

were generally disappearing as independent institutions except in Nova Scotia where there was no plan to integrate its one teachers' college with the university; in New Brunswick, two teachers' colleges were operating. Five universities also offered degree programs in education. The pattern in Quebec was for students to complete the two-year academic program in a CEGEP and then continue their teacher training at university. Sixteen écoles normales have been absorbed by other institutions since 1969-70 and only two were still in operation. In Ontario only four teachers' colleges remained.

7.2.5 University education

A university may be defined as an institution of post-secondary education, professional training and research which has degree granting powers. The number of such institutions has risen to over 60 in the 1970s. In addition, there is a significant number of colleges affiliated with universities.

The largest group of universities provides instruction in English, although there are a number of French degree-granting institutions. In addition, there are a few bilingual institutions; the largest are the University of Ottawa and Laurentian University in Sudbury. Institutions range in size from those with full-time enrolments of less than 1,000 students and one faculty, to universities with more than 10,000 students with numerous faculties offering a wide range of programs.

Depending on the province, a student must have a junior or senior matriculation certificate in order to gain admission to courses leading to a first degree. Many universities now require that first students also write specified aptitude tests. The length of programs varies from three to four years for a pass bachelor's degree to five years or longer for a professional degree in medicine, theology, architecture and law. The master's degree program requires one or more years of study and intensive research after completion of the bachelor's degree. The doctorate normally requires at least two additional years beyond the second degree.

7.2.6 Continuing education

Continuing education, sometimes referred to as adult education, has become an important part of the education system. Diversified programs of study for adults through correspondence and extension courses are offered by school boards, provincial government schools, private trade schools and business colleges, business and professional associations, community colleges and related institutions, and universities. As a result, men and women who find it impractical or impossible to attend full-time or regular classes because of business and family responsibilities, illness or inaccessibility of schools are able to pursue accreditation at diverse educational levels or to advance their personal interests. Correspondence course study provides instruction to children and adults confined to home or hospital and to inmates of Canadian correctional institutions.

School boards, universities and community or regional colleges offer courses leading to formal accreditation as well as courses reflecting individual and community interests. Surveys of school boards and universities indicate that some 636,000 adults are enrolled in formal high school and university level courses on a part-time basis. In addition, more than 713,000 adults participate in a host of non-credit courses and related activities.

7.3 Provincial and territorial education systems

7.3.1 Education in the provinces

In most of the provinces, changes have occurred in the organizational structure of elementary and secondary education in recent years. These and specific changes in tertiary education, teacher training and nursing education are outlined in this section.

Newfoundland. Until recently, the system of education in Newfoundland, originally established in 1874, was strictly denominational. As a result of the recommendations