

enrolment, accounted for about 42% of the 205,178 registrations; about 40% were in general interest courses, of which fine arts appreciation and instruction, and human relationships and leadership were the most popular; the remaining 18% were in association certificate courses of which accounting made up almost half.

Table 7.16 shows that part-time university and college enrolment in 1970-71 was also quite high; 89.5% of the students were enrolled in undergraduate degree, diploma and certificate courses, 9.1% in graduate programs, and 1.4% in non-university-level diploma or certificate courses. Women accounted for 41.5% of the part-time students in undergraduate programs, 23.6% of the part-time students in graduate programs and 31.3% of those not preparing for university-awarded degrees, diplomas or certificates.

### **7.3.2 Teaching staff**

#### **7.3.2.1 Elementary and secondary schools**

During the 1950s and 1960s, the number of teachers in publicly controlled schools in Canada increased from 85,152 to 249,078, or by 193%. However, this steeply upward trend is not expected to continue during the next few years. At the elementary level the increase will be limited because of the predicted decline in school enrolment and, although secondary school student numbers are growing, the teaching staff at that level will not increase proportionately because of the current higher student-teacher ratio and greater teacher specialization.

As shown in Table 7.17, in 1970-71 male teachers at the secondary school level significantly outnumbered female teachers in nine provinces (data for Ontario are not available) but the opposite is true for teachers at the elementary level.

The median salary in 1970-71 for all teachers (excluding Quebec and Ontario) was \$7,688, an increase of 291% over the median salary of \$1,965 in 1949-50. The rate of increase from one year to the next during the two decades fluctuated considerably, ranging from 2.4% in 1962-63 to 9.7% in 1968-69.

It should be noted that variations in median salaries do not necessarily indicate variations in the salary schedules on which teachers are being paid. Since salary scales are based on both years of education and years of teaching service, improvements in the teaching force based on either of these two factors could conceivably cause an increase in the median salary even though the salary scale remained constant. Thus, when the rise in the median is used for interprovincial or historical comparisons, the effects of other contributing factors should be taken into account.

The median salary of men teachers is higher than that of women teachers at both the elementary and secondary levels for all provinces except Quebec and Ontario. Although, proportionately, the women teachers have more years of experience, a greater proportion of the men teachers are university graduates. However, the proportion of teachers, both men and women, with university graduation has been rising steadily over the past few years and this trend is expected to continue and should result in a corresponding decrease in the present salary differential.

#### **7.3.2.2 Post-secondary non-university schools**

The number of instructors in community colleges and related institutions in nine provinces (excluding Quebec) was 4,434 in 1969-70 and the number in all provinces was 9,459 in 1970-71. Quebec alone reported 4,500 or 47.6% of all community college teachers; this can be explained by the large number of CEGEPs in that province. The figure for each province in 1970-71 is given in Table 7.2.

The number of full-time university teachers in Canada during the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 has risen by 70%, from an estimated 18,000 to 25,724, although the rate of annual increase has declined from 15.0% to 4.5%. It should be noted, however, that these figures are based on returns from institutions representing 50% to 90% of the enrolment, depending on the academic year, and are consequently estimates.

As shown in Table 7.18, the median salary of university teachers in 1970-71 was \$14,248, an amount 7.4% higher than in the previous year. By rank, the median salary for deans was \$25,950, up 7.8% from the previous year; for professors, \$21,504 or 8.2% higher; for associate professors, \$16,057 or 7.0% higher; for assistant professors, \$12,701 or 7.3% higher; and for instructors and lecturers, \$10,002 or 5.9% higher.

Over the five-year period 1966-67 to 1970-71, the median salary of university teachers increased from \$10,550 to \$14,248, which represents an increase of 35%. During the same