

dous impetus to the development of training facilities. During the period Apr. 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1965, projects valued at over \$801,000,000 were approved, which, when all completed, will provide a total of 251,451 new places for students, most of whom will be enrolled in two- or three-year courses. These included the construction of 353 new high schools with facilities for vocational training plus major additions to 87 such schools; construction of 60 new trade schools and enlargement of 85 existing trade schools; and construction of 17 new technical institutes plus major additions to 21 existing institutes. In addition, 114 minor projects were undertaken involving extension to existing schools. The additional facilities are summarized by province as follows:—

<i>Province or Territory</i>	<i>Major Projects Involving Additions to Existing Schools</i>		<i>Minor Projects Involving Additions to Existing Schools</i>	
	<i>New Schools</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>New Student Places</i>
Newfoundland.....	13	1	1	3,570
Prince Edward Island.....	2	—	6	1,380
Nova Scotia.....	7	8	1	2,838
New Brunswick.....	6	3	27	2,645
Quebec.....	96	67	7	55,573
Ontario.....	241	70	22	140,458
Manitoba.....	1	14	42	2,440
Saskatchewan.....	5	5	—	3,804
Alberta.....	38	14	4	25,975
British Columbia.....	20	10	3	12,594
Yukon Territory.....	1	—	1	144
Northwest Territories.....	—	1	—	30
TOTALS.....	430	193	114	251,451

In addition to assisting financially with the provision of physical facilities for training, the Federal Government shares in the operating costs of the various programs conducted under the Technical and Vocational Training Agreements, including the Apprenticeship Training Agreement. These programs are closely correlated with the common objectives of training the country's labour force at all levels below university and in all fields.

Of particular concern is the need to up-grade both the educational and vocational competence levels of those already in the labour force. The Federal Government undertakes to share the expenditures made by employers in developing and operating approved training programs for their employees, particularly basic training for skill development, re-training of technologically displaced persons, and apprenticeship training; higher level and other training projects are also encouraged. A Manpower Consultative Service has been established to assist industry with problems encountered in the fields of manpower training and employment and to take part in the manpower research program.

A limited survey of organized training programs for apprentices, technicians, first-line supervisors and skilled tradesmen in such fields as manufacturing, transportation and communications, mining, quarrying and oil wells, and public utilities was conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1963 in co-operation with the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour. Results revealed that almost 17 p.c. of the establishments surveyed conducted some organized training programs, with an incidence of 8 p.c. for establishments employing from 15 to 50 persons and 25 p.c. for those with 50 or more employees. In addition to the establishments that reported some form of organized program for their staffs, many others indicated that they gave tangible encouragement to individual employees by contributing to the payment of fees for courses or by other means.

Correspondence Courses

During 1963-64, approximately 130,000 children and adults in Canada were taking some type of correspondence course. Correspondence courses were used mainly by children in remote areas living far from a school, by ill or disabled children unable to attend school, by employed adults preferring correspondence courses to night school study, and by inmates of correctional institutions.