

Non-credit programs consist of courses taken for personal enrichment or for leisure time use. Instruction is given in hobby skills (for example, arts and crafts), social education (health and family life), recreation (sports and games), and driver education. Professional development and refresher courses are also available to persons with prior training and experience.

Both programs include formal and non-formal courses. Formal courses are structured units of study presented systematically. Non-formal courses are activities for which registration is not required but where attendance or participation for a scheduled period is necessary.

**Elementary-secondary institutions.** Each province and territory has its own method of conducting continuing education in elementary-secondary schools. Administrative control in most provinces is assigned to individual school boards, but a variety of funding schemes has resulted in programs of different size. Continuing education is best developed in areas under the jurisdiction of large, urban-based boards.

In Saskatchewan all school board programs are now administered by a network of community colleges, although school board facilities are used. Likewise, Holland College in Prince Edward Island administers continuing education courses formerly provided by the education department. A similar administrative change from school boards to community colleges is occurring in British Columbia and New Brunswick. However, many boards will still offer some continuing education programs. The departments of education in Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories administer the programs from head office, while school board facilities are used for instruction. In the Yukon Territory, continuing education courses conducted by the education department are available through a vocational and technical training centre.

**Community colleges and trade schools.** Almost all community colleges and many public trade schools now provide part-time learning opportunities for adults. In 1975-76 more than 140 institutions operated extension courses ranging from academic upgrading and vocational programs to hobby courses. Part-time enrolment includes students in vocational training (trades level) and semi-professional career programs, academic upgrading, owner-manager supervisory courses sponsored by the employment and immigration department, and personal enrichment courses.

**Universities.** In 1975-76, 56 universities conducted non-credit programs. Moreover, part-time credit enrolment has always been substantial. In addition, the Banff Continuing Education Centre in Alberta has a program similar to that of the universities.

While the extent and type of involvement vary from one university to another, extension programs for students who cannot attend on-campus classes have become a recognized and accepted responsibility. Manitoba has established regional resource centres to which universities and other types of educational institutions contribute. Quebec has successfully developed *Téléuniversité* as a branch of the *Université du Québec*, and Memorial University has launched an experimental program on Fogo Island. In Alberta, Athabasca University is an open university sponsored by the provincial advanced education and manpower department to produce and deliver learning programs for adults who wish to study in their own communities or are unable to attend a traditional post-secondary institution.

**Students.** Overall, during 1975-76 more than 1.6 million students were taking continuing education courses at the various institutional levels. In relation to the out-of-school population 15 and over, 113 out of every 1,000 people were enrolled, up from 89 per 1,000 in 1972-73 when the total was 1.2 million.

There were 1,040,000 registrations, representing about 604,900 individuals, in school board and department of education courses. Credit registrations declined 55%, while non-credit rose 73%. Fine and applied arts were most popular (35.2% of all registrations) followed by the humanities (15.8%) and household sciences (11.7%).

Registrations in formal continuing education courses offered by community colleges and trade schools numbered 573,300 in 1975-76. This represented more than