



Each year Canadian universities and colleges admit a large number of students from other countries of whom a growing proportion come from countries other than the United States and Britain. In the 1970-71 academic year, of 22,376 full-time students from all countries, 9,466 were from Commonwealth countries; in 1961-62, students from outside Canada numbered 7,251, of whom 3,294 were from the Commonwealth. Historically, most of the foreign students in graduate schools in Canada have been males; consequently, the number of such students should be considered, for example, when calculating the proportion of female enrolment and graduate degrees conferred on women to total enrolment and degrees granted. In 1970-71, male enrolments constituted 82.2% of the 22,376 students coming from other countries.

7.3.1.4 Registrations in continuing education programs

Course registrations in school board continuing education programs in 1970-71 were substantial, as shown in Table 7.13. In 1970-71, adult enrolment in these courses totalled 795,303 with the highest proportions being in academic, hobby skills and vocational courses, respectively, with 32.8%, 28.0% and 20.6% of the total. Many individuals taking these courses enrol in more than one subject, and it is estimated that the 795,303 registrations in school board continuing education programs represented 467,079 individual participants. Three provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, accounted for 85.2% of the national total. Quebec led Canada's back-to-school movement in 1970-71 with 287,684 registrations. Fewer men than women participated in school board continuing education courses in 1970-71, numbering 324,084 or 40.6% of total registrations.

As shown in Table 7.14, correspondence courses represent another avenue by which adults may continue their education. Total registrations in 1970-71 numbered 117,374, representing an estimated 81,419 individual participants. Academic courses reported the largest registration, with 72.0% of the national total. Women accounted for 92.5% of total registrations in correspondence courses.

Table 7.15 shows that in 1970-71 universities offering non-credit courses to adults reported 205,178 registrations, representing 136,785 individual participants. Professional development courses, in which health sciences and business and management had the highest