

Subsection 3.—Training Schools

Reports on movement of population are received yearly from training schools and figures compiled therefrom are shown in Table 40 for the years 1947 to 1951.

40.—Movement of Population in Training Schools, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1947-51

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Training Schools for Boys—					
Pupils in residence at beginning of year.....	1,340	1,308	1,365	1,614	1,662
Admitted during the year.....	1,336	1,391	1,189	1,220	1,393
Discharged during the year.....	1,368	1,334	1,158	1,173	1,402
In residence at end of year.....	1,308	1,365	1,396	1,662	1,653
Training Schools for Girls—					
Pupils in residence at beginning of year.....	508	491	516	680	695
Admitted during the year.....	502	431	595	493	473
Discharged during the year.....	517	406	559	478	494
In residence at end of year.....	493	516	552	695	674
Totals—					
Pupils in residence at beginning of year.....	1,848	1,799	1,881	2,294	2,357
Admitted during the year.....	1,838	1,822	1,784	1,713	1,866
Discharged during the year.....	1,885	1,740	1,717	1,650	1,896
In residence at end of year.....	1,801	1,881	1,948	2,357	2,327

The period of the financial year varied among the training schools. The last complete financial year before June 1, 1951, showed that the province concerned supplied about three-quarters of the funds for the support of such schools (77.2 p.c. for boys' schools and 70.6 p.c. for girls' schools) and the municipalities a little more than a tenth (12.5 p.c. for boys' schools, 10.2 p.c. for girls' schools). Other financial resources included fees paid by parents, donations, bequests, sale of farm and industrial products and laundry work. Nine of the schools for boys were provincially administered, five were administered by religious orders and one by a board of directors; eight of the schools for girls were administered by religious orders and four were under provincial authority.

Census of Training Schools, 1951.—Returns of the Census of Training Schools of June 1, 1951, were received for 15 training schools for boys and 12 for girls, located in nine provinces; the Census enumerated 2,390 pupils (1,713 boys and 677 girls). The age of admission ranged from 4 to 18 years but those younger than seven years were protection cases. Boys of 14 years of age and girls of 15 years at the time of admission were predominant. More than 50 p.c. of the pupils were in the age group 14 to 16 years; only 2.8 p.c. of the boys and 9.9 p.c. of the girls were 17 years of age or over.

Family neglect and a need for protection brought 5.1 p.c. of the boys and 29.4 per cent of the girls to these training schools. The remainder were committed by the courts for some delinquency. More than 75 p.c. of the boys were charged with theft, burglary, house- and shop-breaking, and incorrigibility. Almost half of the delinquent girls were incorrigible, a term which covers a variety of misdemeanours.

Presuming that six years is the usual age for entering school (Grade I), at the time of admission to training school only one of five boys and one of four girls had the corresponding standard for their age. When admitted, 8.8 p.c. of the boys were unemployed; they had left school mainly from Grades IV to VII; the majority were