

operated by band councils or Indian contractors, to full maintenance either in boarding homes or student residences, which during the year accommodated 11,000 Indian students unable to attend local schools because of isolation or other reasons. There are federal schools for Indians in all provinces except Newfoundland.

**Inuit (Eskimos).** Inuit students attend schools in the Northwest Territories, Northern Arctic Quebec and in Labrador. The schools in the Northwest Territories are the responsibility of the government of the Northwest Territories. The Inuit schools in Arctic Quebec are the responsibility of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The Inuit schools in Labrador are the responsibility of the province of Newfoundland. The Eskimo language (Inuktitut) is being used as a language of instruction in most Inuit communities in the lower grades. Inuit students attend post secondary and vocational programs in various locations in southern Canada.

Vocational education programs, including apprenticeship, are designed to train people for either wage employment or self-employment in specific occupations. Apprenticeship continues to be the most effective program for the development of trades people; manual skills are learned on the job where close watch is kept to assure that the apprentice is receiving work experiences in all available trades practice. In addition, each indentured apprentice receives six to eight weeks of full-time trade theory training in an in-school situation during each year of his apprenticeship. The government of the Northwest Territories has an adult vocational training centre at Fort Smith, NWT. Special programs for Inuit are available through the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs On-the-job Training Program and through the Public Service Commission, Northern Careers Program.

The Indian and Inuit Graduate Register published by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is a cumulative listing of Canadian Indian and Inuit graduates of universities, teachers' colleges and schools of nursing. The 1976 edition lists 905 graduates reported up to July 1976 including 47 from the Atlantic provinces, 143 from Quebec and 383 from Ontario. Graduates from the other provinces included: Manitoba, 98, Saskatchewan, 93, Alberta, 40 and British Columbia, 75, and from the Northwest Territories, 26.

It will be some time before an extensive university program is offered in the North. The University of Saskatchewan now offers courses in its research centre at Rankin Inlet, and the University of Alberta has expanded its program in the Mackenzie area, offering courses at Fort Smith, Yellowknife and Inuvik.

## Financing education

7.4

Of the total expenditures on education across Canada amounting to \$9,635.2 million in 1973-74, local governments contributed 20.1%, provincial governments 60.7%, the federal government 10.2% and the remaining 9.0% originated from fees and other sources (11.9% of the provincial share comes from federal transfers for post-secondary education and for minority language programs).

### Local and provincial share

7.4.1

The magnitude of the elementary-secondary sector of education is most clearly evident when expressed in dollars. In 1973-74, total expenditures at this level were \$6,312.9 million, or about 65% of all education expenditures in Canada.

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. The municipal share of the cost of elementary and secondary education has declined in recent years. It represented 31.7% in 1971-72, 31.5% in 1972-73 and 30.5% in 1973-74. During the same period, provincial contributions rose from \$3.2 billion to \$3.8 billion. The contribution of these two levels of government differs from province to province, each provincial authority