

offered by the Canadian government to developing countries. The International Development Research Centre, Canadian-financed but international in character, supports and assists research into the economic and social problems faced by developing countries. The activities of both organizations are described in Chapter 3.

Statistics of education

7.5

Tables 7.1 to 7.10 trace a statistical image of education at all levels for each of the provinces from 1970 to 1974. Enrolment is shown in Tables 7.1, 7.4 and 7.5. Teacher characteristics are outlined in Tables 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4. Financial data are given in Tables 7.9 and 7.10.

Full-time enrolment in Canadian educational institutions increased by 25% from 1963-64 to 1973-74. Before 1970-71 there was a regular annual increase of about 200,000, but in 1971-72 the overall number fell for the first time. This decline has been evident at the elementary-secondary level since the 1970-71 peak year, particularly in the public school system which from 1971-72 to 1972-73 showed a decline of 1.2% and from 1972-73 to 1973-74 a further decline of 1.7%.

The secondary schools, on the other hand, in 1973-74 showed an increase of about 2.5% over the previous year. Nevertheless, the trend in recent years has been a reduction in the total number of students entering the school system. In 1966-67, there were 516,800 Grade 1 pupils; by 1973-74, the number had fallen to 395,300. This drop was mainly the result of the decline in births which began in the 1960s and is expected to continue until around 1980.

Full-time post-secondary enrolment rose from 220,200 in 1963-64 to 533,200, an increase of almost 150%. This increase took place in both university and non-university categories although in later years growth was faster in the non-university sector. Non-university enrolment in 1973-74 (201,100) was more than three times what it had been 10 years earlier (62,200). Enrolment in universities more than doubled during the same period (from 158,000 to 332,100).

The upward trend in earlier years of the popularity of continuing education is still going on and increases in registrations for both credit and non-credit courses were registered in 1973-74. Non-credit courses, accounting for 54% of all registrations, have increased everywhere except in Newfoundland. More than half of these courses were offered by school boards while the universities accounted for over a quarter. Of the 890,000 credit course registrations, 42% was in universities.

On a national basis in 1973-74, 92 of every 1,000 persons 15 and older not attending school on a regular basis were registered in continuing education courses.

Training for the Armed Forces

7.6

The training system

7.6.1

All recruit and most basic and advanced trades training in support of the Canadian Armed Forces takes place at various schools under the supervision of The Canadian Forces Training System. Maritime Command, Mobile Command and Air Command maintain functional control of trades and operational training for their personnel.

The Combat Arms School of the Combat Training Centre, CFB Gagetown, NB, conducts training for officers and men of the armoured, artillery and infantry units of the Regular and Reserve Forces, ranging from basic trades to advanced courses. Similar courses for French-speaking personnel are given at the Combat Arms School Detachment, CFB Valcartier, Que. Training for field engineers and construction trades is given at CFB Chilliwack, BC.

Recruit training takes place at CFB Cornwallis, NS, for English-speaking recruits and at CFB Saint-Jean, Que., for French-speaking recruits. Basic technical training in French is given also at CFB Saint-Jean, Que. and an expanding trades-training program in that language is given at most bases and schools.