

Section 2.—Statistics of Schools, Universities and Colleges

Elementary and secondary schools may be classified as publicly controlled, privately controlled, or federal. Municipal schools, most numerous by far, include elementary and secondary (or high) schools. Provincial schools include vocational institutes, trade schools, teacher-training colleges, and schools for the blind and deaf. Private schools may be academic, business (commercial), trade schools or correspondence schools (which are chiefly trade or commercial). Correspondence courses are also available through the various provincial Departments of Education. Federal schools include schools for Indians, schools for residents of the Northwest Territories, and overseas schools for children of members of the Armed Forces or for Armed Forces personnel.

Institutions of higher education may be provincially controlled, church controlled, independent or federal military colleges. In addition to universities and colleges, there are institutes of technology, theological institutions, and schools for such specialized fields as nursing, agriculture, fisheries, fine arts, chiropractic, religious education, and other types. Some of these are provincial, some private.

Continuing or adult education takes a variety of forms and reaches all levels from the basic English courses provided for newly arrived immigrants to courses of university level. Most organized classes for adults operate under the auspices of universities, colleges, local school boards, churches or other community organizations.

Table 1 shows full-time enrolment at all levels each year for the period 1954-55 to 1963-64 and Table 2 shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils for all types of education institutions, classified by province, for the school year 1962-63. In all types of schools the number of pupils has been increasing. The increase was first noticed at the elementary level some six years after the birth rate began to rise during the war years. About eight years later the children born during the War were entering high school and four years later they began entering university. The number of teachers is rather closely related to the number of students although the trend is toward larger classes. On the other hand, the number of schools has remained fairly constant, the increase caused by the construction of new and larger schools in urban areas being counterbalanced by the closing of many one-room rural schools.

1.—Full-Time Enrolment in Elementary and Secondary Schools, and in Universities and Colleges, School Years 1954-55 to 1963-64

School Year	Elementary and Secondary Schools ¹			Universities and Colleges
	Elementary Grades ²	Secondary Grades	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	
1954-55.....	2,604,543	539,281	3,143,824	68,320
1955-56.....	2,726,762	608,683	3,335,445	72,737
1956-57.....	2,842,501	653,938	3,496,439	78,504
1957-58.....	2,959,467	646,360	3,605,827	86,754
1958-59.....	3,084,346	748,098	3,832,444	94,994
1959-60.....	3,208,269	802,690	4,010,959	101,934
1960-61.....	3,319,450	882,247	4,201,697	113,864
1961-62.....	3,404,654	1,002,723	4,407,377	128,894
1962-63.....	3,494,116 ³	1,097,486 ³	4,591,602 ³	141,388
1963-64.....	3,594,215 ^p	1,192,883 ^p	4,787,098 ^p	158,270 ^p

¹ Includes publicly controlled, private and federal schools.

² From kindergarten to and including grade 8 in all provinces except Quebec; grade 8 included with secondary grades in Quebec.

³ Includes preliminary figures for Quebec.

^p Includes preliminary figures for Quebec.