

**Curriculum.** Colleges offer two basic programs: university transfer and semi-professional career. The former enable students to proceed to university with degree credit of one or two years. The latter prepare them for direct entry into the labour force. Career programs take at least one academic year but more often two or three, sometimes four. Graduates of one-year programs receive certificates, those of longer programs, diplomas.

Quebec students who wish to attend university must first complete two preparatory years in a *collège d'enseignement général et professionnel*. By contrast, Ontario's colleges of applied arts and technology do not maintain a transfer program; however, universities in the province have agreed to admit with advanced standing college graduates on the basis of individual merit.

**Staff.** Unlike university faculty who are obliged to conduct scholarly research in addition to teaching, community college staff concentrate almost exclusively on instruction. From an estimated 4,900 in 1964-65, the number of full-time teachers in non-university institutions rose to 18,600 in 1976-77.

**Students.** Total full-time enrolment in post-secondary, non-university institutions in 1976-77 was 227,000, a 2% increase over 1975-76. About 63% of the students were in community college career programs. Another 33.8% were taking university transfer programs. The rest were in hospital schools of nursing (2.3%) and the Nova Scotia Teachers' College (0.2%). Almost half the students (49%) were female, but this reflects nursing enrolment. While women predominated in career programs (53%), they were outnumbered by men in transfer programs (42%). Quebec students accounted for more than half (53.5%) the total. Enrolment in Ontario represented more than one-fourth (26%), followed by British Columbia (7.5%) and Alberta (7%). In 1975-76 post-secondary non-university institutions awarded 55,400 diplomas: 31,200 to women (56%) and 24,200 to men (44%).

**Nursing.** Traditionally, registered nurse diploma courses have been conducted in hospital schools. In 1964 Toronto's Ryerson Institute of Technology became the first non-hospital institution to provide nurses' training. Since then the trend has been to transfer most diploma programs from hospital schools to community colleges. The former no longer exist in Quebec, Ontario or Saskatchewan. In the other western provinces most training still takes place in hospital schools but programs are also available in community colleges. Only in the Atlantic region is training carried out exclusively in hospital schools.

### 7.3.3 Technical and trades training

Technical and trades training varies between and within provinces. Beyond courses and programs available in high schools, students can continue this type of education at several levels in a variety of institutions.

**History.** Early in the 20th century, the accelerating pace of industrialization gave added importance to the acquisition of technical skills. Since public schools or universities rarely gave such instruction, this was one of the first areas of education in which the federal government became actively involved. In co-operation with several provinces, an agricultural training program was set up in 1913. Three years earlier the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Vocational Education had made recommendations, a number of which were implemented in the Technical Education Act of 1919. Under the act, federal authorities offered to support provincial programs but few provinces were ready to participate. By World War II, however, enough programs had been instituted to warrant appointment of a national council of federal, provincial and public representatives to advise the labour minister on matters relating to vocational education. At that time most vocational institutions were administered by a variety of provincial government departments such as labour, agriculture, commerce and industry.

During the 1950s a critical shortage of technical manpower prompted federal officials to give the provinces greater assistance for vocational training. By 1960 about 30