

the blind and deaf; and federal schools for Indians, for children in the Northwest Territories, and for the children of members of the Armed Forces overseas. Private schools may be academic, business (commercial), trade, technical, correspondence or even a combination of these.

Institutions of higher education may be provincial, church, independent universities and colleges, or federal military colleges. In addition there are institutes of technology, teachers' colleges, theological institutions and schools for such specialized fields as nursing, agriculture, paper-making, fisheries, graphic and fine arts, languages, etc. Some of these are provincial and 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, and from formal courses to popular lectures and musical and theatrical performances. Most organized classes for adults operate under the auspices of universities, colleges, local school boards, churches or community organizations.

Table 1 shows full-time enrolment at all levels each year for the period 1955-56 to 1964-65 and Table 2 shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils for all types of education institutions, classified by province, for the school year 1963-64. 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 1955-56 to 1964-65

School Year	Elementary and Secondary Schools ¹			Universities and Colleges
	Elementary Grades ²	Secondary Grades	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	
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	718,098	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.....	3,490,093	1,099,394	4,589,487	141,388
1963-64.....	3,595,631 ³	1,185,906 ²	4,781,537 ²	158,388
1964-65 ^a	3,700,070	1,263,725	4,963,795	178,238

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.