

Teaching Staffs.—In 1950 the teaching staffs of the publicly controlled elementary and secondary schools comprised 22,761 men and 62,531 women, a total of 85,292. Omitting Quebec for which comparable data are not available, 35 p.c. of the teachers were in cities, 27 p.c. were in towns and villages, 25 p.c. were in one-room rural schools, and the remaining 13 p.c. in schools of two or more rooms outside of urban centres. The proportion of men teachers is increasing and in 1950 reached 29 p.c., a little short of the pre-war level of 30 p.c. Again omitting Quebec where 36 p.c. of the teachers are members of religious orders, approximately 25 p.c. of the women teachers are married. Of the total number of teachers in the nine provinces, at least 10 p.c. are only partially trained or are untrained; also about 10 p.c. of the total staff leave the profession each year. During the 1949-50 school year there was an increase of \$110 in the median salary (see Table 4) for teachers in the nine provinces (Quebec excluded).*

4.—Teachers in Provincially Controlled Schools classified according to Salary, by Provinces, School Year 1949-50

NOTE.—Comparable figures for Quebec are not available.

Salary	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
\$ 525 —\$1,024	1,266	253	600	736	1,255	281	82	39	—
\$1,025 — 1,524	517	366	1,423	1,559	1,556	1,103	2,733	518	103
\$1,525 — 2,024	324	66	1,155	571	8,827	1,651	2,778	1,461	1,182
\$2,025 — 2,524	148	19	563	337	4,851	651	881	2,080	1,303
\$2,525 — 3,024	79	3	290	127	3,294	384	367	945	1,376
\$3,025 — 3,524	22	4	165	99	2,688	233	220	537	730
\$3,525 — 4,024	5	—	62	32	1,308	115	110	288	579
\$4,025 or over	—	—	21	5	1,339	107	36	175	478
Unspecified	14	—	—	11	10	304	3	28	11
Totals	2,375	711	4,279	3,477	25,128	4,829	7,210	6,071	5,762
Median salaries..... \$	966	1,083	1,569	1,341	2,109	1,689	1,580	2,279	2,668

Financial Support.—The income required to support the public elementary and secondary schools is derived almost wholly from local taxation and provincial grants. Fees for elementary schooling may be charged in Quebec. In some of the other provinces fees are charged for secondary grades but, except where in lieu of taxation, they are quite nominal.

In general, school boards submit their budgets to the local municipal councils which levy for and collect the required amounts. School boards in Quebec and some boards in other provinces have the power to levy and collect taxes for school purposes. Assessment on which taxes for school purposes are levied is the valuation of land and buildings (or improvements in some cases) and usually some other factor such as personal property or business income.

Each province has its own method of apportioning grants to local school boards. These grants are of two types. (1) The basic grant may be calculated on a basic minimum cost, an amount per classroom, salary and qualifications of teacher, average attendance, etc. All provinces adopt some means of increasing equality of opportunity by favouring poorer areas over richer ones. (2) Special grants are paid for such features as transportation, music, arts and crafts, special classes, equipment, building costs, night classes, etc. Special grants loom largest in Quebec where there is marked emphasis on training for home industries, arts and crafts.

* More detail is given in D.B.S. report *Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Nine Provinces, 1950*.