

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
Part I.—Formal Education.....	328	Part II.—Cultural Activities Related to Education—concluded	
SECTION 1. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION IN CANADA....	329	SECTION 5. THE CANADA COUNCIL.....	357
SECTION 2. INTERESTING ASPECTS OF EDUCATION.....	332	SECTION 6. LIBRARY SERVICES.....	359
SECTION 3. STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.....	335	Part III.—Scientific and Industrial Research.....	361
Subsection 1. Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	340	SECTION 1. THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.....	361
Subsection 2. Universities and Colleges..	344	SECTION 2. RESEARCH IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY FIELD.....	368
Subsection 3. Vocational Education.....	349	SECTION 3. SPACE RESEARCH IN CANADA...	373
Subsection 4. Adult Education.....	350	SECTION 4. OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FACILITIES.....	376
Part II.—Cultural Activities Related to Education.....	351	Subsection 1. Federal Organizations.....	376
SECTION 1. ART AND EDUCATION.....	351	Subsection 2. Provincial Organizations..	376
SECTION 2. MUSEUMS AND EDUCATION....	353	Subsection 3. University Research.....	379
SECTION 3. THE EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FUNCTIONS OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION.....	354	Subsection 4. Industrial Research.....	380
SECTION 4. THE EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD.....	356	SECTION 5. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES	380

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.

PART I.—FORMAL EDUCATION*

Formal education has become one of the major concerns of government and society in Canada and is now recognized as the key to both individual and national prosperity. Machines and automated programs are performing an ever-increasing number of routine, repetitive tasks, thus reducing the job opportunities for untrained workers and at the same time opening up whole new fields for highly skilled personnel. As a result, education authorities face the dual task of building and staffing schools and universities at a hitherto unprecedented rate and of adjusting curricula to fit in with a rapidly changing state of society.

The absolute and relative growth of formal education in Canada is indicated by the fact that between 1948 and 1961 average daily attendance at public elementary and secondary schools doubled while the country's population increased by only 42.5 p.c. during the same period. Over this period, total expenditure on formal and vocational education and training increased by 382 p.c. and its proportion of the gross national product increased from 2.5 p.c. to 4.9 p.c. University enrolments increased from 86,800 in 1957 to over 141,400 in 1962 and the sharpest increases are still to come as the population bulge resulting from the great increase in births in the immediate postwar years is beginning to reach university-age level.

* Prepared in the Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.