

Nova Scotia

Population: 756,039 (1966).

School enrolment: 206,203.

University enrolment (full-time): 9,457.

Grade system: Primary year plus 1 to 12. Graduation from academic Grade 11 constitutes junior matriculation, and from 12 is senior matriculation, to the universities. There are seven degree-granting institutions and several professional schools.

For educational purposes, there are 66 municipal units, 24 rural or non-urban districts, 39 towns, and three cities. For inspection purposes, the province is divided into 15 areas, each in the charge of a school inspector.

School attendance is compulsory from 6 to 16. The school-year consists of 195 school days. Examinations in Grades 11 and 12 are conducted by the Atlantic Provinces Examining Board, but local authorities may conduct their own examinations in some subjects.

Prospective teachers follow a two-year programme in the Nova Scotia Teachers College or attend one of the co-operating universities. After training, they are certificated by the provincial Department of Education.

New Brunswick

Population: 616,788 (1966).

School enrolment: 168,154.

University enrolment (full-time): 6,371.

Grade system: 1 to 12. Graduation from academic Grade 12 constitutes matriculation to university, where a first degree may be obtained after completion of a four-year course of studies. There are four degree-granting institutions, one of them using French as the language of instruction.

Legislation passed in June 1966 brought basic changes to the administration of education in New Brunswick. The province assumed full responsibility for the provision of elementary and secondary schooling, paying all costs but delegating the administration to trustee boards of about 34 new and larger school districts.

Attendance is compulsory for 7 to 15. The school-year is fixed at 195 teaching days.