

offer a wide variety of business, trade and technical courses, some through correspondence. Vocational education is also carried out under a system of apprenticeship training. Such training is given mainly on the job, with classes taken at the trade schools either during the evening or full-time during the day for periods ranging from three to 10 weeks a year.

Post-secondary non-university education

7.2.4

Community colleges and related institutions

7.2.4.1

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' duration, leading to the occupational level of the skilled technologist.

Entry requirements involve secondary school 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 offer credit and non-credit programs in continuing education.

There were 141 institutions offering college-level programs in Canada in 1973-74: 11 in the Atlantic provinces, 68 in Quebec including 36 CEGEPs (collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel), 29 in Ontario, 21 of which were CAATs (colleges of applied arts and technology), 21 in the Prairie provinces and 12 in British Columbia.

Nursing education

7.2.4.2

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 provide nurses' diploma training. Since then, the trend has been to transfer most diploma programs of nursing, which prepare graduates for registration as RNs from hospital schools to community colleges. Hospital schools no longer exist in Quebec, Ontario or Saskatchewan. In the other western provinces, although most training in 1973-74 took place in hospital schools, nursing diploma programs were also available in community colleges. Only in the Atlantic provinces was training carried out exclusively in hospital schools. In many instances the transfer of diploma programs to community colleges has reduced the duration of training from three years to two. In Quebec the program still requires three years.

Schools of nursing are also located in universities where students work toward a bachelor of science in nursing or an equivalent degree. These students, on graduation, are also eligible for registration but have an added advantage in entering teaching or administrative posts.

Teacher training

7.2.4.3

Until recently only teachers at the secondary level were required to have university degrees. Teachers for the elementary schools were trained in teachers' colleges (or normal schools). Over the past few years, however, requirement for all public school teachers in Canada to have university degrees has been introduced. At present, the requirement is almost universal.

In all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, all teacher training in 1973-74 was conducted at the university level where three or four different courses leading to a degree were provided; about three quarters of the time was devoted to academic courses in arts and science and the remainder to professional courses. Teachers' colleges still existed in these four provinces but