontario.

Appendix Table A-29

ONTARIO

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9 <sup>(1)</sup>	54,351	58,121	60,698	65,057	71,450	76,876	83,681	86,461	89,361	103,256	117,277	119,975	119,509	121,325	125,846
Grade 10 <sup>(1)</sup>	41,138	42,839	45,553	48,679	52,281	56,475	62,195	68,271	70,635	75,022	86,260	98,992	103,486	106,365	108,133
Grade 11	26,575	27,932	29,382	32,179	34,846	36,639	41,806	46,525	50,990	53,429	58,274	69,188	79,692	86,954	89,817
Grade 12 <sup>(2)</sup>	20,761	21,577	22,863	24,321	26,879	28,346	30,615	35,170	39,337	43,582	47,213	52,597	63,543	72,649	79,371
Grade 13	10,387	10,457	10,910	11,365	12,425	13,083	14,211	16,106	18,138	20,640	23,655	26,279	29,347	36,669	41,868
Special and Other Classes	1,844	1,638	1,529	1,814	1,912	2,032	1,968	2,126	4,158	4,983	6,184	10,117	18,087	21,499	22,129
Total	155,056	162,564	170,945	183,415	199,793	213,451	234,476	254,659	272,619	300,912	340,863	377,148	413,664	445,461	467,164

(1) See footnote (2) in Appendix Table A-28.

(2) One-year commercial courses are included in grade 12.

Source: See Appendix Table A-28.

Appendix Table A-30

ONTARIO

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	1,628	1,873	1,732	2,692	3,139	3,442	3,647	4,688	5,951	6,730	6,058	5,514	6,390	6,475	5,913
Technical Institutions	-	-	-	-	1,844	2,153	1,838	2,674	2,714	3,083	3,959	3,990	4,743	5,718	7,397
Universities															
Undergraduate	19,495	19,333	19,037	20,442	21,088	22,195	23,805	25,768	27,194	29,501	32,968	35,941	39,990	45,369	52,124
Graduate	1,675	1,327	1,384	1,410	1,554	1,676	1,826	2,037	2,211	2,599	2,903	3,328	4,201	5,424	6,859
Total University	21,170	20,660	20,421	21,852	22,642	23,871	25,631	27,805	29,405	32,100	35,871	39,269	44,191	50,793	58,983
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	22,798 <sup>(1)</sup>	22,533 <sup>(1)</sup>	22,153 <sup>(1)</sup>	24,544 <sup>(1)</sup>	27,625	29,466	31,116	35,167	38,070	41,913	45,888	48,773	55,324	62,986	72,293

(1) Excludes enrolment at the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.

Appendix Table A-31

MANITOBA

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	119,734	127,686	134,255	139,244	144,262	148,016	146,792	147,958	157,443	164,302	164,680	170,523	175,180	178,204	179,219
Total Secondary	23,075	22,370	23,647	25,408	28,004	30,047	31,219	34,533	36,494	41,282	47,058	50,863	54,582	57,970	59,923
Sub-total	142,809	150,056	157,902	164,652	172,266	178,063	178,011	182,491	193,937	205,584	211,738	221,386	229,762	236,174	239,142
Total Post-secondary	4,414	4,393	4,522	4,763	4,903	4,964	5,379	5,878	6,438	6,830	7,487	8,210	9,696	10,333	11,858
Grand Total	147,223	154,449	162,424	169,415	177,169	183,027	183,390	188,369	200,375	212,414	219,225	229,596	239,458	246,507	251,000
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	59.2	60.2	62.3	63.5	64.4	64.9	63.3	63.4	65.6	67.7	68.0	69.5	70.5	71.1	71.1

Appendix Table A-32

MANITOBA

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	98.8	99.9	101.6	101.0	99.6	98.2	94.4	92.4	95.2	96.4	93.7	95.6	96.9	98.0	98.3
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-17 Age Group	50.3	47.7	50.1	52.9	56.9	59.7	59.7	63.6	64.8	70.1	76.8	79.2	80.0	81.5	81.9
Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 18-24 Age Group	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.8	9.4	10.7	11.0	12.2

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.



Appendix Table A-33

MANITOBA

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	4,428	5,166	4,804	5,035	5,072	5,623	5,475	5,902	6,129	6,266	6,192	6,142	6,320	6,288	7,114
Grade 1	19,396	22,092	23,257 <sup>(1)</sup>	22,101	22,054	21,612	21,519	20,916	22,159	23,070	23,245	23,547	24,225	23,755	23,916
Grade 2	16,233	16,652	18,973	20,696	19,896	19,891	19,066	19,225	20,185	21,120	21,455	22,193	22,109	22,475	21,798
Grade 3	16,052	16,409	16,644	18,597	20,195	19,771	19,141	18,476	19,805	20,112	20,562	21,484	21,874	21,572	21,654
Grade 4	15,003	15,921	15,903	15,975	16,224	19,649	18,564	18,091	18,688	19,605	19,646	20,706	21,518	21,560	20,952
Grade 5	14,111	14,913	15,709	15,525	15,869	17,877	18,645	17,937	18,625	18,954	19,442	20,123	21,034	21,433	21,595
Grade 6	12,850	13,451	14,186	14,952	15,134	15,042	16,659	17,509	17,858	18,317	18,075	19,330	19,675	20,268	20,728
Grade 7	11,616	12,595	13,271	14,089	14,636	14,704	14,358	16,181	18,048	18,405	18,610	19,087	19,955	20,320	20,568
Grade 8	9,944	10,487	11,234	11,864	12,771	13,339	12,863	13,132	15,276	17,078	16,790	17,233	17,497	17,736	18,697
Junior Auxiliary Classes	101	-	(2)	274	410	411	508	502	589	670	775	678	973	2,797 <sup>(3)</sup>	2,097
Total	119,734	127,686	134,255	139,244	144,262	148,016	146,792	147,958	157,443	164,302	164,680	170,523	175,180	178,204	179,219

(1) Including some kindergarten enrolment.

(2) Included in grades.

(3) Including 1,259 "unclassified".

Appendix Table A-34

MANITOBA

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9	8,198	8,814	9,325	9,768	10,694	11,744	12,191	12,529	12,771	15,014	16,873	17,270	17,357	17,785	17,763
Grade 10	6,536	6,757	7,353	7,539	8,246	8,639	9,044	10,205	10,354	11,038	12,883	14,352	15,147	15,482	15,756
Grade 11	5,208	5,016	5,285	6,085	6,628	6,924	6,992	8,492	9,102	9,839	10,862	12,234	13,840	14,472	14,673
Grade 12	1,702	1,783	1,647	2,003	2,360	2,696	2,954	3,273	3,935	5,053	6,035	6,572	7,830	10,231	11,705
Grade 13	-	-	37	13	16	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Special and Other Classes	1,431 (1)	-	-	-	60	44	37	34	332	336	405	435	408	(2)	26 <sup>3</sup>
Total	23,075	22,370	23,647	25,408	28,004	30,047	31,219	34,533	36,494	41,282	47,058	50,863	54,582	57,970	59,923

(1) Including 1,387 "unclassified".

(2) Included in grade enrolment.

(3) Report incomplete.

Appendix Table A-35

MANITOBA

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	429	387	437	551	591	481	509	601	591	578	540	469	600	613	(1)
Technical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	548	789
Universities															
Undergraduate	3,895	3,941	4,014	4,114	4,218	4,362	4,754	5,145	5,643	6,001	6,653	7,445	8,238	8,641	10,469
Graduate	90	65	71	98	94	121	116	132	204	251	294	296	564	531	600
Total University	3,985	4,006	4,085	4,212	4,312	4,483	4,870	5,277	5,847	6,252	6,947	7,741	8,802	9,172	11,069
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	4,414	4,393	4,522	4,763	4,903	4,964	5,379	5,878	6,438	6,830	7,487	8,210	9,696	10,333	11,858

(1) Elementary teacher training is provided at university.

Appendix Table A-36

SASKATCHEWAN

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	143,562	139,965	146,213	148,758	151,412	153,422	156,296	165,556	166,768	170,685	173,247	174,669	177,442	180,267	182,337
Total Secondary	31,073	29,996	30,999	34,817	37,294	37,102	40,256	42,477	44,661	47,689	52,429	55,751	60,298	62,737	63,224
Sub-total	174,635	169,961	177,212	183,575	188,706	190,524	196,552	208,033	211,429	218,374	225,676	230,420	237,740	243,004	245,561
Total Post-secondary	2,999	2,975	3,065	3,390	3,892	4,078	4,646	5,419	5,889	6,732	7,733	8,235	9,102	10,082	11,271
Grand Total	177,634	172,936	180,277	186,965	192,598	194,602	201,198	213,452	217,318	225,106	233,409	238,655	246,842	253,096	256,832
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	62.0	59.6	60.9	62.1	63.5	63.9	66.1	68.6	67.8	69.2	70.5	70.8	71.9	71.7	70.9

Appendix Table A-37

SASKATCHEWAN

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	101.7	96.8	97.4	95.5	95.2	94.5	95.0	97.5	96.4	95.1	94.2	93.9	94.6	94.8	95.0
Secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 14-17 Age Group	55.4	53.3	54.9	61.3	65.4	65.0	69.6	72.1	73.6	76.8	82.7	84.6	87.4	87.4	84.6
Full-time Post- secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 18-24 Age Group	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.7	6.6	7.0	8.1	9.2	9.7	10.5	11.1	11.8

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-38

SASKATCHEWAN

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	2,444	3,174	3,087	3,424	2,288	2,700	2,591	2,816	3,098	3,238	3,274	3,366	3,628	3,787	3,842
Grade 1	21,347	21,563	23,661	22,751	22,720	22,029	22,604	23,925	23,693	24,757	24,755	24,307	24,484	24,386	24,728
Grade 2	19,359	18,251	20,178	21,985	21,446	21,122	20,947	22,222	22,427	22,604	23,661	23,358	23,086	23,181	23,102
Grade 3	19,090	17,927	18,242	19,942	21,817	21,159	21,101	21,535	21,540	22,036	22,175	22,932	22,824	22,409	22,419
Grade 4	17,874	17,220	17,314	17,180	18,805	20,517	20,170	20,571	20,095	20,428	20,917	21,506	22,379	22,442	22,089
Grade 5	17,474	16,805	17,303	17,342	17,372	18,616	20,344	20,768	20,298	20,004	20,557	21,068	21,517	22,451	22,327
Grade 6	16,872	15,725	15,980	16,395	16,377	16,363	17,554	19,815	19,411	19,338	19,008	19,555	20,411	20,872	21,866
Grade 7	15,426	15,515	15,557	15,401	15,943	15,697	15,980	17,815	19,023	19,430	19,651	19,131	19,641	20,500	20,689
Grade 8	13,676	13,358	14,347	14,108	14,405	14,662	14,485	15,211	16,301	17,804	18,079	18,240	18,183	18,804	19,601
Junior Auxiliary Classes	-	427	544	230	239	557	520	878	882	1,046	1,160	1,206	1,289	1,435	1,474
Total	143,562	139,965	146,213	148,758	151,412	153,422	156,296	165,556	166,768	170,685	173,247	174,569	177,442	180,267	182,337

(1) Incomplete report.



Appendix Table A-39

SASKATCHEWAN

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9	11,396	11,068	11,293	12,791	13,056	12,823	14,160	14,224	14,622	16,076	18,056	18,082	18,924	18,530	18,795
Grade 10	8,316	8,161	8,598	9,288	10,267	10,235	10,693	11,688	11,971	12,463	13,766	15,714	16,191	16,837	16,969
Grade 11	6,424	6,275	6,463	6,993	7,521	7,759	8,401	8,946	9,692	10,086	10,774	11,800	13,795	14,155	13,858
Grade 12	4,513	4,456	4,603	5,156	5,784	5,754	6,416	7,036	7,834	8,565	9,286	9,666	11,065	12,742	12,909
Grade 13	20	19	20	1	-	4	-	37	5	-	-	31	-	-	-
Special and Other Classes	404	17	22	588	666	527	586	546	537	499	547	458	323	473	693
Total	31,073	29,996	30,999	34,817	37,294	37,102	40,256	42,477	44,661	47,689	52,429	55,751	60,298	62,737	63,224

(1) Incomplete report.

Appendix Table A-40

SASKATCHEWAN

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	566	577	586	681	800	650	640	845	935	975	1,236	993	975	-(1)	-(1)
Technical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	105	168	218	316	489	564
Universities															
Undergraduate	2,317	2,310	2,421	2,614	3,004	3,357	3,917	4,465	4,722	5,442	6,103	6,771	7,496	9,266	10,300
Graduate	116	88	58	95	88	71	89	109	168	210	226	253	315	337	407
Total University	2,433	2,398	2,479	2,709	3,092	3,428	4,006	4,574	4,890	5,652	6,329	7,024	7,811	9,603	10,707
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	2,999	2,975	3,065	3,390	3,892	4,078	4,646	5,419	5,889	6,732	7,733	8,235	9,102	10,092	11,271

(1) Elementary teacher training is provided at university.

Appendix Table A-41

ALBERTA

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	150,231	158,654	169,987	178,191	186,840	195,284	203,574	213,448	225,738	236,358	243,475	252,009	260,656	269,023	276,741
Total Secondary	36,102	37,214	39,542	42,705	45,128	48,891	53,604	58,189	63,156	68,848	75,272	81,231	86,766	92,011	95,986
Sub-total	186,333	195,868	209,529	220,896	231,968	244,175	257,178	271,637	288,894	305,206	318,747	333,240	347,422	361,034	372,727
Total Post-secondary	3,015	3,110	3,335	3,564	4,389	4,684	5,152	6,070	6,863	8,179	9,531	10,991	12,766	15,187	17,505
Grand Total	189,348	198,978	212,864	224,460	236,357	248,859	262,330	277,707	295,757	313,385	328,278	344,231	360,188	376,221	390,232
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	59.3	60.1	61.8	62.0	63.1	64.4	65.2	65.9	67.4	68.4	68.8	69.5	69.9	70.7	71.1

Appendix Table A-42

ALBERTA

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	96.8	96.6	97.5	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.3	93.4	93.9	93.2	91.6	91.6	91.5	91.7	92.2
Secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 14-17 Age Group	61.1	62.0	64.2	67.0	69.2	73.5	76.9	79.2	81.9	84.9	88.3	89.7	89.4	89.9	89.5
Full-time Post- secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 18-24 Age Group	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.6	7.5	8.5	9.6	11.1	12.4

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-43

ALBERTA

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	258	273	358	260	317	745	544	640	555	618	677	663	771	692	900
Grade 1	23,772	26,586	29,308	27,916	28,706	28,589	30,251	31,914	33,643	35,595	36,630	36,297	37,504	38,220	39,094
Grade 2	20,867	21,290	24,380	27,658	26,843	27,318	27,732	29,157	31,208	32,680	34,765	35,883	35,386	36,937	37,497
Grade 3	20,875	21,137	21,567	24,200	27,386	27,070	27,243	27,916	29,346	31,332	32,036	34,007	35,167	34,322	35,609
Grade 4	19,281	20,854	21,051	21,237	23,844	27,145	26,836	26,963	27,965	29,011	30,789	32,230	33,739	35,016	34,394
Grade 5	18,107	19,108	20,718	20,807	21,119	23,750	26,921	26,882	27,000	27,873	28,744	30,810	32,071	33,512	34,569
Grade 6	17,057	17,918	19,021	20,516	20,683	20,944	23,530	26,474	26,636	26,750	27,071	28,480	30,354	31,601	33,005
Grade 7	15,857	16,776	17,834	18,833	20,240	20,526	20,862	23,503	26,672	26,951	26,949	27,601	28,979	30,708	32,067
Grade 8	14,157	14,712	15,750	16,764	17,702	19,197	19,655	19,999	22,713	25,548	25,807	26,013	26,651	28,015	29,586
Junior Auxiliary Classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	34	-	20
Total	150,231	158,654	169,987	178,191	186,840	195,284	203,574	213,448	225,738	236,358	243,475	252,009	260,656	269,023	276,741

Appendix Table A-44

ALBERTA

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9	12,616	12,957	13,768	14,862	15,899	16,893	18,621	18,998	19,614	22,232	24,961	25,588	25,789	26,426	28,024
Grade 10	9,381	9,994	10,342	11,324	12,017	13,101	14,198	15,746	16,202	16,661	18,893	21,545	22,237	22,600	23,079
Grade 11	7,431	7,550	8,365	8,953	9,354	10,123	11,258	12,565	13,957	14,751	15,338	17,559	20,105	20,786	20,907
Grade 12	6,640	6,664	6,891	7,446	7,845	8,662	9,398	10,735	13,284	15,100	15,794	16,479	18,635	22,086	23,870
Grade 13	-	-	134	96	-	-	1	-	-	69	130	-	-	-	-
Special and Other Classes	34	49	42	24	13	112	128	145	99	35	156	60	(1)	113	106
Total	36,102	37,214	39,542	42,705	45,128	48,891	53,604	58,189	63,156	68,848	75,272	81,231	86,766	92,011	95,986

(1) Included in grades.



Appendix Table A-45

ALBERTA

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment.

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Institutions (2)	-	-	-	-	409	407	456	571	648	911	1,032	1,154	1,687	2,210	2,756
Universities:															
Undergraduate	2,945	3,018	3,264	3,472	3,873	4,168	4,527	5,253	5,921	6,918	8,028	9,181	10,254	11,929	13,445
Graduate	70	92	71	92	107	109	169	246	294	350	471	656	825	1,048	1,304
Total University	3,015	3,110	3,335	3,564	3,980	4,277	4,696	5,499	6,215	7,268	8,499	9,837	11,079	12,977	14,749
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	3,015	3,110	3,335	3,564	4,389	4,684	5,152	6,070	6,863	8,179	9,531	10,991	12,766	15,187	17,505

(1) Elementary teacher training is provided at university.

(2) Based on data from the Vocational Training Branch, Department of Education, Province of Alberta.

Appendix Table A-46

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Total Primary	141,734	149,949	163,479	173,704	187,007	200,275	216,924	223,258	229,914	238,620	251,110	260,840	270,689	286,002	302,275
Total Secondary	53,225	57,860	60,947	65,503	73,188	79,493	86,384	91,170	98,073	108,413	118,652	127,828	137,338	145,945	149,779
Sub-total	194,959	207,809	224,426	239,207	260,195	279,768	303,308	314,428	327,987	347,033	369,762	388,668	408,027	431,947	452,054
Total Post-secondary	6,484	6,362	6,321	7,129	7,829	8,193	9,556	10,594	11,826	13,382	15,096	15,931	17,412	19,735	24,921
Grand Total	201,443	214,171	230,747	246,336	268,024	287,961	312,864	325,022	339,813	360,415	384,858	404,599	425,439	451,082	476,975
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	58.6	59.5	60.9	61.9	63.5	63.0	64.7	65.3	66.0	68.0	70.2	70.6	71.1	71.7	71.5

Appendix Table A-17

BRITISH COLUMBIA

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-12 Age Group(1)	88.9	87.8	89.3	89.2	89.4	89.1	91.1	90.2	89.3	89.7	92.3	93.6	94.9	96.6	97.3
Secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 13-18 Age Group(1)	59.9	62.2	62.0	63.3	66.8	66.2	67.4	68.0	69.4	73.0	75.3	76.6	76.4	76.9	74.9
Full-Time Post- secondary Enrol- ment as a Per- centage of 18-24 Age Group(2)	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.7	9.8	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.4	14.5

(1) June enrolment related to June population of the same year.

(2) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table A-48

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling.

1951-52 to 1965-66(1)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten	1,666	1,886	1,712	1,689	1,863	2,988	3,834	4,153	4,152	4,511	7,536	8,823	11,173	12,457	14,339
Grade 1	23,408	26,604	30,334	29,768	31,872	32,718	34,869	35,865	36,690	38,649	39,863	40,921	41,633	44,133	46,399
Grade 2	21,853	21,712	25,610	28,973	29,085	30,647	32,282	32,160	34,086	35,490	37,355	38,458	39,100	40,553	42,644
Grade 3	21,922	21,774	22,374	26,026	29,766	30,170	31,622	31,520	31,759	33,977	35,736	37,305	37,953	39,066	40,812
Grade 4	20,315	21,249	21,960	22,367	26,343	30,123	30,917	30,779	30,866	31,786	33,855	35,242	36,798	37,911	39,518
Grade 5	18,797	20,057	21,582	22,016	22,733	26,525	30,825	29,973	30,394	30,949	31,942	33,670	35,038	36,843	38,497
Grade 6	17,492	18,554	20,533	21,773	22,364	23,151	27,200	30,045	30,098	30,585	31,000	31,861	33,446	35,358	37,572
Grade 7(2)	16,281	17,649	19,197	20,846	22,725	23,398	24,607	27,585	30,791	31,240	31,860	31,531	32,014	33,807	36,207
Junior Auxiliary Classes	-	464	177	246	256	555	768	1,178	1,078	1,433	1,963	3,029	3,534	5,874	6,287
Total	141,734	149,949	163,479	173,704	187,007	200,275	216,924	223,258	229,914	238,620	251,110	260,840	270,689	286,002	302,275

(1) As of end of school year.

(2) By provincial regulation, grade 7 is the final year of elementary education.

Appendix Table A-49

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling

1951-52 to 1965-66 (1)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 8(2)	14,927	15,762	17,108	18,646	20,779	22,339	23,376	23,589	26,264	30,007	31,118	31,630	32,740	33,785	36,314
Grade 9(3)	13,161	13,973	14,789	15,938	17,950	19,679	21,694	22,116	22,583	25,432	29,414	30,518	31,293	32,026	33,379
Grade 10(3)	10,696	11,299	12,299	12,869	14,424	16,052	17,576	19,163	19,510	20,576	23,601	26,811	28,458	28,625	30,403
Grade 11	7,758	8,353	9,024	9,676	10,656	11,782	13,107	14,764	16,172	17,165	17,857	20,701	23,917	25,554	24,884
Grade 12	5,874	6,096	6,674	7,286	8,214	8,442	9,482	10,403	12,005	13,609	14,479	15,221	17,777	21,358	21,978
Grade 13	746	753	846	872	920	886	926	1,065	1,334	1,465	2,101	2,790	3,063	3,764	2,535
Special and Other Classes	63	1,624(4)	207	216	245	313	223	70	205	159	82	157	90	233	286
Total	53,225	57,860	60,947	65,503	73,188	79,493	86,384	91,170	98,073	108,413	118,652	127,828	137,338	145,345	149,779

(1) As of end of school year.

(2) By provincial regulation, grade 8 is classified as schooling on the secondary level of education.

(3) Enrolment in occupational courses is included with grades 8, 9 and 10.

(4) Including "unclassified".

Appendix Table A-50

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Teachers' Colleges	493	603	510	801	943	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Technical Institutions(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	315	386	371	369	1,178	1,777
Universities															
Undergraduate	5,672	5,523	5,516	6,050	6,617	7,909	9,208	10,176	10,964	12,210	13,902	14,327	16,198	17,497	21,833
Graduate	319	236	295	278	269	284	348	418	520	857	808	833	845	1,060	1,311
Total University	5,991	5,759	5,811	6,328	6,886	8,193	9,556	10,594	11,484	13,067	14,710	15,160	17,043	18,557	23,144
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	6,484	6,362	6,321	7,129	7,829	8,193	9,556	10,594	11,826	13,382	15,096	15,931	17,412	19,735	24,921

(1) Elementary teacher training is provided at university.

(2) Based on data supplied by the Vocational Training Branch, Department of Education, Province of British Columbia.



Appendix Table A-51

YUKON - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - OVERSEAS

Summary of School Enrolment

1955-56 to 1965-66

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)										
Total Primary	2,690	2,966	9,518	10,483	12,147	13,433	14,447	14,332	14,644	14,796	15,583
Total Secondary	151	156	931	1,081	1,319	1,625	1,895	2,078	2,311	2,358	2,684
Sub-total	2,841	3,122	10,449	11,564	13,466	15,058	16,342	16,410	16,955	17,154	18,267
Total Post-secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	2,841	3,122	10,449	11,564	13,466	15,058	16,342	16,410	16,955	17,154	18,267

Appendix Table A-52

YUKON - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - OVERSEAS

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1955-56 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
Kindergarten.	66	112	719	951	1,076	1,387	1,401	1,277	1,408	1,415	1,359				
Grade 1	571	522	1,589	2,179	2,344	2,612	2,788	2,764	2,661	2,882	2,951				
Grade 2	311	361	1,340	1,549	1,899	2,014	2,286	2,270	2,277	2,268	2,400				
Grade 3	319	286	1,179	1,343	1,535	1,761	1,868	1,949	2,019	2,025	2,140				
Grade 4	225	248	1,053	1,120	1,270	1,395	1,620	1,582	1,678	1,742	1,929				
Grade 5	154	245	1,034	1,072	1,133	1,180	1,255	1,372	1,455	1,441	1,552				
Grade 6	133	156	736	984	1,076	1,084	1,186	1,090	1,201	1,186	1,286				
Grade 7	122	100	496	719	1,019	1,030	1,093	1,078	1,032	970	1,074				
Grade 8	73	101	459	566	735	878	922	918	905	851	850				
Junior Auxiliary Classes	716	835	913	-	(1)	60	92	28	8	16	42				
Total	2,690	2,966	9,518	10,483	12,147	13,433	14,447	14,332	14,644	14,796	15,583				

(1) Included with grades.

Appendix Table A-53

YUKON - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - OVERSEAS

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling,

1955-56 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Number of students)														
High School, Grade 9					68	74	406	440	510	658	796	799	842	732	809
Grade 10					38	43	277	300	364	407	530	588	578	584	657
Grade 11					15	28	154	184	220	289	290	349	432	411	469
Grade 12					15	11	73	106	166	200	221	255	259	316	328
Grade 13					-	-	21	38	59	65	58	60	77	98	128
Special and Other Classes					15	-	-	13	-	6	-	27	123	217	293
Total					151	156	931	1,081	1,319	1,625	1,895	2,078	2,311	2,358	2,684

APPENDIX B

ENROLMENT STATISTICS FOR CANADA

Actual 1951-52 to 1965-66

Estimated and Projected 1966-67 to 1975-76

Appendix Table B-1

CANADA

Summary of School Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(in thousands)														
Total Primary	2,230.0	2,360.0	2,507.0	2,654.0	2,784.0	2,898.0	3,030.0	3,165.0	3,294.0	3,413.0	3,515.0	3,605.0	3,710.0	3,824.0	3,922.0
Total Secondary	394.0	414.0	439.0	465.0	508.0	547.0	603.0	662.0	715.0	789.0	892.0	984.0	1,071.0	1,145.0	1,205.0
Sub-total	2,624.0	2,774.0	2,946.0	3,119.0	3,292.0	3,445.0	3,633.0	3,827.0	4,009.0	4,202.0	4,407.0	4,589.0	4,781.0	4,969.0	5,127.0
Total Post-secondary	73.9	74.4	75.9	80.9	89.9	96.1	105.9	118.9	129.0	144.6	162.8	176.5	199.1	221.3	252.5
Grand Total	2,697.9	2,848.4	3,021.9	3,199.9	3,381.9	3,541.1	3,738.9	3,945.9	4,138.0	4,346.6	4,569.8	4,765.5	4,980.1	5,190.3	5,379.5
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	57.5	58.6	60.2	61.6	62.8	63.6	64.6	65.8	67.0	68.2	69.5	70.4	71.2	71.9	72.6

Appendix Table B-2

CANADA

School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	95.9	95.9	97.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.1	97.6	97.6	97.5	98.1	99.1	100.3	101.6
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-17 Age Group	46.3	47.4	49.0	50.5	53.5	55.9	58.3	61.0	63.0	66.2	71.4	74.7	76.6	78.2	79.6
Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 18-24 Age Group	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.6	9.5	10.0	10.8	11.4	12.4

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.



Appendix Table B-3

CANADA

Summary of Projected Enrolment at All Levels of Schooling,

1966-67 to 1975-76 <sup>(1)</sup>

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(In thousands)									
Total Primary	4,017	4,095	4,141	4,166	4,167	4,145	4,112	4,076	4,040	4,005
Total Secondary	1,259	1,310	1,367	1,422	1,462	1,505	1,543	1,588	1,633	1,671
Sub-total	5,276	5,405	5,508	5,588	5,629	5,650	5,655	5,664	5,673	5,676
Total Post-secondary	288	334	385	434	480	524	566	605	640	670
Grand Total	5,564	5,739	5,893	6,022	6,109	6,174	6,221	6,269	6,313	6,346
Grand Total as a Percentage of 5-24 Age Group	72.8	73.0	73.1	73.1	72.9	72.8	72.6	72.5	72.5	72.4

(1) Based on "medium" population growth.

Appendix Table B-4

CANADA

Projection of School Enrolment as a Percentage of Selected Age Groups (1)

1966-67 to 1975-76

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(Per cent)									
Primary Enrolment as a Percentage of 5-13 Age Group	102.3	102.8	102.7	102.5	102.3	102.1	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.4
Secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 14-17 Age Group	80.9	82.3	84.2	86.0	86.9	88.1	88.6	89.5	90.5	90.9
Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as a Percentage of 18-24 Age Group	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.2	18.3	19.3	20.2	21.1	21.9	22.6

(1) "Medium" population projection as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Appendix Table B-5

CANADA

Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(In thousands)														
Kindergarten	83	95	92	96	103	112	122	132	139	146	158	169	184	204	227
Grade 1	348	386	417	418	419	420	432	447	459	476	482	485	499	504	513
Grade 2	306	320	358	393	394	398	402	413	431	443	459	467	470	482	485
Grade 3	307	308	323	362	395	394	401	404	415	432	441	458	465	466	476
Grade 4	290	303	306	319	354	387	391	394	399	409	425	434	452	459	460
Grade 5	263	282	296	301	314	350	384	389	395	398	406	422	430	448	456
Grade 6	239	251	271	287	292	302	340	371	377	385	390	397	413	420	439
Grade 7	211	222	237	257	272	278	291	330	360	370	375	380	391	412	414
Grade 8 (2)	175	184	197	211	229	244	253	270	302	334	355	366	370	383	401
Junior Auxiliary Classes	8	9	10	10	12	13	14	15	17	20	24	27	36	46	51
Total	2,230	2,360	2,507	2,654	2,784	2,898	3,030	3,165	3,294	3,413	3,515	3,605	3,710	3,824	3,922

(1) Based on data shown in the Provincial tables.

(2) Including grade 8 for Quebec and British Columbia.

Appendix Table B-6

CANADA

Projection (Medium Growth) of Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling,

1966-67 to 1975-76 (1)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(In thousands)									
Kindergarten	253	268	279	280	276	272	284	298	311	322
Grade 1	516	517	508	504	486	467	442	444	447	451
Grade 2	494	498	500	493	490	473	456	432	435	439
Grade 3	480	488	492	494	487	485	469	452	428	432
Grade 4	469	475	483	487	489	483	481	466	449	426
Grade 5	457	466	472	480	484	486	480	479	464	448
Grade 6	447	448	457	463	471	476	479	473	473	458
Grade 7	434	442	443	452	459	468	474	478	472	473
Grade 8	408	427	435	435	444	450	459	464	468	461
Junior Auxiliary Classes	59	66	72	78	81	85	88	90	93	95
Total	4,017	4,095	4,141	4,166	4,167	4,145	4,112	4,076	4,040	4,005

(1) Based on "medium" population growth.

Appendix Table B-6 (Cont'd.)

CANADA

Projection (High Growth) of Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling.

1966-67 to 1975-76 (1)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(In thousands)									
Kindergarten	254	269	281	282	279	276	293	313	333	350
Grade 1	517	519	511	508	491	473	449	459	471	483
Grade 2	495	500	503	497	495	479	463	439	451	463
Grade 3	481	490	495	494	492	491	475	459	436	448
Grade 4	470	477	485	490	493	488	487	473	457	435
Grade 5	458	467	474	483	488	491	486	486	472	456
Grade 6	448	450	459	466	475	480	484	479	480	466
Grade 7	435	443	445	455	462	472	479	484	479	481
Grade 8	409	428	437	437	447	454	464	470	474	468
Junior Auxiliary Classes	59	66	72	79	82	86	89	91	95	98
Total	4,026	4,109	4,162	4,191	4,204	4,190	4,169	4,153	4,148	4,148

(1) Based on "high" population growth.

Appendix Table B-6 (Cont'd.)

CANADA

Projection (Low Growth) of Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling.

1966-67 to 1975-76 (1)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(In thousands)									
Kindergarten	252	267	277	278	273	283	277	287	296	302
Grade 1	515	515	505	500	481	461	435	432	429	428
Grade 2	493	496	497	489	485	467	449	425	422	421
Grade 3	479	486	489	490	482	479	463	445	420	419
Grade 4	468	473	481	484	485	478	475	459	441	417
Grade 5	456	465	470	477	480	481	474	472	456	440
Grade 6	446	447	455	460	467	471	474	467	466	450
Grade 7	433	441	441	449	456	464	469	472	465	465
Grade 8	407	426	433	433	441	446	454	459	458	454
Junior Auxiliary Classes	59	66	72	78	80	84	87	89	91	93
Total	4,008	4,082	4,120	4,138	4,130	4,114	4,057	4,007	3,944	3,889

(1) Based on "low" population growth.



Appendix Table B-6 (Concluded)

CANADA

Projection (Alternative Low Growth) of Enrolment at the Primary Level of Schooling

1966-67 to 1975-76<sup>(1)</sup>

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(In thousands)									
Kindergarten	253	268	279	280	276	262	253	254	259	264
Grade 1	516	517	508	504	486	467	426	395	381	377
Grade 2	494	498	500	493	490	473	456	416	387	375
Grade 3	480	488	492	494	487	485	469	452	412	385
Grade 4	469	475	483	487	489	483	481	466	449	411
Grade 5	457	466	472	480	484	486	480	479	464	448
Grade 6	447	448	457	463	471	476	479	473	473	458
Grade 7	434	442	443	452	459	468	474	478	472	473
Grade 8	408	427	435	435	444	450	459	464	468	461
Junior Auxiliary Classes	59	66	72	78	81	85	88	88	90	90
Total	4,017	4,095	4,141	4,166	4,167	4,135	4,065	3,965	3,855	3,742

(1) Based on "alternative low" population growth (see Chapter 2).

Appendix Table B-2

CANADA (1)

Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(In thousands)														
High School, Grade 9	147	155	163	178	194	211	230	242	257	291	325	344	354	356	373
Grade 10	106	111	119	127	139	151	166	186	193	210	248	274	293	305	311
Grade 11	73	76	82	88	96	103	116	133	149	157	175	204	228	249	260
Grade 12	45	47	50	54	60	63	69	78	89	100	108	119	142	164	176
Grade 13	11	11	12	13	14	14	16	18	20	23	27	30	33	41	45
Special and Other Classes	12	14	13	5	5	5	6	5	7	8	9	13	21	30	40
Total	394	414	439	465	508	547	603	662	715	789	892	984	1,071	1,145	1,205

(1) Based on data shown in the Provincial tables.

Appendix Table B-8

CANADA

Projection of Enrolment at the Secondary Level of Schooling

1966-67 to 1975-76(1)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(In thousands)									
High School, Grade 9	389	396	415	424	424	434	441	451	456	460
Grade 10	327	344	351	370	379	380	391	399	408	413
Grade 11	267	284	298	308	327	337	340	353	362	371
Grade 12	184	190	203	215	223	240	251	257	272	283
Grade 13 <sup>(2)</sup>	42	43	43	44	45	45	45	45	44	44
Special and Other Classes	50	53	57	61	64	69	75	83	91	100
Total	1,259	1,310	1,367	1,422	1,462	1,505	1,543	1,588	1,633	1,671

(1) Based on "medium" population growth.

(2) See Chapter 3 for comments on trends in grade 13 enrolment.

Appendix Table B-3

CANADA(1)

Enrolment in Canadian Universities and Colleges

1951-52 to 1965-66

(Regular winter session only)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(In thousands)														
Undergraduate (Full-time only)															
Male	46.9	47.2	48.1	51.0	54.5	58.7	64.3	69.8	73.9	80.8	89.6	96.0	104.3	113.7	126.8
Female	12.9	12.8	13.1	14.0	14.8	16.3	18.4	20.6	22.8	26.5	31.9	37.0	43.0	50.7	61.9
Total	59.8	60.0	61.2	65.0	69.3	75.0	82.7	90.4	96.7	107.3	121.5	133.0	147.3	164.4	188.7
Graduate (Full-time only)															
Male	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.4	6.2	7.2	9.3	11.5	14.1
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.3	3.1
Total	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.2	6.6	7.4	8.4	11.1	13.8	17.2
Total University (Full-time only)															
Male	50.2	49.8	50.6	53.9	57.5	61.7	67.9	73.8	78.4	86.2	95.8	103.2	113.6	125.2	140.9
Female	13.3	13.2	13.5	14.4	15.2	16.8	18.9	21.2	23.5	27.7	33.1	38.2	44.8	53.0	65.0
Total	63.5	63.0	64.1	68.3	72.7	78.5	86.8	95.0	101.9	113.9	128.9	141.4	158.4	178.2	205.9
Part-Time University (Both sexes)															
Undergraduate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.7	50.5	56.5	66.2
Graduate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	6.5	7.3	7.7
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	10.1	13.0	17.6	27.1	28.9	31.2	38.1	44.0	57.0	63.8	73.9
Grand Total															
Undergraduate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	171.7	197.8	220.9	254.9
Graduate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	17.6	21.1	24.9
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79.1	82.8	91.5	104.4	122.1	130.8	145.1	167.0	185.4	215.4	242.0	279.8

(1) Based on data shown in the Provincial tables.

Appendix Table B-10

CANADA

Projection of Enrolment in Canadian Universities and Colleges

1966-67 to 1975-76 (1)

(Regular winter session only)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
(In thousands)										
Undergraduate (Full-time only)										
Male	139.4	155.4	171.8	188.2	205.3	221.9	237.0	250.1	262.8	272.4
Female	73.5	87.2	103.0	121.5	137.3	152.5	167.4	181.4	194.0	203.3
Total	212.9	242.6	274.8	309.7	342.6	374.4	404.4	431.5	456.8	475.7
Graduate (Full-time only)										
Male	17.0	20.0	23.7	26.9	30.8	34.2	37.6	40.8	44.5	47.8
Female	4.1	5.4	6.5	8.4	9.6	11.4	13.0	14.7	15.7	16.5
Total	21.1	25.4	30.2	35.3	40.4	45.6	50.6	55.5	60.2	64.3
Total University (Full-time only)										
Male	156.4	175.4	194.8	214.2	234.6	253.9	271.5	287.5	302.7	314.8
Female	77.6	92.6	110.2	130.8	148.4	166.1	183.5	199.5	214.3	225.2
Total	234.0	268.0	305.0	345.0	383.0	420.0	455.0	487.0	517.0	540.0
Part-Time University (Both sexes)										
Undergraduate	75.8	87.6	100.3	114.0	127.2	139.9	152.0	162.8	172.9	180.6
Graduate	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.7	13.7	14.8	15.7
Total	84.0	96.4	109.8	124.4	138.3	151.8	164.7	176.5	187.7	196.3
Grand Total										
Undergraduate	288.7	330.2	375.1	423.7	469.8	514.3	556.4	594.3	629.7	656.3
Graduate	29.3	34.2	39.7	45.7	51.5	57.5	63.3	69.2	75.0	80.0
Total	318.0	364.4	414.8	469.4	521.3	571.8	619.7	663.5	704.7	736.3

(1) Based on "medium" population growth.

Appendix Table B-11

CANADA (1)

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(In thousands)														
Teachers' Colleges	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.7	10.7	10.4	11.5	14.7	16.7	19.0	20.4	20.9	23.8	21.9	20.6
Technical Institutions	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	6.5	7.2	7.6	9.2	10.4	11.7	13.5	14.2	16.9	21.2	26.0
Universities	63.5	63.0	64.1	68.3	72.7	78.5	86.8	95.0	101.9	113.9	128.9	141.4	158.4	178.2	205.9
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	73.9	74.4	75.9	80.9	89.9	96.1	105.9	118.9	129.0	144.6	162.8	176.5	199.1	221.3	252.5

(1) Based on data shown in the Provincial tables.

Appendix Table B-12

CANADA

Projection of Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment

1966-67 to 1975-76 (1)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(In thousands)									
Teachers' Colleges	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.9	21.9	20.8
Technical Institutions	31.1	43.0	57.0	66.0	73.9	80.9	88.1	95.1	101.1	109.2
Universities	234.0	268.0	305.0	345.0	383.0	420.0	455.0	487.0	517.0	540.0
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	288.0	334.0	385.0	434.0	480.0	524.0	566.0	605.0	640.0	670.0

(1) Based on "medium" population growth.



Appendix Table B-13

CANADA

Degrees Granted by Universities and Colleges,

1951-52 to 1964-65

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<b>Bachelor's and First Professional Degrees, and Equivalent Diplomas</b>														
Male	10,258	9,637	9,190	9,886	10,619	11,324	12,249	12,992	13,963	15,029	16,782	18,168	20,716	23,081
Female	3,030	2,938	2,893	3,081	3,151	3,459	3,813	4,088	4,757	5,211	6,320	7,053	8,368	10,416
Total	13,288	12,575	12,083	12,967	13,770	14,783	16,062	17,080	18,720	20,240	23,102	25,221	29,084	33,497
<b>Master's and Licence Degrees</b>														
Male	1,353	1,199	1,223	1,095	1,156	1,221	1,209	1,344	1,704	1,981	2,210	2,495	2,819	3,260
Female	248	219	245	266	303	279	303	366	390	466	603	657	671	835
Total	1,601	1,418	1,468	1,361	1,459	1,500	1,512	1,710	2,094	2,447	2,813	3,152	3,490	4,095
<b>Doctor's Degrees</b>														
Total, Both Sexes	234	262	242	271	286	292	272	284	281	305	321	421	481	569

Appendix Table B-14

CANADA

Projection of Degrees Granted by Universities and Colleges

1965-66 to 1975-76

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<b>Bachelor's and First Professional Degrees, and Equivalent Diplomas</b>											
Male	26,500	29,600	33,950	38,250	43,000	46,900	50,400	53,800	56,400	60,400	63,300
Female	12,000	14,400	16,850	20,050	23,400	27,300	31,400	35,200	39,300	41,500	43,300
Total	38,500	44,000	50,800	58,300	66,400	74,200	81,800	89,000	95,700	101,900	106,600
<b>Master's and Licence Degrees</b>											
Male	4,050	5,000	5,880	6,800	7,800	8,780	9,750	10,580	11,500	12,440	13,200
Female	950	1,250	1,520	1,800	2,150	2,500	2,890	3,300	3,800	4,380	5,040
Total	5,000	6,250	7,400	8,600	9,950	11,280	12,640	13,980	15,300	16,820	18,240
<b>Doctor's Degrees</b>											
Total, Both Sexes	700	800	940	1,100	1,260	1,400	1,600	1,820	2,040	2,260	2,500



## APPENDIX C

### ANALYTICAL AND PROJECTION RATIOS

Appendix Table C-1

CANADA

Grade Ratios (1) for Total Elementary and Secondary Enrolment,

1952-53 to 1975-76

	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Grade 13(2)
	(Per cent)											
	A C T U A L											
1952-53	92.0	100.7	98.7	97.2	95.4	92.9	87.2	88.6	75.5	71.7	64.4	24.4
1953-54	92.7	100.9	99.4	97.7	96.1	94.4	88.7	88.6	76.8	73.9	65.8	25.5
1954-55	94.2	101.1	98.8	98.4	97.0	94.8	89.0	90.4	77.9	73.9	65.9	26.0
1955-56	94.3	100.5	97.8	98.4	97.0	94.8	89.1	91.9	78.1	75.6	68.2	25.9
1956-57	95.0	100.0	98.0	98.9	96.2	95.2	89.7	92.1	77.8	74.1	65.6	23.3
1957-58	95.7	100.8	99.2	99.2	97.1	96.4	91.0	94.3	78.7	76.8	67.0	25.4
1958-59	95.6	100.5	98.3	99.5	96.6	97.1	92.8	95.7	80.9	80.1	67.2	26.1
1959-60	96.4	100.5	98.8	100.3	96.9	97.0	91.5	95.2	79.8	80.1	66.9	25.6
1960-61	96.5	100.2	98.6	99.7	97.5	98.1	92.8	96.4	81.7	81.3	67.1	25.8
1961-62	96.4	99.5	98.4	99.3	98.0	97.4	95.9	97.3	85.2	83.3	68.8	27.0
1962-63	96.9	99.8	98.4	99.3	97.8	97.4	97.6	96.9	84.3	82.3	68.0	27.8
1963-64	97.3	99.6	98.7	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	96.7	85.2	83.2	69.6	27.7
1964-65	96.6	99.1	98.7	99.1	97.7	99.8	98.0	96.2	86.2	85.0	71.9	28.9
1965-66	96.2	98.8	98.7	99.3	98.0	98.6	97.3	97.4	87.4	85.2	70.7	27.4
P R O J E C T E D												
1966-67	95.3	99.0	98.7	99.4	98.0	98.9	98.6	97.0	87.9	85.9	70.5	23.7
1967-68	96.5	98.8	99.0	99.4	98.0	98.9	98.4	97.1	88.4	86.9	71.2	23.4
1968-69	96.7	98.8	99.0	99.4	98.1	98.9	98.4	97.2	88.6	86.6	71.5	22.6
1969-70	97.0	98.8	99.0	99.4	98.1	98.9	98.2	97.5	89.2	87.8	72.2	21.7
1970-71	97.2	98.8	99.0	99.4	98.1	99.1	98.2	97.5	89.4	88.4	72.4	20.9
1971-72	97.3	99.0	99.2	99.4	98.4	99.4	98.0	97.8	89.6	88.9	73.4	20.2
1972-73	97.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	98.6	99.6	98.1	98.0	90.1	89.5	74.5	18.8
1973-74	97.7	99.1	99.3	99.6	98.5	99.8	97.9	98.3	90.5	90.3	75.6	17.9
1974-75	98.0	99.1	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.8	97.9	98.3	90.5	90.7	77.1	17.1
1975-76	98.2	99.3	99.5	99.8	98.7	100.0	97.7	98.3	90.6	90.9	78.2	16.2

(1) Enrolment in one grade as a percentage of the enrolment in the next lower grade in the preceding year.

(2) See Chapter 3 for comments on trends in grade 13 enrolment.

Appendix Table C-2

CANADA

Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by Grade in Relation to the Initial Grade 2 Enrolment (1)

Actual and Projected, 1951-52 to 1975-76

Year of Grade 2 Enrol- ment	Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8			Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			Year of Grade 12 Enrol- ment			Year of Grade 13 Enrol- ment			Grade 13 Later
	Enrol- ment	Later	1 Yr.	Enrol- ment	Later	2 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later	3 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later	4 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later	5 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later	6 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later	7 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later	8 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later	9 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	10 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	11 Yrs.	Enrol- ment	Later				
(Per cent)																																					
1951	100.0	100.7	100.0	98.4	95.4	90.9	82.7	1957	1958	79.1	63.1	51.3	35.3	1961	1962	9.8																					
1952	100.0	100.9	99.7	98.1	94.4	90.9	84.4	1958	1959	80.3	65.6	54.7	37.2	1962	1963	10.3																					
1953	100.0	101.1	98.9	97.8	95.0	92.2	84.4	1959	1960	81.3	69.3	57.0	39.7	1963	1964	11.5																					
1954	100.0	100.5	98.5	97.7	94.4	91.6	85.0	1960	1961	82.7	69.7	58.0	41.7	1964	1965	11.5																					
1955	100.0	100.0	99.2	98.7	95.7	93.9	90.1	1961	1962	87.3	74.4	63.2	44.7	1965	1966	10.7																					
1956	100.0	100.8	99.0	99.3	96.7	94.2	92.0	1962	1963	88.9	76.6	65.3	46.3	1966	1967	10.8																					
1957	100.0	100.5	99.3	99.0	97.0	94.5	92.0	1963	1964	88.6	77.4	66.4	47.3	1967	1968	10.7																					
1958	100.0	100.5	99.0	98.3	96.1	94.7	92.7	1964	1965	90.3	79.2	68.8	49.1	1968	1969	10.7																					
1959	100.0	100.2	98.6	97.9	95.8	95.6	93.0	1965	1966	90.3	79.8	69.1	49.9	1969	1970	10.4																					
1960	100.0	99.6	98.0	97.1	94.8	93.5	92.1	1966	1967	89.4	79.3	69.5	50.4	1970	1971	10.2																					
1961	100.0	99.8	98.5	97.6	95.6	94.5	93.0	1967	1968	90.4	80.6	71.2	52.3	1971	1972	9.8																					
1962	100.0	99.6	98.3	97.6	95.7	94.8	93.3	1968	1969	90.9	81.3	72.3	53.8	1972	1973	9.7																					
1963	100.0	99.2	97.9	97.2	95.3	94.3	92.6	1969	1970	90.3	80.9	72.4	54.7	1973	1974	9.4																					
1964	100.0	98.8	97.3	96.7	94.8	93.8	92.2	1970	1971	93.3	82.2	73.3	56.5	1974	1975	9.1																					
1965	100.0	99.0	97.9	97.3	95.5	94.6	92.8	1971	1972	90.9	82.3	74.6	58.4	1975																							
1966	100.0	98.8	97.8	97.0	95.3	94.7	92.9	1972	1973	91.3	82.6	75.1																									
1967	100.0	98.8	97.8	97.2	95.6	95.2	93.2	1973	1974	91.6	82.9																										
1968	100.0	98.8	97.8	97.2	95.8	95.6	93.6	1974	1975	92.0																											
1969	100.0	98.8	98.0	97.4	95.9	95.7	93.5																														
1970	100.0	99.0	98.2	97.8	96.6	96.6																															
1971	100.0	99.2	98.5	98.1	96.9																																
1972	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3																																	
1973	100.0	99.1	98.6																																		
1974	100.0	99.3																																			
1975	100.0																																				

(1) For example, the first line indicates that by 1957 the enrolment in grade 8 amounted to 82.7 per cent of the 1951 enrolment in grade 2, etc.

Note: Figures below lines implied by projections.

Appendix Table C-3

Full-Time University Enrolment as a Percentage of the Population 18-24, (1) by Province

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Canada	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	10.1
Newfoundland <sup>(2)</sup>	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.2
Prince Edward Island	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.8(2)
Nova Scotia	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.4	11.0
New Brunswick	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.8
Quebec	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.9	8.4	9.0	9.5	10.2
Ontario	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.7	8.4	9.2
Manitoba	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.0	7.4	8.1	8.8	9.7	9.8	11.4(2)
Saskatchewan	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.2	9.0	10.6(2)	11.2(2)
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.6	8.3	9.5	10.4
British Columbia	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.8(2)	7.3(2)	7.8(2)	8.5(2)	9.6(2)	10.8(2)	11.0(2)	11.5(2)	11.6(2)	13.5(2)
Average for Provinces <sup>(3)</sup>	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.9
Coefficient of Variation <sup>(4)</sup>	35.8	35.7	36.3	35.5	33.5	30.6	27.3	26.4	26.3	25.6	22.7	21.3	21.7	20.7	21.6

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

(2) Including teacher training.

(3) Unweighted arithmetic mean.

(4) Percentage ratio of standard deviation to unweighted arithmetic mean for provinces.

Source: Based on data from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix Table C-4

CANADA

Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,  
as a Percentage of the 18-24 Age Group (1)

1951-52 to 1965-66

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Per cent)														
Teachers' Colleges	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
Technical Institutions	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
Universities															
Undergraduate (Full-time only)															
Male	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.4	9.5	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.7	12.3
Female	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.2
Total	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.3
Graduate (Full-time only)															
Male	0.44	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.54	0.64	0.81	1.01	1.18	1.37
Female	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.24	0.31
Total	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.39	0.43	0.60	0.71	0.84
Total University (Full-time only)															
Male	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.3	8.9	10.2	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.9	13.7
Female	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.5	6.5
Total	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	10.1
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.2	8.6	9.5	10.0	10.8	11.5	12.4

(1) Population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.



Appendix Table C-5

CANADA

Projected Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment,  
as a Percentage of the 18-24 Age Group<sup>(1)</sup>

1966-67 to 1975-76

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(Per cent)									
Teachers' Colleges	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Technical Institutions	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7
Universities										
Undergraduate (Full-time only)										
Male	12.7	13.4	14.0	14.6	15.3	16.0	16.6	17.1	17.6	17.9
Female	6.9	7.8	8.7	9.9	10.7	11.5	12.2	13.0	13.6	14.0
Total	9.9	10.6	11.4	12.3	13.0	13.8	14.5	15.1	15.6	16.0
Graduate (Full-time only)										
Male	1.55	1.72	1.93	2.09	2.29	2.46	2.63	2.78	2.98	3.14
Female	0.39	0.48	0.55	0.68	0.75	0.86	0.95	1.05	1.10	1.14
Total	0.98	1.11	1.25	1.40	1.54	1.68	1.81	1.94	2.06	2.17
Total University (Full-time only)										
Male(2)	14.3	15.1	15.9	16.6	17.5	18.3	19.0	19.6	20.2	20.7
Female(2)	7.3	8.3	9.4	10.6	11.6	12.5	13.4	14.3	15.0	15.6
Total	10.8	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.6	15.4	16.3	17.0	17.7	18.2
Total Post-secondary Enrolment	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.2	18.3	19.3	20.2	21.1	21.9	22.6

(1) Projected "medium" population as of June 1 preceding the academic year.

Note: Male and female ratios as shown in Edward F. Sheffield, op. cit.

Appendix Table C-6

CANADA

Part-Time Degree-Credit University Enrolment  
as a Percentage of Full-Time Enrolment,  
by Level

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
	(Per cent)		
1954-55	n.a.	n.a.	15.8
1955-56	n.a.	n.a.	13.9
1956-57	n.a.	n.a.	16.6
1957-58	n.a.	n.a.	20.3
1958-59	n.a.	n.a.	28.5
1959-60	n.a.	n.a.	28.4
1960-61	n.a.	n.a.	27.4
1961-62	n.a.	n.a.	29.6
1962-63	29.1	63.1	31.1
1963-64	34.3	58.6	36.0
1964-65	34.4	52.9	35.8
1965-66	35.1	44.8	35.9
<u>P R O J E C T E D</u>			
1966-67	35.6	38.9	35.9
1967-68	36.1	34.6	36.0
1968-69	36.5	31.5	36.0
1969-70	36.8	29.5	36.1
1970-71	37.1	27.5	36.1
1971-72	37.4	26.1	36.1
1972-73	37.6	25.1	36.2
1973-74	37.7	24.7	36.2
1974-75	37.9	24.6	36.3
1975-76	38.0	24.4	36.4

Source: Based on data from Dominion Bureau of Statistics and estimates by Economic Council of Canada.

Appendix Table C-7

CANADA

Degrees Granted by Universities and Colleges  
as a Percentage of Specified Age Groups

	<u>Bachelor's, First Professional and Equivalent<sup>(1)</sup></u>			<u>Master's and Licence<sup>(2)</sup></u>			<u>Doctor's<sup>(2)</sup></u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
(Per cent)							
1951-52	2.42	0.71	1.56	1.25	0.22	0.73	0.11
1952-53	2.24	0.68	1.46	1.09	0.20	0.64	0.12
1953-54	2.11	0.67	1.39	1.10	0.22	0.66	0.11
1954-55	2.24	0.71	1.48	0.97	0.24	0.60	0.12
1955-56	2.38	0.72	1.56	1.02	0.27	0.64	0.12
1956-57	2.52	0.78	1.65	1.07	0.25	0.66	0.13
1957-58	2.63	0.83	1.74	1.04	0.26	0.65	0.12
1958-59	2.72	0.87	1.80	1.14	0.31	0.73	0.12
1959-60	2.86	0.99	1.93	1.46	0.34	0.90	0.12
1960-61	3.01	1.06	2.04	1.71	0.40	1.05	0.13
1961-62	3.29	1.25	2.27	1.92	0.51	1.21	0.14
1962-63	3.40	1.33	2.37	2.14	0.55	1.34	0.18
1963-64	3.66	1.52	2.61	2.36	0.55	1.45	0.20
1964-65	3.86	1.80	2.85	2.61	0.66	1.63	0.23
<u>P R O J E C T E D</u>							
1965-66	4.17	1.96	3.09	3.07	0.72	1.90	0.26
1966-67	4.38	2.22	3.32	3.57	0.91	2.25	0.29
1967-68	4.74	2.45	3.62	3.95	1.06	2.53	0.32
1968-69	5.08	2.78	3.96	4.28	1.18	2.77	0.35
1969-70	5.50	3.13	4.34	4.62	1.33	3.01	0.38
1970-71	5.83	3.55	4.72	4.89	1.46	3.21	0.40
1971-72	6.13	4.00	5.09	5.15	1.60	3.41	0.43
1972-73	6.41	4.40	5.43	5.40	1.75	3.62	0.47
1973-74	6.60	4.82	5.73	5.64	1.95	3.84	0.51
1974-75	6.94	5.00	6.00	5.97	2.21	4.13	0.55
1975-76	7.17	5.15	6.18	6.21	2.49	4.40	0.60

(1) As percentage of 18-21 population.

(2) As percentage of the average population in ages 22, 23 and 24.

Source: Based on data from Dominion Bureau of Statistics and estimates by Economic Council of Canada.

APPENDIX D

SELECTED ENROLMENT STATISTICS  
FOR UNITED STATES

Appendix Table D-1

UNITED STATES

Primary and Secondary Enrolment

	A. Enrolment			B. As Percentage of Population	
	Total	Primary <sup>(1)</sup>	Secondary <sup>(2)</sup>	Primary <sup>(3)</sup>	Secondary <sup>(4)</sup>
		(In thousands)		(Per cent)	
1955-56	35,280	27,717	7,563	98.4	81.0
1956-57	36,619	28,541	8,078	98.0	82.5
1957-58	38,051	29,430	8,621	98.4	82.7
1958-59	39,481	30,404	9,077	98.3	83.5
1959-60	40,782	31,511	9,271	98.2	83.3
1960-61	42,181	32,492	9,689	98.3	84.9
1961-62	43,464	32,995	10,469	98.6	85.8
1962-63	45,049	33,737	11,312	98.9	87.3
1963-64	46,687	34,504	12,183	99.2	89.0
1964-65	48,016	35,325	12,691	99.7	89.3
1965-66	48,744	35,826	12,918	99.5	91.3
<u>P R O J E C T E D</u>					
1966-67	49,700	36,400	13,300	99.4	92.5
1967-68	50,700	37,000	13,700	100.0	93.1
1968-69	51,500	37,300	14,200	100.2	93.8
1969-70	52,000	37,400	14,600	100.3	93.9
1970-71	52,300	37,300	15,000	100.4	94.4
1971-72	52,600	37,100	15,500	100.6	95.7
1972-73	52,600	36,800	15,800	100.2	96.1
1973-74	52,800	36,700	16,100	100.0	97.0
1974-75	53,100	36,800	16,300	100.0	97.3
1975-76	53,600	37,000	16,600	100.1	98.2

(1) Kindergarten to grade 8.

(2) Grades 9, 10, 11 and 12.

(3) As percentage of 5-13 population.

(4) As percentage of 14-17 population.

Note: Secondary enrolment shown here does not include enrolment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher learning, in residential schools for exceptional children, and in federal schools. For example, in 1964-65 this involved 509,000 students, constituting 3.7 per cent of the 14-17 population.

Source: Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76 (1966 Edition), U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, 1966.

Appendix Table D-2

UNITED STATES

Total Fall Degree-Credit Enrolment in All Institutions of Higher Education

	A. Full-Time Enrolment (In thousands)		B. Full-Time Enrolment as Percentage of 18-24 Age Group(1)		C. Part-Time Enrolment as Percentage of Full-Time Enrolment	
	Total	Graduate	Total	Graduate (Per cent)	Total	Graduate (Per cent)
1955-56	1,857	1,763	12.4	11.8	43.2	37.2
1956-57	2,020	1,913	13.5	12.8	45.0	39.8
1957-58	2,077	1,964	13.7	13.0	46.7	40.5
1958-59	2,215	2,091	14.5	13.7	46.1	39.8
1959-60	2,314	2,183	14.8	14.0	45.9	39.5
1960-61	2,466	2,323	15.2	14.4	45.3	38.9
1961-62	2,714	2,552	16.0	15.1	42.3	36.1
1962-63	2,902	2,725	16.5	15.5	43.9	37.7
1963-64	3,068	2,881	16.9	15.9	46.5	40.0
1964-65	3,418	3,204	18.3	17.1	44.8	38.4
1965-66	3,911	3,656	19.4	18.1	41.3	35.3
P R O J E C T E D						
1966-67	4,265	3,982	20.1	18.8	42.0	35.8
1967-68	4,602	4,291	20.8	19.4	42.1	35.9
1968-69	4,866	4,531	21.5	20.0	42.3	36.0
1969-70	4,948	4,603	21.1	19.6	42.5	36.1
1970-71	5,116	4,753	21.0	19.5	42.7	36.2
1971-72	5,323	4,939	20.9	19.4	42.8	36.3
1972-73	5,577	5,168	21.8	20.2	43.0	36.4
1973-74	5,823	5,388	22.4	20.7	43.1	36.4
1974-75	6,059	5,600	22.8	21.1	43.3	36.5
1975-76	6,269	5,787	23.1	21.3	43.5	36.6

(1) Population as of July 1 preceding academic year; the population data underlying these ratios are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports (Series B for projections).

Source: See Appendix Table D-1.



Appendix Table D-3

UNITED STATES

Degrees Granted by Institutions of Higher Education

	<u>Bachelor's and 1st- professional degrees</u> <sup>(1)</sup>			<u>Master's (except 1st- professional degrees)</u> <sup>(2)</sup>			<u>Doctor's (except 1st- professional degrees)</u> <sup>(3)</sup>		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1955-56	309,514	198,615	110,899	59,281	39,393	19,888	8,903	8,018	885
1956-57	338,436	221,650	116,786	61,940	41,329	20,611	8,756	7,817	939
1957-58	363,502	241,560	121,942	65,586	44,229	21,357	8,942	7,978	964
1958-59	382,904	253,488	129,416	69,559	47,389	22,170	9,360	8,371	989
1959-60	392,440	254,068	138,377	74,435	50,898	23,537	9,829	8,801	1,028
1960-61	398,712	254,216	144,496	78,227	54,128	24,099	10,575	9,463	1,112
1961-62	417,846	260,531	157,315	87,855	58,686	29,169	11,622	10,377	1,245
1962-63	447,622	273,169	174,453	91,366	62,911	28,455	12,822	11,448	1,374
1963-64	498,654	298,046	200,608	101,050	68,969	32,081	14,490	12,955	1,535
1964-65	535,031	317,669	217,362	112,124	76,161	35,963	16,467	14,692	1,775
1965-66 <sup>(4)</sup>	536,000	316,000	220,000	126,100	86,000	40,100	17,500	15,600	1,900
<u>P R O J E C T E D</u> <sup>(5)</sup>									
1966-67	570,000	335,000	235,000	132,800	90,800	42,000	18,800	16,800	2,000
1967-68	673,000	393,000	280,000	134,700	92,500	42,200	21,000	18,700	2,300
1968-69	739,000	430,000	309,000	145,300	100,000	45,300	23,600	21,000	2,600
1969-70	736,000	427,000	309,000	173,600	120,000	53,600	24,800	22,100	2,700
1970-71	750,000	432,000	318,000	193,000	134,000	59,000	24,900	22,200	2,700
1971-72	779,000	447,000	332,000	194,200	135,000	59,200	26,800	23,900	2,900
1972-73	816,000	465,000	351,000	200,700	140,000	60,700	32,000	28,500	3,500
1973-74	856,000	486,000	370,000	210,200	147,000	63,200	35,500	31,600	3,900
1974-75	894,000	505,000	389,000	221,500	155,000	66,500	35,800	31,900	3,900
1975-76	930,000	523,000	407,000	235,200	165,000	70,200	36,900	32,800	4,100

- (1) 1st-professional degrees include: (i) Bachelor's degrees requiring five or more years of work; (ii) master's degrees in professional fields which have not been preceded by a professional degree in the same field; and (iii) doctor's degrees in certain fields which have not been preceded by professional degrees in the same field, such as doctor of jurisprudence, doctor of medicine, doctor of dental surgery, and doctor of veterinary medicine. The number of 1st-professional degrees was reported for the academic year 1964-65 as 45,946 or about 8.5 per cent of total bachelor's and 1st-professional degrees.
- (2) Master's degrees include: (i) Master's degrees preceded by the four-year bachelor's degree; (ii) 2d-professional degrees preceded by the five-or-more-year 1st-professional degree; and (iii) professional degrees beyond the 2d-professional degree but below the level of the doctorate, such as education specialist.
- (3) Doctor's degrees include: (i) The Ph.D. in any field; and (ii) such degrees as doctor of education, doctor of juridical science, doctor of public health (preceded by professional degree in medicine or sanitary engineering).
- (4) Estimated.
- (5) The projection of earned degrees is based on the assumption that the percentage of degrees to population for each level and sex will continue the 1955-56 to 1964-65 trends. Age of the population at the time of graduation for the 1st level was assumed to be 22 years; for the 2d level, 24 years; for the doctorate level, 27 years.

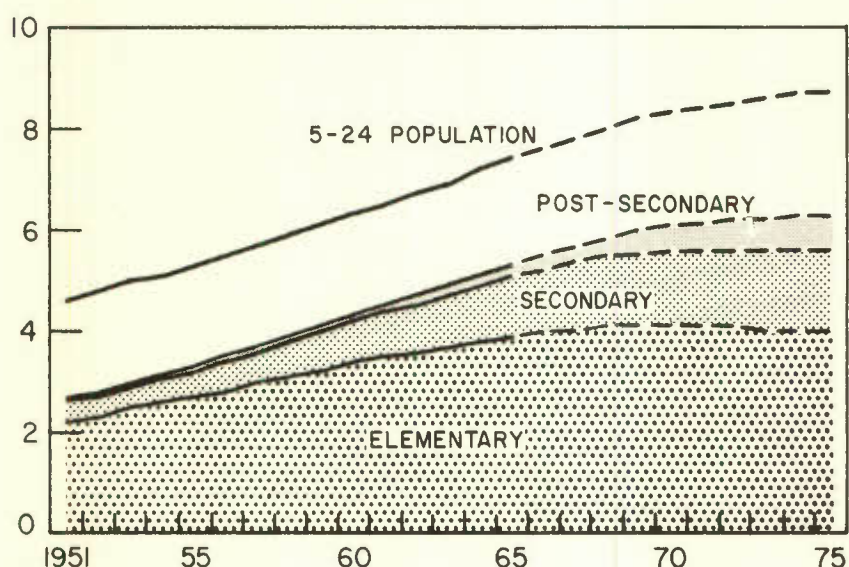
Source: See Appendix Table D-1.



APPENDIX E

SELECTED CHARTS

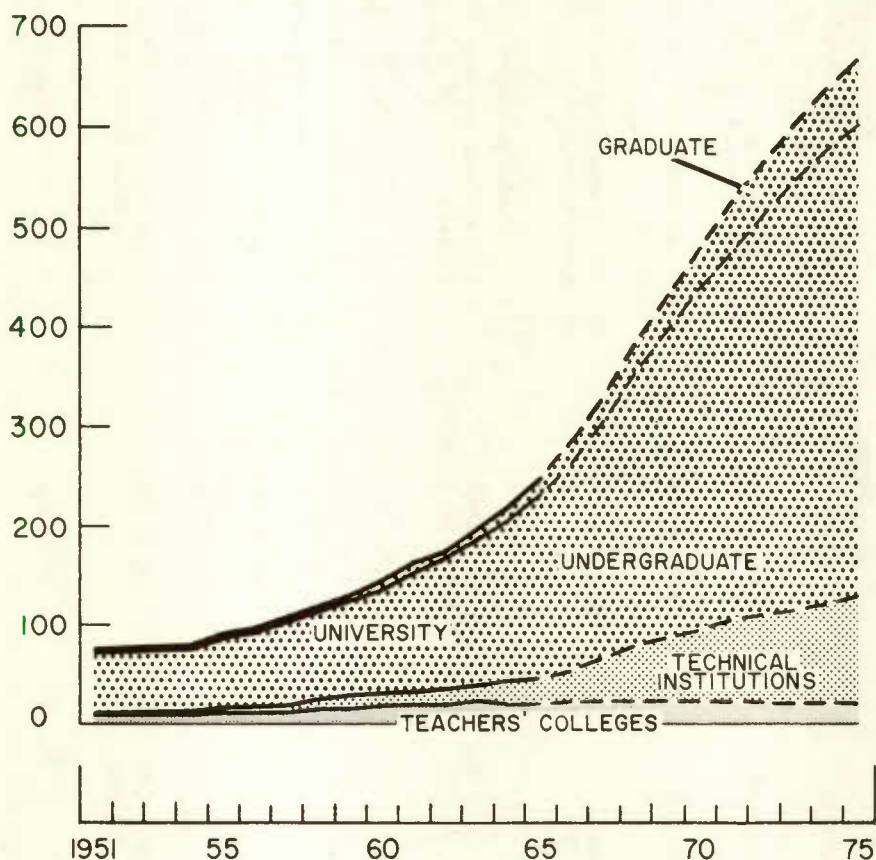
CHART E-1  
SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT, BY LEVEL



Note: Elementary enrolment based on medium growth.  
Enrolment as of beginning of school year.

Source: Based on data from Appendix Tables B-5 and B-6, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and estimates by Economic Council of Canada.

CHART E-2  
FULL-TIME POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT



Source: Based on data in Appendix Tables B-9, B-10, B-11 and B-12.

## PUBLICATIONS OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

### Annual Reviews

- First Annual Review: Economic Goals for Canada to 1970  
(EC21-1/1964, \$3.50)
- Second Annual Review: Towards Sustained and Balanced Economic Growth  
(EC21-1/1965, \$2.75)
- Third Annual Review: Prices, Productivity and Employment  
(EC21-1/1966, \$2.75)
- Fourth Annual Review: The Canadian Economy From the 1960's to the 1970's  
(EC21-1/1967, \$2.75)

### Staff Studies

1. Population and Labour Force Projections to 1970  
(EC22-1/1, \$.75)
2. Potential Output, 1946 to 1970  
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(EC22-1/6, \$.25)
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(EC22-1/7, \$.50)

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- Deuxième exposé annuel: Vers une croissance économique équilibrée et soutenue  
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- Troisième exposé annuel: Les prix, la productivité et l'emploi  
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- Quatrième exposé annuel: L'économie canadienne des années 1960 aux années 1970  
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1. Projections de la population et de la main-d'œuvre jusqu'à 1970  
(EC22-1/1F, \$.75)
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3. Une analyse du chômage depuis la fin de la guerre  
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4. Demande d'habitations pour 1970  
(EC22-1/4F, \$.75)
5. Investissements privés pour 1970  
(EC22-1/5F, \$1.00)
6. Enquête spéciale sur les intentions et la programmation à moyen terme des entreprises privées  
(EC22-1/6F, \$.25)
7. Le Canada et le commerce mondial  
(EC22-1/7F, \$.50)

# Staff Studies (continued)

# Études préparées par le personnel (suite)

8. Export Projections to 1970 (EC22-1/8, \$1.75)	J. R. Downs	8. Projections des exportations jusqu'à 1970 (EC22-1/8F, \$1.75)
9. Federal Tax Revenues at Potential Output, 1960 and 1970 (EC22-1/9, \$1.50)	D. J. Daly	9. Rendement des impôts fédéraux dans l'hypothèse de la réalisation du potentiel de production 1960 et 1970 (EC22-1/9F, \$1.50)
10. National Saving at Potential Output to 1970 (EC22-1/10, \$1.50)	F. Wildgen	10. L'épargne nationale dans l'hypothèse de la réalisation du potentiel de production pour 1970 (EC22-1/10F, \$1.50)
11. Changes in Agriculture to 1970 (EC22-1/11, \$1.50)	J. Dawson	11. Changements dans le secteur agricole jusqu'à 1970 (EC22-1/11F, \$1.50)
12. The Contribution of Education to Economic Growth (EC22-1/12, \$1.90)	Gordon W. Bertram	12. Apport de l'éducation à la croissance économique (EC22-1/12F, \$1.90)
13. Internal Migration in Canada, 1921-1961 (EC22-1/13, \$1.60)	Isabel B. Anderson	13. Migration à l'intérieur du Canada, 1921-1961 (EC22-1/13F, \$1.60)
14. Interregional Disparities in Income (EC22-1/14, \$1.75)	S. E. Chernick	14. Disparités interrégionales du revenu (EC22-1/14F, \$1.75)
15. An Analysis of Interregional Differences in Manpower Utilization and Earnings (EC22-1/15, \$1.00)	F. T. Denton	15. Analyse des différences interrégionales dans l'utilisation de la main-d'œuvre et le revenu gagné (EC22-1/15F, \$1.00)
*17. Business Cycles in Canada (EC22-1/17)	D. A. White	*17. Les cycles économiques au Canada (EC22-1/17F)
18. Manpower Planning in Industry: A Case Study (EC22-1/18, \$1.00)	B. A. Keys H. H. Wright	18. La planification de la main-d'œuvre dans l'industrie (Étude de cas) (EC22-1/18F, \$1.00)
*19. Population, Family, Household and Labour Force Growth to 1980 (EC22-1/19 \$1.00)	W. M. Illing M. V. George	*19. La croissance de la population, du nombre de familles et de la main-d'œuvre, jusqu'en 1980 (EC22-1/19F \$1.00)
20. Enrolment in Schools and Universities, 1951-52 to 1975-76 (EC22-1/20, \$1.25)	W. M. Illing Z. Zsigmond	20. Instructions aux écoles et aux universités, 1951-1952 à 1975-1976 (EC22-1/20F, \$1.25)
*21. Scale and Specialization in Canadian Manufacturing (EC22-1/21)	D. J. Daly B. A. Keys E. J. Spence	*21. L'échelle et la spécialisation dans l'industrie manufacturière canadienne (EC22-1/21F)

## Special Studies

1. Immigration and Emigration of Professional and Skilled Manpower During the Post-War Period  
(EC22-2/1, \$1.50)
2. A Survey of Labour Market Conditions, Windsor, Ontario, 1964: A Case Study  
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(EC22-364, \$2.00)
- National Conference on Labour-Management Relations (1967)  
(EC22-367, \$2.00)

## Études spéciales

1. Immigration et émigration de spécialistes et de travailleurs qualifiés depuis la fin de la guerre  
(EC22-2/1F, \$1.50)
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