

7.2.2.4 Tertiary education

Community colleges and related institutions provide post-secondary education in various programs that enable students to proceed to university with credit of up to three years of university study, or undertake technical/vocational training in programs of up to four years in duration, leading to the occupational level of the skilled technologist.

Entry requirements involve secondary graduation but in some institutions a "mature student" status is used to enable promising but otherwise ineligible students to enter. Qualifying programs are also offered to help students overcome academic deficiencies.

Programs offered in the technical/vocational sphere are widely diversified and reflect the manpower requirements of the college region. Other programs offered are: business administration, applied arts, health sciences and a wide variety of technologies such as architectural, mechanical, electrical, chemical and resource. Many of these colleges also offer both credit and non-credit programs in continuing education.

There were approximately 150 institutions offering college-level programs in Canada in 1971-72. The Atlantic Provinces had 12 colleges as follows: the College of Fisheries and the College of Trades and Technology in Newfoundland; Holland College in Prince Edward Island; two marine institutes, two technical institutes, a land survey institute and an agricultural college in Nova Scotia; and two technical institutes and a forest ranger school in New Brunswick. Quebec had a total of 68 colleges including 35 CEGEPs (*collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel*), 29 private colleges and several other colleges operated by departments other than education. In Ontario there were 26 CAATs (colleges of applied arts and technology), four agricultural colleges, three regional medical laboratory institutes, one college of art, one chiropractic college and one school of horticulture.

The western provinces had 34 colleges as follows: Manitoba, three community colleges; Saskatchewan, two public colleges and two private colleges; Alberta, six community colleges, three agricultural and vocational colleges, two technical institutes and two private colleges; and British Columbia, nine community colleges, two schools of art, two private colleges and one technical institute.

7.2.2.5 Nursing education

Traditionally, nurses' (RN) diploma courses have been conducted in hospital schools. In 1964, Ryerson Institute of Technology became the first non-hospital institution in Canada to include nurses' diploma training and since then there has been a definite trend toward giving the theoretical part of the instruction in community colleges and providing only the practical instruction in hospitals. Several provinces — Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia — offer nurses' training in non-hospital schools. Ontario has a network of regional schools of nursing which are neither part of the general education system nor under the administration of hospitals.

Another trend in nursing education is a shortening of the course from three years to two, except in Quebec where the three-year training period will remain (according to present plans) with the first two years spent in CEGEPs and the third in hospital to gain "polytechnical" training.

In addition to nursing education solely at the post-secondary non-university level, students receiving their nurses' (RN) diploma in hospital schools may qualify for a degree on completion of the necessary additional one- or two-year course or longer (depending on the institution) offered by some universities. Further, undergraduate and graduate degrees are offered to students who enter university directly from secondary school.

7.2.2.6 Teacher training

All provinces require candidates for elementary school teaching certificates to have high school completion or better, with at least one year of professional training in a faculty of education or a teachers' college. The training usually consists of professional and academic courses and some time spent in practice teaching. High school teachers are generally university graduates who have taken an additional year of professional training in a college of education, or who have graduated with a degree in education. The trend is for departments of education to delegate to universities the responsibility for training elementary school teachers as well as secondary school teachers.

In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, all teacher training is conducted at the university level where three or four different courses leading to a degree are provided;