

community colleges and trade schools or purchase it from the private sector or voluntary agencies. Quebec does not participate in this agreement.

In co-operation with the provinces, the federal government has introduced standard interprovincial examinations to promote the mobility of journeymen. Those who pass examinations in certain apprenticeable trades have an interprovincial seal attached to their certificate, allowing them to work in any province.

Staff. In 1976-77 full-time educational staff administering and teaching trades level courses numbered 5,400. On the average, they had seven years of teaching experience and two years in industry. At the same time, 18,600 were administering and teaching in post-secondary technical programs.

Students. In 1975-76 an estimated 473,000 full-time students were enrolled in institutions providing technical and trades training. About three-quarters were in community colleges, and most of these were studying at the technical level. The rest were distributed between public trade schools (87,080) and hospital schools (6,600). The same year there were 116,100 registered apprentices, 57,000 participants in the federal manpower training program, 74,300 in Ontario's business and industry training program and 4,700 in vocational rehabilitation for disabled persons.

Business was the most popular field in both career programs and trades level courses (each with 28% of the students). Second place in career enrolment was taken by medical and dental fields (21%), while at the trades level, engineering and medical technologies and trades were chosen by the second highest percentage (16%).

7.3.4 Continuing education

Continuing or adult education is adapted to the needs of persons not in the regular system. Out-of-school adults (15 and older) are able to pursue accreditation at diverse levels or to advance their personal interests. Continuing education is given by school boards, provincial departments of education, community colleges and related institutions, and universities. Programs are also conducted or sponsored by non-profit organizations, professional associations, government departments, business and industry. However, it is not centred exclusively around institutions. As well as the time-honoured correspondence course, instruction is now available from travelling libraries, radio and television.

History. School boards and provincial departments of education have conducted evening classes for adults as far back as the turn of the century. However, rapid development occurred only after World War II. By the late 1950s more than 445,000 enrolments in academic and vocational courses were reported.

At the post-secondary level, extension programs have been part of some universities for many years. Probably most successful were those in the provincial universities of the West. Agricultural extension education was provided in Alberta and Saskatchewan and at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia fishermen's co-operatives were organized. Besides these practical and vocational programs, other cultural and recreational services were developed by several urban universities in Central Canada. Some courses were for academic credit, others were not. Many were offered only on campus, others were given in external centres as well.

Since the end of World War II, demand for continuing education has increased and new teaching media, such as television, have broadened the range of facilities. Extramural courses and degrees are now available from most universities. By 1971-72 about one million persons were taking courses offered by school boards, departments of education, provincial correspondence and vocational schools, colleges and universities.

Programs and courses. Individuals can participate in continuing education as part-time students in regular credit programs, or as students in the non-credit programs. Credit courses sponsored by school boards and departments of education may be applied toward a high school diploma. Credits in academic or vocational subjects can be acquired through evening classes or correspondence study. Post-secondary credit courses count toward a degree, diploma or certificate.