

tions. The Federal Government sponsors some adult education programs and provides grants-in-aid to the province for others. Co-ordination of these programs is secured through voluntary associations at national and provincial levels.

In 1964-65, total course enrolment in adult education (as defined by UNESCO) was nearly 3,000,000. Two thirds of the enrolment was in professional and vocational training, including university-sponsored refresher courses and technical, trade, agricultural and business courses, under various auspices. Another 13 p.c. was in health and social education courses, including courses in marriage preparation, citizenship training, first-aid, water safety, child care, nutrition, and courses designed to assist in the treatment or prevention of specific diseases. Academic courses leading to a high school diploma or university degree accounted for nearly 11 p.c. of the total enrolment and fine arts and other cultural subjects for the remainder.

Many public and private institutions and organizations also sponsor informal public lectures, film showings, guided tours, musical and dramatic performances and similar activities of an educational nature for adults. Workshops, conferences and residential adult education, as well as regular courses, help to prepare those who staff these activities.

How Education Costs are Met

In 1964 about 8 p.c. of Canada's total national income was spent on formal education. Over 20 p.c. of all municipal, provincial and federal revenue went for education and of the amount so spent, the municipalities provided 32 p.c. and the provinces 46 p.c.

As stated on p. 355, the actual operation of public elementary and secondary schools is in the hands of the local elected or appointed school boards which determine the budgets and therefore the amount of taxes required for school purposes. In most cases, these taxes are levied and collected for the boards by the municipalities; however, in those areas where there is no municipal organization the school boards have the power to levy and collect taxes for school purposes. At present, local governments provide 51 p.c. of the cost of operating the public schools, provincial grants provide 47 p.c. and the remainder is obtained from various other sources. Except in Newfoundland, fees are almost non-existent. Four provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Nova Scotia—pay operating grants on an equalization formula and thus ensure at least a minimum level of education throughout the province; the standard is determined either in terms of so much per pupil, or from an established salary scale for teachers with a prescribed teacher-pupil ratio, or by some combination of these.

In Newfoundland where municipal organization scarcely exists outside certain larger centres, there are three school-tax areas (centres). Consequently only about 1.2 p.c. of school revenue is provided by local taxation; the province provides about 87 p.c. and most of the remainder is paid by parents in the form of fees. In Prince Edward Island where there is no municipal organization outside of the cities of Charlottetown and Summerside, the school boards levy and collect property and poll taxes but the province provides about two thirds of the operating costs. Ontario and Saskatchewan make use of various equalization and incentive grants and New Brunswick uses a combination of a basic grant per pupil and special grants. Most provinces provide grants for school buildings and equipment, establish loan funds, and guarantee debentures for school purposes and assist in selling them.

In 1965-66, universities and colleges received 60 p.c. of their current operating funds from provincial governments and the Federal Government, 26 p.c. from fees, 2 p.c. from endowments and gifts and 12 p.c. from a variety of other sources. Private schools and colleges are normally supported by student fees, endowment income, and gifts and support from sponsoring bodies.

Trade and Technical Education and Training

Increasing use of automated processes in business and industry is resulting in a shrinking market for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Early school dropouts are finding it