

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 since the turn of the century. Rapid development occurred 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

Ontario and Quebec account for about 72% of Canada's post-secondary students. Another 21% are in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, and the remaining 7% in the Atlantic region. More than 40% of all university students are concentrated in Ontario, while Quebec has over half the non-university enrolment because of the extensive network of *collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel*, which are an integral part of the province's educational system.

Saskatchewan; 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 not. Many were offered only on campus, others in external centres as well.

Since the end of World War II, demand for continuing education increased. New teaching media, such as television, have broadened the range of facilities. Extramural courses and degrees are now available from most universities.

Programs and courses. Individuals can participate in continuing education part time in regular credit programs, or as students in 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.

Non-credit programs consist of courses for personal enrichment or for leisure 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.

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 for a scheduled period is necessary.

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

In Saskatchewan all school board programs are 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